

CAMPBELL'S DRUG STORE
CORNER FORT AND DOUGLAS

A still moonlight night
a canoe and a Box of
Lowmyer's Chocolates.
An absolutely Fresh
Supply of the Choco-
lates at

The Daily Colonist.

(ESTABLISHED 1858)

HALL & WALKER
AGENTS
WELLINGTON COAL \$6.50 PER TON
100 Government St. Telephone 83

VOL. XXVI, NO. 53

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1906.

FIFTY-TWO PAGES.

DIAMONDS AS AN INVESTMENT

There is no saner, safer, nor more certain investment than buying diamonds, BECAUSE in twenty-five years these stones will be at such a fabulous price as to be the reach of any but the richest of the rich.

BECAUSE in another two years diamonds will be another 20 per cent. dearer.

The above arguments are from an independent source; they are taken from a leading English daily paper.

A PURCHASE of diamonds is the only investment where you can be certain of an annual increase in value of 10 per cent. and at the same time have the full pleasure and gratification of either wearing the gem yourself or seeing your wife, sister, daughter or fiancée wearing it: practically the pleasure costs you nothing.

We have bought diamonds steadily and now hold the largest stock in Western America, all of it bought before the last rise and most of it before the last three or four rises. That is why we can sell diamonds at less than the market prices. Our factory enables us to supply the mountings for Rings, Studs, Brooches, Pendants, Scarf Pins, Lockets, etc., in the latest and most fashionable styles on direct factory to wearers' prices.

The two last arguments are made in our own interest and give you the strongest reasons why you should buy diamonds from

CHALLONER & MITCHELL

DIAMOND MERCHANTS
47 and 49 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Hindoo Invasion

SCENE—Dainty drawing room in Victoria.

ENTER HINDOO SERVANT

SERVANT—"Will mem sahib take tea?"

MISTRESS—"Yes, Marwar, if it is really good."

SERVANT—"I will go even now! Will depart old tea; will bring you cup of DIXI TEA from Marwar's home in India."

(INTERVAL OF FIFTEEN MINUTES)

MISTRESS—"Marwar, this is excellent tea; but I did not know your home was at Dixi H. Ross & Co., 111 Government St., Victoria, B. C."

The Height of Quality, Style and Comfort

For Ladies



For Ladies

MADE IN LYNN, MASS.

All New Styles from \$3.00 to \$5.50

SOLE SELLING AGENTS

McCandless Bros. & Catheart 35 Johnson Street

"Your Shoes will be Right if You Get Them Here."

MEATS IN GLASS

LUNCH TONGUES, in Glass..... 40c.
BOILED HAM, in Glass..... 40c.
DRIED BEEF, in Glass..... 35c.
TURKEY AND TONGUE PASTE, in Glass..... 20c.
LOBSTER (new), in Glass..... 40c.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., Ltd.
'PHONE 28. JOHNSON STREET.

THE FINEST PRODUCT OF THE BREWER'S ART

SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER

PUREST AND BEST

THE HUDSON'S BAY CO., - AGENTS

OLIVES and OLIVE OIL

28 OUNCE BOTTLES QUEEN OLIVES, each..... 75c.
20 OUNCE BOTTLES QUEEN OLIVES, each..... 65c.
16 OUNCE BOTTLES QUEEN OLIVES, each..... 50c.
10 OUNCE BOTTLES QUEEN OLIVES, each..... 25c.
STUFFED MANZANILLA OLIVES, per bottle..... 15c.
PLAIN MANZANILLA OLIVES, per bottle..... 15c.
OLIVE FANCIES, per bottle..... 75c.
BARTON & GNESTIER OLIVE OIL, per pint..... \$1.25
LUCCA OIL (Pure)—Quarts, 75c.; pints, 50c.; ½ pints..... 25c.
PURE LUCCA OIL, ½ gallon this, each..... \$1.25
MELLI MELLO (a delicious blend), each..... 50c.

THE WEST END GROCERY COMPANY

SYDNEY J. HEALD, Manager.
'PHONE 83. 45 GOVERNMENT STREET. P. O. BOX 666

IMPORTANT TO FRUIT GROWERS

Government Will Forward Large Collection for Exhibitions in Great Britain.

NEED FOR FARM LABOR

C. P. R. Generously Comes to Assistance of Farmers and Fruit Growers.

AS A RESULT of correspondence between Hon. R. G. Tatlow, minister of finance and agriculture, and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the management of Canada's national highway has generously consented to repeat the favor granted to the fruit-growers of British Columbia last year in carrying, free of charge, a commercial consignment of fruit to the United Kingdom for exhibition purposes and the promotion of the export fruit trade. The company has agreed to carry the fruit, a carload lot, in cold storage to the shipping port, Montreal or Quebec, where it will be carefully transferred to the cold storage rooms of one of the new Atlantic Empresses, thus insuring its arrival in the Old Country in prime condition.

The experiment of shipping a carload lot of fruit to London last year was so signally successful that the provincial government deemed it desirable to duplicate the consignment this season, so that the interest aroused in British Columbia fruit in London, Glasgow, Dublin and other distributing points should not be allowed to die out, and with this end in view Capt. Tatlow communicated with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy on the subject, and secured his proposal met more than half-way by the executive of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This will be good news to British Columbia fruit growers and should incite them to make the best possible showing in the make-up of this year's collection of fruit for London.

Messrs. Stirling and Pitearn, of Bankhead Ranch, Kelowna, are entitled to the credit of

Initiating the Idea

of exporting fruit to Great Britain from this province. In 1903 this enterprising firm shipped a trial carload of apples to Glasgow, consisting of Spys, Baldwins, Ontario and Canada Reds. The fruit arrived in Glasgow on November 9, 1903, in splendid condition and sold at 6s per box, or about \$1 per barrel more than the choicest eastern Canadian apples—reckoning 3½ boxes to the barrel. These British Columbia apples secured the hearty approval of fruit dealers and consumers alike, and many letters were received by the firm from persons eager to secure shipments of the splendid fruit.

In 1904 the British Columbia department of agriculture forwarded a collection of fruit to London for exhibition purposes, consisting of apples, pears and plums. The exhibit was greatly admired and evoked the highest encomiums from the London newspapers. The Times, while hesitating to declare the fruit superior to the best English specimens, admitted that it very nearly approached them in color, shape and flavor, even after having traveled 6000 miles by railway and steamship. The Royal Horticultural Society's appreciation of the fruit was demonstrated by the award of the society's gold medal and diploma for the "best collection of fruit." One result of this exhibit was the deluging of the agent-general of British Columbia (Hon. J. H. Turner) with letters from prominent fruit dealers anxious to do business with British Columbia fruit-growers. To satisfy the clamor for British Columbia fruit and to prove its good qualities, the British Columbia government shipped in cold storage a full carload of assorted fruits to London in the fall of 1905, in charge of R. M. Palmer, provincial horticulturist. This fine collection proved to be

The Chief Attraction

at the Royal Horticultural Society's fruit show at London, and at several provincial shows in England, being

THORPE'S CARBONATED WATERS

Water Employed in Manufacturing subjected to Pasteur Berkefeld system of purification, securing absolute immunity from Impurities

awarded many prizes. The Royal Horticultural Society prize-winners were:

Province of British Columbia (for the collection), gold medal.
J. C. Gartrell, Trout Creek, silver gilt Knightian medal.

J. R. Brown, Summerland, silver Knightian medal.

Thomas W. Stirling, Kelowna, silver gilt Knightian medal.

Coldstream Ranch, Vernon (Lord Aberdeen's), silver gilt Knightian medal.

Thomas G. Earl, Lytton, silver Knightian medal.

Mrs. J. Smith, Spence's Bridge, silver Knightian medal.

Kootenay Fruit Growers' Association, Nelson, silver Bankslan medal.

J. L. Pridham, Kelowna, silver Bankslan medal.

It will thus be seen that the British Columbia fruit took the lion's share of the awards, and after going the rounds of the fruit shows in England and securing unanimous approval everywhere, the collection was broken up and sold to fruit dealers at the highest prices.

As a result of this effort on the part of the British Columbia government, the reputation for excellence of British Columbia fruit is firmly established in the old country, and provincial growers have many orders to fill from London and Glasgow fruit dealers.

This Year's Shipments

In order, however, to convince the dealers and consumers of the United Kingdom that British Columbia fruit maintains its uniform qualities of size, flavor and color, year in and year out, it was deemed advisable to supplement the exhibit of 1905 with one equally good, if not better, and to that end the negotiations mentioned above were opened. The outcome is very gratifying, and will be appreciated by fruit men all over the province. The extent of this year's shipment has not yet been determined, but it will amount to at least one carload, possibly more. The collection of the fruit and all details in connection with the shipment will be undertaken by R. M. Palmer, who will accompany the consignment to England, so that from the moment the exhibit is assembled at the shipping point until it reaches its destination the fruit will be under his immediate supervision. After being shown at the Royal Horticultural show in London, and at other fall fairs in England, the fruit will be sold by private contract or public auction to the highest bidder, the proceeds of such sales to go to the grower. Thus every orchardist in British Columbia will be given an opportunity to establish the reputation of his fruit and secure a market for it

(Continued on Page Two.)

BRITISH SHIP IN A STRANGE DILEMMA

Battle Abbey at Townsend in a Leaky Condition and Unable to Proceed.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 11.—(Special).—A peculiar condition of affairs, not before encountered in the history of shipping on Puget Sound, confronts the British ship Battle Abbey, now anchored here. The vessel heavily laden with lumber recently struck a sunken reef coming out of the harbor of Port Ludlow.

An investigation at the drydock at Winslow developed the fact that one plate below the waterline was shattered, necessitating a renewal, while others were badly sprung. The owners wired the master to proceed with all haste to the drydock at Esquimalt to make repairs, but upon reaching here the local agent of the Puget Mill company declined to release the cargo for the reason that the underwriters' inspectors have not yet given the Battle Abbey a final certificate.

Without this no insurance on the cargo is possible, and with a broken plate on the bottom of the vessel the inspectors cannot in justice to themselves or the insurance companies certify the vessel as in a good seaworthy condition and properly laden.

The probable result of the dilemma will be that the vessel will be compelled to make repairs on the American side instead of spending repair money across the border. The owners have the alternative of discharging the entire cargo, something which will hardly be done.

DIED AT SEA

New York, Aug. 11.—Thos. H. Gaunt, of Philadelphia, president of the Corn Products Refining company, a passenger on the steamer Kaiserin Augusta-Victoria, died at sea during the steamer's voyage from Hamburg. Mr. Gaunt recently went abroad for his health.

DISTINGUISHED PASSENGERS.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.—Among the passengers who sailed by the Canadian Pacific Royal Mail steamship Empress of Britain from here yesterday for Quebec were Sir Chas. Hibbert Tupper, the Marquis of Queensbury, C. D. Rose, M. P., and Sir William Broadbent.

DEVELOPING MANCHURIA.

Chefoo, Aug. 11.—A Japanese official engineer passed through Chefoo today on his way to Peking with the intention, aided by Chinese officers, of enlisting Chinese support to a loan for the five hundred miles of railway now operated by Japan in South Manchuria, and upon which it is proposed that Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York, will also take a loan of \$150,000,000.

GENERAL NEWS OF DOMINION

Four Young People Drowned in the Red River Yesterday Afternoon.

ROSSLAND ORE SHIPMENTS

Mysterious Disappearance of Two Lads—London Convict to Get the Lash.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 11.—Four young people were drowned in the Red river this afternoon by the upsetting of a steam launch after collision with a sunken log. The victims are two daughters and one son of City Clerk Brown, aged 18, 12, and 14, and the daughter of John Thompson, aged 18.

Rossland Ore Shipments
Rossland, B. C., Aug. 11.—Shipments of ore for the past week were somewhat lower than for the week previous as the bigger mines are paying attention chiefly to development work and the addition to their working facilities. An increase in the output in the near future is likely to be the result of the preparatory work now in progress. The output was:

	Tons.
Centre Star	1,680
Le Roi	2,610
Le Roi No. 2	480
Total	4,770

Probing Mysterious Case
Kingston, Ont., Aug. 11.—Application is being made to the attorney general by Chief of Police White for a fiat to take Sandy Bedore from the Kingston penitentiary where he is serving a four years' term, to Sharbot lake to make good his statements in connection with the disappearance of two lads four years ago. People thought they were drowned, but Bedore says his brother slew them and he knows where they were buried.

British Bowlers
St. Catharines, Ont., Aug. 11.—The British bowlers yesterday afternoon defeated the St. Catharines team by a majority of 65.

Forest Fires in New Brunswick
St. John, N. B., Aug. 11.—Forest fires are doing great damage in Sussex and Westmorland counties.

Will Be Given Lash
London, Ont., Aug. 11.—Arthur Lavigne, recently convicted on two charges of criminal assault on young girls, was sentenced yesterday to four years in Kingston penitentiary and will get twenty-five lashes on his bare back.

Died of Starvation
Moose Jaw, Aug. 11.—Word comes from Wood Mountain that the remains of the two little Hoffman girls aged 9 and 11 years, who wandered away from their home while going after horses on May 23rd last, have been found by a sheep herder in Porcupine creek some forty miles from their father's ranch. They must, therefore have lived for some days and finally died of starvation. The father left Wood Mountain yesterday to bring the remains home. At the time of their disappearance search was made for several days and their tracks followed for miles, but without result.

GREAT NORTHERN.

Sedro Wolley, Wash., Aug. 11.—A surveying party took passage from this city Thursday for Marblemount. Their leader gave as information that they were in the employ of Great Northern and that the large party of surveyors was to gather at Cascade Pass. They were equipped for a long stay in the hills.

A CAUSE CELEBRE IN LONDON COURTS

Proceedings at the Inquiry Into Mental Condition of Marquis of Townsend.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A jury in Lincoln's Inn enquiring into the mental condition of the Marquis of Townsend today returned the curious verdict that His Lordship is capable of taking care of himself, being dangerous neither to himself nor to others, but that he is of unsound mind so far as managing his affairs are concerned. The jury, against the wish of the judge, insisted on hearing Townsend's testimony in secret. Then, before the lawyer's closing address had been concluded, the members of the jury announced that they had made up their minds, and after the judge's charge were out only ten minutes.

It was alleged that the Marquis was unduly influenced by one Robbins, whom he had known for fourteen years; and the Marchioness testified that Robbins' influence over the Marquis had brought about a separation between herself and her husband soon after they were married. It developed also that the young Marquis, finding his estate heavily mortgaged, was per-

suaded to seek a wealthy alliance, and one witness testified that his engagement to a rich American heiress had been nearly concluded when he became affianced to Miss Sutherst, whose father, a barrister, was an undischarged bankrupt, but whom the Marquis and his advisers thought was wealthy. A Somerset House clerk named Dunne acted as

The Marriage Broker,
Townsend signing a contract to pay him 10 per cent. out of whatever monies were received from the Sutherst family. The Marquis settled \$2500 on his wife, though his direct income was only \$3000, and also signed a deed giving \$3500 to Robbins. After the marriage took place, the Marchioness and her father agreed to advance or to procure the advance to the Marquis of \$135,000, with the Marquis' life interest in the Townsend family estates as security, and further agreeing to release the Marquis without charge if there were male issue from the union within a year.

Judge Buckhill severely condemned what he termed the deceptions of the Suthersts, and especially as Mr. Sutherst was a barrister. The case was notable for flashes of wit and humorous incidents, in which the Marchioness, who is pretty, was prominent. In fact, the judge said if it were not so serious the matter might be compared to a comic opera, recalling the fact that the Marquis was once detained by order of the lunacy commissioners and saying that when he wanted to remain away from his wife, as she had testified, she locked him in a room, and that now, when all he wanted to do was to stay at home with his wife, it was alleged he was a lunatic.

The Marquis and the Marchioness were most affectionate during the trial. Her testimony strongly favored his soundness of mind, but was bitter against the alleged influence of Robbins over him.

A DESPERATE DEED.

Odessa, Aug. 11.—It was learned from Official sources that Barbara Printz, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Printz, who yesterday made an attempt to fire the palace of Governor-General Kaubars with a bomb hidden in her reticule, arrived here a week ago on the invitation of the daughters of Governor-General Kaubars, with whom she was educated. She frequented the general's house, watching him closely, preparing to make an attack on his life. Papers found in her room prove that she belonged to the "errand" section of the social revolutionists, and that she came to Odessa commissioned to execute the sentence of death imposed by them on the general.

INTEREST RENEWED IN JACKSON POISONING CASE

Henry Jones Reported to Have Been Seen in Vancouver—Serious Bush Fires.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 11.—(Special).—Harry Jones, alias Fisher, whose connection with the Jackson poisoning case will be remembered, was reported to have been seen in the city on Friday evening. Among those who recognized him was a former employer. The police still hold a warrant for Fisher for perjury committed at the Jackson inquest, after which he fled across the border and defeated extradition. They were looking for him yesterday, but were unable to find him. His sister, Mrs. Jackson, was released three days ago, and it is possible that he came over to see her and went back at once.

Bush Fires
The air here is still heavy with smoke from bush fires, and several houses on the outskirts of the city were menaced by flames. Fire Warden McKay took out several men in the afternoon to fight the flames.

High Price for Salmon
Forty cents was paid for salmon on the Fraser River by American buyers on the steamer Abraham Lincoln this morning. It is said to be the highest price ever known to be paid on the river. The catches are light, averaging about 20 per cent.

The Chehalis Disaster
The court of inquiry into the Chehalis disaster will hold its preliminary meeting on Wednesday next.

WILL RESTORE MANSION.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—The Claus Spreckles' mansion on Van Ness avenue is to be restored at a cost of \$800,000. According to the terms of the contract it will be ready for occupancy within a year.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

A Los Angeles Affair in Which the Occupants Had a Lucky Escape.

Los Angeles, Aug. 11.—A peculiar automobile accident occurred at Main and Twelfth streets about midnight last night, when a big motor car driven by Jack Keogh collided while going thirty miles an hour with a Pico street car. Four occupants of the machine were thrown out and slightly injured and the gasoline tank exploded, setting fire to the car. The machine then swerved and continued its wild flight, empty and blazing like a torch. After going a block it ran into the curb and was completely consumed by the flames. Several passengers on the street car were slightly injured in the panic. The collision occurred while the automobile was dodging a street car.

USUAL TALE OF TURMOIL

Happenings in Russia Yesterday of the Customary Disturbing Character.

INCIDENT AT MANOEUVRES

Grand Duke Nicholas Fired on by Sharpshooters During Practice.

S. T. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—A representative of the Associated Press at Tsarskoe Selo today ascertained that though several arrests had been made, responsibility for the incident of firing upon a member of the Czar's guard had not been decidedly fixed upon individuals. After a long investigation it was determined that the ball cartridges were fired by the first battalion of sharpshooters, one of the elite corps of the Russian army. Suspicion was directed towards the one year volunteers, recruits who, in consideration of their educational qualifications and social position escape with only one year instead of four years service. Many of these men are ex-students and are the principal spreaders of the revolutionary propaganda among the troops.

The incident occurred during a movement of the Smolovsky guard and the guard sharpshooters against a position held by the Semenovskiy regiment. Grand Duke Nicholas was sitting on his charger observing the manoeuvres from the top of an entrenchment. The troops were advancing by short rushes in an open order across a wide level field, firing blank volleys by squads. A volley came, a few yards behind the Grand Duke was his suite, including General Zarubnev, second in command of the Guard corps, adjutants and orderlies and several civilians, including the Countess Nipod.

Suddenly, when the first of the attacking force, consisting of sharpshooters, was 500 yards distant, a bullet, ranging high overhead following by another and still another. The cry was raised: "They are firing ball," and the group was thrown into confusion.

After frantic signalling "cease firing" was sounded, but the shot continued for some time. Grand Duke Nicholas remarked when he joined his suite: "It would be more realistic if the troops always fired ball during manoeuvres, but this is unpardonable negligence." The attack on the position held by the Semenovskiy regiment was immediately stopped, the troops were marched to their quarters and an investigation was begun.

CHICAGO BANK FRAUDS.

Discoveries Yesterday of New Trails of Crookedness in Manipulations.
Chicago, Ills., Aug. 11.—The discovery yesterday of new trails of crookedness running through the mulcted Milwaukee avenue bank led the state's attorney to summon peremptorily last night three of the principal directors in the affairs of the institution. They were called upon to explain conditions which indicate that another line of robberies was being carried on independently of the gigantic swindle already disclosed.

The directors who responded to the summons were Frank R. Crane and Marius Kirby. An affidavit for M. A. Luby, another director, but he could not be located. Director Crane was subjected to a hot examination by Assistant States Attorney Olsen in the presence of Inspector Shippy and Assistant Chief of Police Schumeler.

He denied all knowledge of the forgeries perpetrated by Stensland. "Did you ever attend a meeting of the executive committee of the board," asked Mr. Olsen of Crane.

"No, sir, I never did," replied the director.

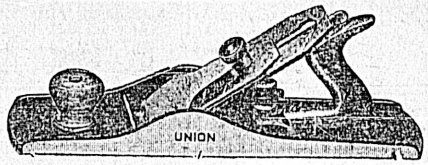
"Did you ever know the executive committee to meet?" continued Mr. Olsen.

"It never met so far as I know," admitted Crane.

"Did you ever pass on loans or do anything else to further the interests of the bank," pursued the prosecutor.

"No, sir," said Crane.
The director was shown a note for \$4,000 dated April 4th last, and asked if the signature was genuine. He replied that it was.

He said he had borrowed a total of \$25,000 from the bank, this \$4,000 note being the last transaction of a series. He is indebted to the bank of the whole amount at present. The security which Crane gave the bank for this \$25,000 in loans consisted of 40 shares of West Chicago Street Railway stock valued at \$2,400.



MECHANICS' TOOLS

We carry a complete line of that are made by the best known English, Canadian and American manufacturers, such as

J. Rabone & Sons
E. Broad & Sons
Hy. Disston & Sons
Stanley Rule and Level Co.
Union Manufacturing Co.
Sargent & Co.
North Bros. "Yankee Tools."

and a dozen and one other makers of
GUARANTEED TOOLS



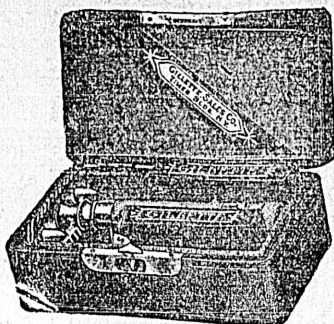
BUILDERS' HARDWARE

Nothing sets a home or public building off to better advantage than good

ARTISTIC HARDWARE
having everything to match in
DESIGN and FINISH

Let us quote on your Hardware when building or figuring on your contracts.

We import these lines from
Sargent & Co. New York
Stanley Works, New Britain
and other manufacturers of standard goods.



GILLETTE SAFETY RAZORS

No Honing! No Stropping!

In neat leather case, with holder and 12 blades, each giving about 30 or 40 velvety shaves. Also

The "Ever-Ready" Safety with 7 blades.....\$1.50

Agents for the famous
"CARBO-MAGNETIC" GUARANTEED RAZORS

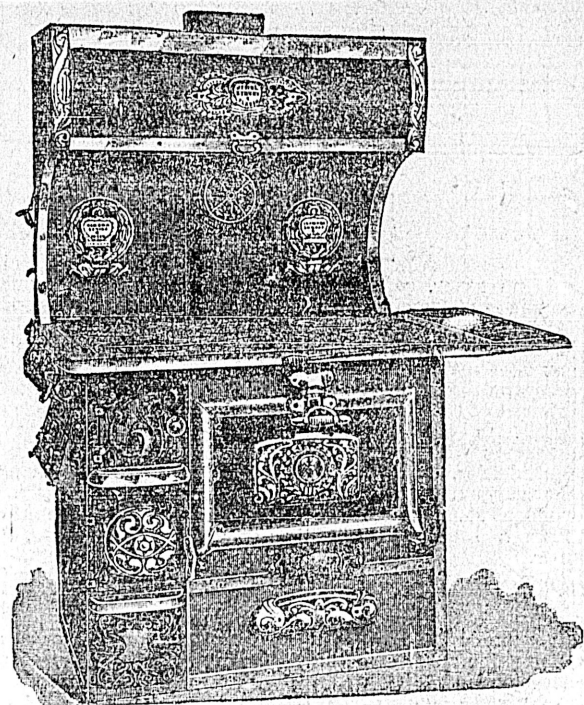
LADIES!

YOUR WANTS
are well looked after in our
FURNISHING DEPT.

Everything from the smallest saucepan to the largest utensil.

Tinware
Enamelware
Nickel Plated Goods
Woodenware
Wire Goods
Brooms
Wringers

and a thousand and one small
LABOR SAVING UTENSILS
for the kitchen
AT PRICES TO SUIT



STEEL AND MALLEABLE IRON RANGES

From \$16.50 Upwards

AND OUR GUARANTEE BEHIND EVERY ONE.

SUNDAY'S ATTRACTION

AT THE GORGE PARK

Band Concert-3 p.m.

Special through car service every 10 minutes from corner of Yates and Government Streets.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LTD.

JUST ANOTHER

Shipment of nice Preserving Peaches. Leave your order early on Monday, or you may get disappointed. Crop is very short.

\$1.50 per Box

PINT SEALERS, per dozen.....75c.
QUART SEALERS, per dozen.....90c.
HALF GALLON SEALERS, per dozen.....\$1.00
20-LB. SACK GRANULATED SUGAR.....\$1.00

W. O. WALLACE

FAMILY GROCER Tel. 312 COR. YATES & DOUGLAS STS

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT IN THE VERY
LATEST NOVELTIES

In all kinds of Japanese Fancy Goods, Curios, Flags, Mementoes of the late great war, Silks and Linens, Ivory, Satsuma, and other handsome wares.
Specialties for Tourist Souvenirs in endless variety, and to suit all tastes and fancies.

THE MIKADO BAZAAR, 138 Government Street
Hotel Victoria Building

IMPORTANT TO FRUIT GROWERS

(Continued from Page One.)

at much higher prices than he can hope for on this side of the Atlantic.
The Labor Problem

The existing scarcity of labor is causing serious loss to the farmers and fruit growers in common with those engaged in all other industries in British Columbia. Salt Spring Island fruit growers are complaining bitterly of their inability to secure help in gathering the prune crop, and appeals for fruit pickers are being received from all the fruit growing districts. Chinese are not to be had, and white labor is out of the question, so that there is an unpleasant probability of a considerable percentage of the prune, apple, peach and pear crop being a total loss. The fruit harvest is approaching so rapidly that it seems impossible to secure help from outside this season, and consequently the fruit growers are face to face with a very serious problem.

views on the labor situation in an interview with the Colonist. Among other things Mr. Whyte made the important announcement that the C. P. R. had offered a special rate of £6 (\$30) to agricultural laborers from all points in England, Ireland and Scotland to any point in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, in order to lend all the assistance possible to the farmers of those provinces.

Taking advantage of Mr. Whyte's presence in the city, Hon. Capt. Tatlow called upon him and represented the almost desperate condition in which the farmers and fruit growers of British Columbia found themselves for want of help, and suggested that the C. P. R. might do something towards their relief. Mr. Whyte evinced a deep and intelligent interest in the case, and without hesitation promised to recommend that the special rate be extended to farm laborers from the United Kingdom to British Columbia. This handsome concession on the part of the C. P. R. cannot fail to secure the hearty appreciation of all who are suffering from a dearth of helpers in the harvest field. If it is taken advantage of at once a great many workers may be secured in time to gather the fruit crop and many serious losses may thus be averted.

Capt. Tatlow's prompt action in the matter is deserving the highest commendation. He informed the Colonist yesterday that it was his intention to commission R. M. Palmer to enquire into the labor conditions during his

approaching visit to Great Britain, and endeavor to perfect arrangements through which agricultural laborers would be induced to come to the province next spring, so as to prevent a recurrence of the present scarcity of labor.

If the scheme could be made to include the settlement of the newcomers on small holdings which they could cultivate on their own account, it would be of immense value to the country, and there is no reason why such a plan should not be carried to success.

CLOSING OF SUMMER VACATION.

Trustees Confronted With Problem of How to Accommodate Scholars.

The summer vacation of the city public schools will be brought to a close on the 27th inst., after a very lengthy vacation. The vacation this year has been longer than usual, owing to the meeting of the Provincial Teachers' Institute in this city, at the commencement of the holidays. The weather has been all that could be desired for holidays for the children and it is expected that they will resume their studies in a brighter frame of mind than they had when the schools were closed. Holidays to the children are like a relief valve of an engine, and the pupils have taken full advantage of the long vacation to enjoy themselves to the utmost.

With the re-opening of the schools the trustees will find themselves face to face with a very serious proposition and one that will require some very careful handling. As is well known the city schools are overcrowded, and the trustees have been endeavoring for some time past to have a bylaw submitted to the ratepayers to raise sufficient funds to erect a new school but as yet nothing in this line has been done. For scholars who have not yet attended a public school application must be made to the superintendent within a certain period, otherwise the pupil will not be allowed to enter the school during the term. Already over 200 applications have been received and with two weeks before school opens it is taken for granted that that number will be largely increased. To provide accommodations for the two hundred new pupils is the task that will confront the trustees at the opening of the term.

It is true that the sub-high school will in a measure relieve the congestion but it is not likely to make enough room for all those who desire to commence their education at this time. In the majority of instances those making application are new comers which in a measure shows the progress that is being made by Victoria as an educational and residential centre. The task of providing accommodations for the new pupils is a difficult one, but it is very likely that the trustees will be able to find some method to relieve the congestion.

THEIR HIGH ENDORSEMENT.

The Journal of the Merchant Tailors Makes Its Bow to "Semi-Ready."

In the Sartorial World, the highest authority in Merchant Tailor's Journalism, the following item appeared in the July number:
"W. T. Pence & Co., will open a large tailoring establishment on Portage avenue, in Winnipeg, under the name of 'Semi-ready, Limited.' It will contain all the equipment of a first class place, and we predict great popularity for the firm."

Another paragraph tells of Messrs. Pence & Co., selling their established business to take up the Semi-ready agency.

Real Estate Deals.—A number of properties changed hands last week at a good figure. Many of the most important deals are withheld from the public, but enough are available to warrant the statement that real estate men are doing good business. Among the sales that have been made since Monday last are, a house and lot, corner Pandora and Belmont avenue, \$2,300; house and six adjoining lots on Taunton street, \$1,125; and a lot near Dallas road, \$500. These were made by Pemberton & Son. Several sales are reported by the B. C. Land & Investment agency. They include a lot on the Heywood estate, near the fountain; two lots on Fairfield estate; a house and lot in the Wood estate that changed hands at a good figure, and 25 acres at Cedar Hill.

NEW YORKERS VISIT THE BOUNDARY MINES

Highly Pleased With First Inspection of the Granby Smelter Plant.

GRAND FORKS, Aug. 10.—Senator Warner Miller of New York, president of the Dominion Copper Co., and M. M. Johnson of Salt Lake, were shown through the Granby smelter by Assistant Superintendent Williams, and expressed themselves as highly pleased with this, their first inspection of the big plant. Senator Miller was only once in this city before, the visit being in 1900 before the smelter here blew in. Mr. Miller was at that time on a visit to Republic.

"Republic has been a trifle unfortunate Senator?"

"Well, Republic has hardly made good," was the reply, "but efforts are being made now to recover values along some new and scientific lines of work. Mr. Taylor of the Taylor Engineering Works of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Tate of Spokane, president of the Quillip are now in Republic investigating, and Mr. Taylor will probably join me this morning."

The senator is a tall, portly man, close on to the three-score years mark, but seems to enjoy traveling. He was not complimentary about the Great Northern service between this point and Spokane which he regarded as the toughest bit of traveling between here and New York. He was delighted with the climate of British Columbia, and expressed optimism to the progress with Dominion Copper Co. matters.

M. M. Johnson is a well-known figure in mining circles. Born fifty years ago in Pennsylvania Mr. Johnson is a wiry, spare man, who carries his age well, and is evidently full of vim. He worked first in the coal regions, and later came to Utah where he has won a first-class reputation as a mining engineer. Mr. Johnson has just come from a trip through the famous Death Valley in California. He made the trip in an automobile and laughingly explained that the journey took 50 hours for which he was charged the tidy little figure of \$9 an hour, or \$450 all told. The party took forty gallons of water with them, but Mr. Johnson did not appear to be vastly impressed with the mineral conditions.

"There are some good copper showings of course," he said, "but no great amount of work done to prove the existence of large bodies. Patsy Clark is operating in the Furnace creek district, but I was not allowed to see the workings, a thing which cannot be regarded as a good sign."

Asked as to conditions of the Dominion Copper Co.'s properties Mr. Johnson spoke in a very sanguine strain. "The Rawhide never looked better than it does today, and has certainly passed my expectations. Yes, values are good, and there is a gratifying percentage of iron-magnetite. The line and from more than offset what silica the Rawhide ore contains. I should consider it a little better even than the ore of the Brooklyn and Stenwinder, and we are disclosing a big tonnage. The Idaho is developing extremely well, and though we do not propose to do any stoping yet, we shall ship ore mined in development work to the smelter shortly. The Idaho will be developed on a large scale. The hoist is partly installed, and will be operated by steam until the electrical connections are ready. A compressor plant, capable of working forty to fifty drills, will shortly be installed at a cost of \$30,000."

Mr. Johnson states that the big new furnace for the smelter at Boundary Falls should be here next month, and when blown in, will make the daily tonnage smelted about 1,200 tons. Asked as to the possible erection of a new smelter Mr. Johnson replied that it was somewhat early yet to formulate plans. The mines would be thoroughly developed and smelter arrangements would be made to fit in with the general progress of the mines which were at present in an extremely satisfactory

condition. Neither Senator Miller nor Mr. Johnson could say much as to their work in Franklin camp. The company has a bond on the Gloucester group, and are now at work upraising in the tunnel but development is not sufficiently advanced to state what action the company will take.

CALIFORNIA RESORTS.

Reached by the Southern Pacific Co.'s Scenic Shasta Route and Coast Line. Two trains daily. Tickets, reservations, etc., at union ticket office, 608 First Ave., Seattle. E. E. Ellis, General Agent.

A plate of the Quaker Brand canned fruits makes a delicious ending to the sumptuous meal and a pleasing desert without any trouble, can be had at all grocers at a very low price.

Predicts Large Influx.—John McNeven collector of customs at Virden, Manitoba, who has been spending a vacation on a visit to his brother, J. D. McNeven, M. P. P., is charmed with the west, to which he is paying his first visit. Mr. McNeven went to Virden twenty years ago, when frost and hail were common, and the future for many very uncertain. Mr. McNeven states that everywhere he hears the praise of the winter climate of Victoria being justly chanted by those who have experienced it. He predicts a large influx to the west from the plains this winter.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL

Water Question Will Again Come Up at Tomorrow's Evening's Meeting of Aldermen.

The much-talked-of water question will again be the principal theme of discussion at the meeting of the city fathers tomorrow evening, and it is expected that the consideration of this important subject will be carried on well into the night. The subject is expected to be brought up by the introduction of the motion that appears on the bulletin board at the city hall over the signature of His Worship Mayor Morley. The motion is the same as the suggestions that were presented at the meeting last Tuesday evening and which were ruled out of order by the council on account of being contrary to the rules to introduce the question at an adjourned meeting.

In order that no difficulties may arise the motion has been posted according to the regulations and when it comes up for discussion it is expected that it will receive a warm reception. This is the first time this year that His Worship has attempted to use his power of veto, but his first attempt has proved a failure and it remains to be seen what his second attempt will amount to. The vote tomorrow evening will determine whether or not the proposition that was adopted by the council will be put before the ratepayers.

If the motion of His Worship is carried it will mean that the scheme proposed by the committee will not be given to a vote of the ratepayers, but if the motion is not carried it will be necessary to reconsider the report that was adopted by the council.

On the last occasion when a vote was taken on this question it was with the exception of His Worship, Ald. Davey and Ald. Yates, the remainder of the board were in favor of the adoption.

During the past week also the offer of the Esquimalt Water Co., was made known and met with short consideration. The matter of block paving that has come before the public so prominently during the last few days was also under consideration and it was practically decided to secure a creosote plant with which it will be possible to saturate the blocks entirely through the centre instead of as in the past of coating them over.

The bylaw for the redistribution of the wards was also brought up and passed and it is now definitely settled that in the future the city will be composed of five wards and ten aldermen.

IN ORDER

To save money, you should buy wisely. Your money can do more work here than elsewhere, and still give you a chance to enjoy yourself.
ROAST STUFFED VEAL, per lb. 40c.
BOILED OX TONGUE (our own cooking), per lb. 50c.
ARMOUR'S BOILED HAM, per lb. 40c.
SPARKLING APPLE CIDER—Pints, 35c.; quarts 65c.

Carne's Up-to-Date Grocery
Next C.P.R. Offices, Cor. Gov't and Fort Sts.

JAPANESE GOODS

Just arrived—Latest Pattern Shirt Waists, Linen, Silk and Cotton Crepe, Kimonos, all shades; Satsuma Set for shirt waist, and a great variety of Silk Goods and Glass. Linen sold by the yard.
Jardiniers Stands and Book Cases, also Brassware.

J. M. NAGANO & CO.

61 DOUGLAS STREET, Balmora Block, Victoria, B. C.



Telephone 606.
JOHNSTON'S TRANSFER
135 DOUGLAS ST.

RATES CUT IN TWO.

Hacks for Hire. Driving Loads, 75c per Hour.
G. J. JOHNSTON, PROPRIETOR.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN
SPEED—On August 11, the wife of John W. Speed, of a son.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

A Mark of Quality
that distinguishes good silver plate from the common kind, that protects the buyer, is the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

On Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., this trade mark stands for quality unquestioned and beauty unsurpassed. In buying Tea Sets, Candelabra, Trays, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

NOTICE

We hereby beg to notify the public that Mr. J. M. Mellis has withdrawn from the firm of Williams & Mellis. Said firm will continue to do business as Commission Agents under the name of R. H. Williams & Company.

REAL ESTATE SALE

To be sold by private tender, pursuant to an order of the Honourable the Chief Justice, made in an action of the British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited, vs. Francisco Silva Montero and others, Victoria, City, Lots Numbers 997 and 1007.

Lot 1007 is situated on the North side of Port Street, being the second lot below Cook Street. Lot 997 is in a corresponding position on the South side of View Street, so that a purchaser of these lots would have a valuable property extending through from Port Street to View Street.

Tenders are to be sent to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, at the Court House, Victoria, B. C., not later than 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 22nd day of August, 1906.

The sale is to be subject to the approbation of a Judge of the Supreme Court. Messrs. PHILLIPS & REISTERMAN, Solicitors for the Plaintiff Above Named, au12

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

The Ohio Steel Range

Is the Range with a Reputation. AND

National Steel Ranges

Awarded Gold Medal World's Fair, 1904.

Elite Enameled Ware

Made in Austria. Guaranteed Superior to All Others.

A. DIXON,

Hardware and Ranges
95 Johnson Street

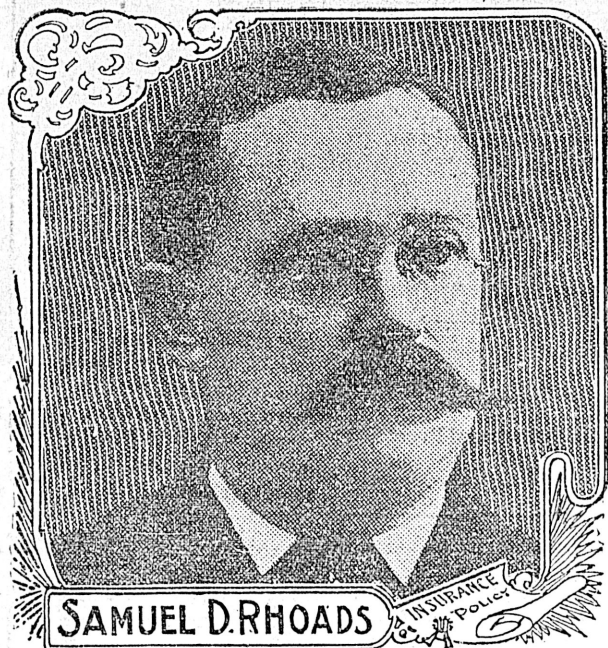
THE NEW GRAND

SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE, Props.
ROBT. JAMIESON, Mgr.
General admission 15c, entire lower floor, and first six rows of balcony 25c. Box seats 25c.

Week of August 6.
THE LIBERATOR QUARTETTE
CHAS. P. LOWE
DUNN, FRANCIS & CO.
LEEDS & LAMAR
WILSON & RICH
FREDERIC ROBERTS
NEW MOVING PICTURES
PROF. M. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA

"The crowning virtue of Pe-ru-na, after it has cured the catarrh, is as a tonic and restorative of appetite, strength and good spirits."—Samuel D. Rhoads.

AN INSURANCE MAN TESTIFIES TO THE GREAT VIRTUES OF PE-RU-NA.



Mr. Rhoads holds an important government position in Washington, from which place he writes a very interesting letter concerning Pe-ru-na.

What Pe-ru-na Has Done For One Family Pe-ru-na Can Do For Another Family.

Mr. Samuel D. Rhoads, a prominent insurance man of Lansdowne, Pa., writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I heartily and unreservedly wish to give my endorsement to Pe-ru-na as a catarrh cure that is not approached by any other medicine, at least in my observation and experience, and nothing what it has done for members of my family. Its crowning virtue, after it has cured the catarrh, is as a tonic and restorative of appetite, strength and good spirits."

Pe-ru-na Restores Strength.
Mr. G. W. Woodbury, Rogers, O., formerly Captain and Center of the Hiram College Basketball Team, writes:

"There are times in the life of every student when excessive study and too close confinement and attention to the object in view will tell on his health. I have found that when body and mind alike were weary and refused to

work, a few doses of Peruna restored lost strength and invigorated me quicker and more permanently than anything I know. It gives nerves of iron and muscles of steel, and assists the mental activities together with the physical to a wonderful degree."

Peruna, as a family medicine, is absolutely safe and reliable as it contains no narcotics or other drugs liable to produce a drug habit.

Keeps Pe-ru-na in the House.
Mr. Chas. S. Many, 12 Water street, Ossining, N. Y., writes:

"I had catarrh for ten years and tried a great many kinds of medicines which cost me a lot of money, but did me no good. Instead of getting better, I seemed to get worse. I read about Peruna and thought I would give it a trial. I took about ten bottles and am cured of the catarrh."

"I keep Peruna in the house, and when I feel a cold coming on, I take a little bit of it and it does me good."

LESSONS TAUGHT BY
SAN FRANCISCO

Investigation Shows That the Fire-Proofing Was Very Poorly Done.

As the real facts come to light concerning the great San Francisco earthquake and fire, it becomes more and more apparent that fully one-half of the loss of life and property, resulting from this great upheaval of nature, would never have occurred had the city been honestly and skillfully built. The Fireproof Magazine, of Chicago, with a commendable desire to know and to publish the real facts about this fire, sent F. W. Fitzpatrick, one of the best architects and fireproof experts in the country, to the stricken city, with instructions to investigate thoroughly the structural methods in vogue and to ascertain, if possible, what systems of so-called fireproofing withstood the ravages of quake and fire the best.

In the current issue of the magazine referred to above is given an exhaustive report of conditions as they exist in San Francisco at the present time. It seems to be the opinion of this special commissioner that the owners who projected, the architects who planned and the contractors who built, all of them overlooked the fact that San Francisco was in the earthquake zone and did their work just as shiftlessly and slightly as it could be done. He notes a few exceptions to the almost universal practice of building for outside appearance with no regard for "staying qualities," but only uses these illustrations to show the kind of competition the honest builder must go against in these later days of graft and corruption.

Law Building Laws
The inadequacy of the building laws by which the structural work of the city was regulated, are referred to, and the neglect and carelessness of inspectors and other city officials, who had to do

with building, are given a merciless scoring by the writer. The following quotation gives some idea of the real conditions as seen by Mr. Fitzpatrick:

"The San Francisco building laws have always been perniciously lax, and their enforcement seldom attempted. San Francisco has generally been shabbily misgoverned, and it would seem that now the first excitement, after the great calamity, has subsided, her government would lapse into worse than its previous state as far as her upbuilding is concerned. In these tall buildings one thing has generally been done well. The steel frames were exceptionally strongly built and extra braced, with what is commonly known as "wind-bracing." This was a precaution against quake. Apart from that, absolutely no extra care was taken.

Shiftless Structural Habits
"The stone settings, the brick work, the fireproofing of the structure and the other safeguards against fire—these latter chiefly conspicuous by their absence—were in no case superior to our better class of construction in the east. It would have been reasonable to expect, in those large buildings, at least, on account of quake and conflagration hazards (San Francisco and New Orleans were the two cities in which the latter seemed most probable and would be most far-reaching, the buildings being fully 90 per cent. frame), a general construction of from 14 to 30 per cent better than we use in New York and Chicago, where one hazard is hardly to be expected and the other a somewhat remote contingency.

"As a matter of fact, with rare exceptions indeed, even the best San Francisco buildings were from 15 to 20 per cent poorer in design and construction from a fireproof engineer's point of view, than our best buildings in New York, Washington and Chicago. As for the secondary buildings, I doubt if any city in the country made less provision against fire and quake than did San Francisco."

Some Weak Points
One of the most striking structural weaknesses, noted by Mr. Fitzpatrick, is the lack of bonding, anchoring and dovelling in connection with veneered brick walls, brick and stone arches, etc. He cites instances where the frame backing of the veneered wall was left intact, while, as a result of the lack of bonding and the use of poor mortar, the brick

veneer had tumbled down like a pile of baby's building blocks. He mentions the fact that many frame buildings were left standing, while large, fine-looking brick blocks near them were nothing more than a heap of ruins, and quietly accounts for this condition of things by saying that the wooden buildings were firmly nailed together, while there was absolutely nothing to prevent the brick buildings from falling apart as soon as the earth began to shake.

Lack of Fireproofing
The fact is noted, too, that a few thousand dollars invested in wire-glass would have saved millions of dollars' worth of property. One instance is given where a building was saved from the fire, although it was located in the centre of a district where the fire destroyed everything inflammable for blocks around, simply by the wire-glass windows that prevented the flames making an entrance into the building. Many instances are given where columns buckled and beams twisted as a result of the heat's action upon them, when if they had been properly fireproofed they would never have been plazed. As the sequel shows, these interior supports gave way, and the building became a hopeless wreck on the inside, while the outside walls were left standing intact.

Showing Made by Concrete
There were only two buildings in San Francisco that were built throughout of re-enforced concrete; the test of this material was therefore of little value. The buildings mentioned were wrecked, but there is reason to believe that they would have withstood the strain had they been properly constructed. There were hundreds of buildings in the stricken city in which the floors were concrete, and the record shows that they came through the trial in splendid shape. Not as many can be said for the suspended ceiling and wire lathing, which loosened and peeled off in many buildings which were comparatively uninjured in other respects. The investigation speaks well for modern steel construction, but fully demonstrates the importance of protecting columns, beams and girders with some material which is a non-conductor of heat.

TRADES CONGRESS.
Preparations for Big Assembly Here on September 17 Next.

The gathering of direct representatives of labor from all parts of the Dominion in the Capital City of this province on September 17th marks an epoch in the history of the Labor movement. The liberation of the congress will be of great importance to the workers in general. An additional interest is created by the action of the American Federation of Labor in their recent decision to go straight into politics and fight for direct representation.

A wave of unrest and dissatisfaction is sweeping through the ranks of the Canadian workers and the experiment of the United States workers will be followed with great interest. The Asiatic question will possibly be the most important matter handled at the conference, unless the delegates (following the example of their brethren over the border), decide on the formation of a Canadian Labor party. In this case, consideration of the reform and constitution of a Labor party would be of paramount importance. The local Trades and Labor council naturally realize the necessity of their being thoroughly interested in the movements of the congress and they consider it a matter of duty to leave no stone unturned in the effort to make the gathering thoroughly representative so far as the British Columbia workers are concerned.

The council instructed their secretary to prepare and issue a circular to organized labor throughout the province, urging their close attention to matters for discussion at the conference. The circular reads as follows:

Friends and Fellow-Unionists:
As you are no doubt aware, the annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in the city of Victoria on September 17th and following days.

The meeting of the congress is the most important annual event affecting labor, as it is in and through the congress that the organized labor forces of our land give expression to their views concerning the conditions of the workers of the country, and by the opinions expressed at the annual convention, the workmen are put in a position, as voters, to formulate the just demands of labor into effective legislation.

The coming convention is the first meeting of the congress in British Columbia, and is, because of that and the increasing prestige the congress is gaining as the central body of organized labor in Canada, the most important event that has ever occurred in the history of organized labor in the province.

In order to secure the fullest measure of benefit from the convention, the Trades and Labor council of this city wishes to impress on you the necessity of every labor organization in the province being represented in the congress, and with that object in view takes the liberty to urge you to strain every nerve to send a delegate and thus have a voice in this parliament of workmen.

Should you find it impossible to send a delegate, you are requested to draw up a resolution in reference to any matter you would like the congress to deal with and forward same to the undersigned, who will place it in the hands of the delegates representing this council.

Unions not affiliated with the congress are hereby earnestly advised to lose no time in sending applications to P. M. Draper, box 1017, Ottawa, Ont., who will furnish full information without delay.

The secretary of the council has also issued a circular where through the province the following resolution, which was unanimously passed by this council at an adjourned meeting on the 25th of July last:

"Resolved—That this council place on record an emphatic protest against the proposed introduction into this province of Hindoo laborers, and calls on the workmen of British Columbia to assist by every means in their power, in preventing this further attempt to flood the country with cheap Asiatic labor."

MAYNE ISLAND RESORT.
A Splendid Point for Holiday-Seekers at Plumper's Pass.

One of the most popular holiday resorts within a short journey from Victoria is Mayne Island. No more prettier view can be had from the deck of the Princess Victoria as she glides swiftly through the rushing waters of Plumper's Pass, on her journey between Victoria and Vancouver than that of this beautiful Island. The little village, if it may be so called, lies in a bend of the Pass, with its principal hotel not far from the pier and the English church, with the rectory adjoining, occupying a conspicuous and picturesque



MADE IN CANADA

Sold by ALL GROCERS in Victoria.

BORDEN'S BRANDS

THE FAMOUS

"Gold Seal" and "Eagle" Brands

OF

CONDENSED MILK

SUPREMACY

"Gold Seal" Milk, - - 2 tins for 25 cents

"Eagle" Milk, - - - 2 tins for 35 cents

AN APOLOGY

Government Street,
VICTORIA, B. C.

12th August, 1906.

To the Ladies of Victoria and
Vicinity and to our Visitors:

We apologise for the inconvenience due to our extensive window improvements, and are glad to state the alterations to the store front will be completed in a few days and all workmen's materials will give place to those of a more feminine and suitable nature. The contracts for the new basement departments have been let; excavations will commence this week, but will not interfere with the convenience of our customers; on the completion of this additional floor our patrons will find placed at their disposal extra space and departments which we trust will materially add to their comfort.

We have received advice of the shipment of the majority of our Late Summer, Fall and Winter Goods from London, Paris and Vienna. These will arrive about the same time as our extensive purchases from New York, Toronto and Montreal. Between now and the arrival of the new goods We Shall Clear Out All Summer Stock and Special Purchases of Samples Regardless of Cost. Every lady is courteously invited to visit our show rooms and inspect the wonderful values and bargains. Our customers know they are always welcome at

Yours faithfully

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

Costumiers, Milliners, Staple Goods and Outfitters

GOVERNMENT STREET

VICTORIA, B. C.

Y.1472

2 YEARS IN WOOD BEFORE BEING BOTTLED

The ONLY GIN Bearing the Government Stamp

MELCHERS RED CROSS

HOLLANDS GIN

R. P. RITHET & CO., LIMITED

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

space on the hillside. Rev. Canon Padon is the rector. Parties wishing to spend a week or two's quiet holiday cannot do better than visit Mayne Island. There all a true sportsman's ambitions are satisfied. Fishing is splendid some very fine specimens of salmon having been caught recently. In the shooting season birds are plentiful, abounding not only on Mayne Island but all the islands in the near vicinity, while Galiano is famed for its abundance of deer. Comfortable quarters can be found at the Mayne Island hotel, there being only a few minutes' row to Galiano island, the boats being free to guests. Mr. and Mrs. Cayzer make ideal hosts. The steamer Iroquois makes frequent trips from Sidney.

Don't forget the "Bee Hive," Postage 4c, 84 Douglas street, for duty Cushions, Home-Dressed Dolls, Lace, etc. OPENS TODAY.

Waste Not.—Waste not the water that is costing so much money. Use a water-saving can and your water bill will be reduced. Galvanized watering cans with well braced spouts and handles and detachable roses, 75c up. Tin watering pots 25c to 75c. R. A. Brown & Co., 81 Douglas street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
By Order of the Honorable the Chief Justice.
SALE OF VALUABLE COPPER-GOLD MINING PROSPECT, VICTORIA MINE, WEST HOLME, VANCOUVER ISLAND.
Tenders are invited for 5 mineral claims and two fractions in good standing. About \$10,000 already spent on development work. For Abstract of Title, Mining Engineer's Reports, Smelter Returns and full particulars, apply C. Dubois Mason, Barrister and Solicitor, Victoria, or Alexander Dingy, Receiver for Debenture Holders, 5 Yates Street, Victoria.
Last day for tender, 2nd September, 1906.

Harrison Hot Springs

THE SCENIC SPOT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

A Resort where one wishing to spend a vacation may combine the pleasures of the place with the health-giving qualities of the thermal springs. The drinking and bathing of these waters are recommended throughout the Northwest by the medical profession.

RATES MODERATE HOTEL FIRST CLASS

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director;
R. E. Gosnell, Editor, General Manager
and Assistant Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

One year \$5 00
Six months 2 50
Three months 1 25

Victoria
Daily Weather

Saturday, Aug. 11.

Highest..... 74
Lowest..... 52
Mean..... 63
Sunshine, 11 hours, 6 min.

Victoria Weather
July, 1906

Highest temperature... 88.5
Lowest temperature... 49.9
Mean temperature..... 65.51
Total precipitation for the month, .16 inch; average amount, .037 inches.
Bright sunshine, 345 hours, 12 minutes; mean daily proportion, 0.71 (constant sunshine being 1).

THE WATER QUESTION
SIMPLIFIED.

Ex-Mayor McCandless has given an interview on the water works question which comes nearer to a proper solution than anything we have yet seen. The Colonist more readily assents to the propositions laid down by him, because they are in line with the position it has taken. Mr. McCandless's opinion is worthy of consideration, because he has been mayor of the city and devoted a good deal of time to the study of the problem previous to and during his term of office. As he still retains considerable property interests in the city, his views are not merely those of one who is theorizing on the subject as the result of a certain amount of familiarity with the conditions, but of a gentleman who is personally affected by the issues at stake.

Mr. McCandless is absolutely in favor of Goldstream as an immediate and a permanent source of supply. He is opposed to spending money in temporizing with Elk Lake, which does not now and never can adequately meet the requirements of the city. Why throw away money which can be utilized permanently in inaugurating a better system, in pumping stations and meters? There are several leading details of Mr. McCandless' scheme which are clearly brought out and should be emphasized.

In the first place, it secures ample water within reasonable time. To lay a pipe to Goldstream would take between one and two years. In the meantime the present scarcity of water could be relieved by connecting our system with that of Victoria West. It is true that the amount of water available is not large, but sufficient to materially relieve the present situation and tide over a crisis.

In the second place, the amount of money necessary to pay for meters would be about all that is required to carry the main to supply the higher levels. Moreover, a main is a permanent and necessary investment, whereas the life of a meter is limited to ten years, or under, and involves a considerable sum annually for inspection.

Metering is an attempt to make an inadequate water supply sufficient by keeping the consumption of water down to its lowest possible limit. In a city of beautiful homes and ample grounds the object should not be to make it too expensive for irrigation purposes. Upon this point we quote from a letter written by Mr. Mohun, who aptly summarizes the situation when he says: "The writer does not wish it to be inferred that he is opposed to metering any system of which the supply is limited, but we have been assured that an ample supply would be soon furnished, and the use, not abuse, of water should be encouraged."

Third, the scheme proposed does away with pumping stations, which would entail an annual saving of about \$12,000, and provide us with a purely gravity system, Elk Lake being used to supply the lower levels and Goldstream the higher levels.

Fourth, the only amount of money necessary to be borrowed is that required to build a main from Victoria West to reach the higher levels. That is, of course, in addition to the system of distribution which must be common

to whatever source of supply is decided upon. It is as necessary to Elk Lake as to Goldstream.

Fifth, the crux of Mr. McCandless' proposal is this: That the city should enter into an agreement with the Esquimalt Water Works Company for a supply of one million gallons, or as much more as may be necessary, and obtain an option on the entire system of that company for, say, twenty years, at a fixed amount or at a price to be fixed by arbitration. There is a price at which the company is bound, upon application, to supply the city, namely, six cents per 1000 gallons; but Mr. McCandless is of the opinion that if the company were properly approached, a more favorable arrangement could be made.

On this point, we believe that a great deal of unnecessary and unjustifiable prejudice has been created against the Esquimalt company, either through wilful misrepresentation or lack of knowledge of the facts. Convinced of this, we believe that Mr. Angus' suggestion of a committee of citizens acting as intermediaries between the council and the water works company, is a good one. There is little probability of the mayor and board of aldermen, as at present constituted, coming to any friendly understanding, either as to a working agreement or as to an out-and-out purchase.

We believe it is quite possible, if gone about right, to secure an option on the entire works upon reasonable terms. If the city cannot afford to pay now the price asked, it no doubt will be able to purchase some time within the period of twenty years. The sooner such a purchase could be consummated the better. Our position is firm in advocating it. In addition to solving forever the vexed question of an ample supply of good water, we would have, as an asset, a large reserve of power for the development of industries within the city and its immediate surroundings.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER
ISLAND.

One hundred years ago there was about as little known about Vancouver Island as there is today about Tibet; in fact, a great deal less. Apart from the visit of Capt. Cook at Nootka, the survey work done by Capt. Vancouver along its coast, and the occasional visits of navigators and fur traders in ships, it was a sealed book to the world. It was without a white settler, without a fur trading post, and without any regular communication with the outside world. Its only human inhabitants were Indians. The Spaniards, who had made an attempt to acquire sovereignty at the time of the famous Nootka affair, retired forever from these coasts as the result of the Nootka convention. The British, who were left in control, practically abandoned them for the time being, and real sovereignty was left to be decided about fifty years later, at the date of the Oregon Treaty. One hundred years is not a long time in the history of the human race, yet in our case it covers a period the furthermost limit of which separates the historic from the prehistoric. Capt. Cook was the forerunner of British civilization. He visited Nootka in 1778. At that time, relatively the status of this island corresponded with that of Great Britain at the landing of Julius Caesar.

Fifty years is within the lifetime of a great many of our readers, and yet Vancouver Island had not advanced much beyond the primitive stage in which Cook and Vancouver found it, in 1856. Coal had been discovered at several points and coal-mining was in course of regular development at Nanaimo. There was a Hudson's Bay Co. fort at Victoria and several trading posts elsewhere. The entire white population of the island, including Victoria, did not exceed several hundreds. There were a few outlying settlers. There were also a few farms, belonging principally to the Hudson's Bay Co., or its offspring, the Puget Sound Agricultural association. Vancouver Island was a crown colony, but it possessed barely the semblance of representative government. It was more nominal than real. In this connection, it will be interesting to call to mind that just about this time, fifty years ago, in the year 1856, the first legislative assembly of British Columbia, and the first west of Ontario in Canada, was convened. Dr. Helmcken has at various times supplied us with pictures of this baby parliament. He presided over its deliberations. Governor Douglas, afterwards Sir James, was king in reality as well as Her Gracious Majesty's representative. It was the beginning of things in British Columbia politically and most other ways.

Compared, then, with the state of things fifty years ago, Vancouver Island and Vancouver have made wonderful progress, notwithstanding that we regard our growth as slow and unsatisfactory. It is not long to look back to and yet wonderful things have taken place. The whole West of America has been settled up. Railways and trans-Pacific steamship lines were only a dream of enthusiasts. There was no lumbering (at least not to amount to anything), or salmon canning or mining, or fruitgrowing, or big industries of any kind in what is now British Columbia. The Dominion of Canada had scarcely been considered a possibility. Our modern inventions of the telephone and electric light and the other appliances of daily use were simply unthought of, except perhaps in the den of some visionary scientist. The whole face of nature has been changed. It is impossible to emphasize the change that has taken place by statistics. There are no statistics of fifty years ago to form a basis of comparison. We have to formulate contrasts by imagination by practically wiping out of our mind everything we have at present.

All the Doctors Are Willing

To have their prescriptions dispensed at

Shotbol's Pioneer Drug Store

We have dispensed for them here since 1862, AND KNOW HOW.
Our assistants are qualified MEN. You may pay more for inferior work and poor drugs.

NOTE ADDRESS:

59 JOHNSON ST., NEAR GOVERNMENT ST.

St. DUNSTAN'S SCHOOL
BURNHAM, SOMERSET, ENGLAND

A high-class school for boys between the ages of seven and fourteen, preparing for the Royal Navy and for Clifton, Cheltenham, Rugby and other English public schools.

Burnham is situated on the Bristol Channel. It has a Western aspect, and is bracing and very healthy.

The fees are 75 guineas (\$375) per annum for board and tuition. Special arrangements made for the holiday months, if required.

Canadian References: Proprietors, K. H. BIRD, M. A., Cantab.
Leslie Crauford, Esq., Nelson, B. C. E. N. N. SELLMAN, M. A., Oxon.

tics. There are no statistics of fifty years ago to form a basis of comparison. We have to formulate contrasts by imagination by practically wiping out of our mind everything we have at present.

In the special edition which we publish today we are really telling the story of this growth and celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of a political birthday. It is not an historical review, but it tells the story of present conditions and indicates something of our potentialities. It is a record to be proud of, even if others have eclipsed us in the race so far. We have had many handicaps, but these are incidental to vigorous development which will bear fruit in the days to come. Canada's great present prosperity is due to the fight she had to make for a place on this continent, and this city and this continent have all the natural assets to make them wealthy and great when conditions have developed to the most favorable degree. With railway connection with the mainland and several transcontinental railways coming our way the tide will be completely turned in this direction, as it has turned towards the whole of Canada at the present time. It is quite as impossible to predict our future fifty years hence, as it would have been fifty years ago, when this island was almost a solitude. Were it possible to live that long, however, we should be disappointed if the rate of progress did not greatly exceed that of the last half century, remarkable as that has been.

LABOR IN MINING DISTRICTS.

The scarcity of labor is in some measure retarding progress in the mining districts of the province, as well as in its agricultural sections. We have been informed by Mr. E. Jacobs, editor of the British Columbia Mining Record, that mine and smelter managers in the Boundary and West Kootenay districts, recently visited by him, complained to him of much difficulty in obtaining sufficient labor. As a result important development work in mines has of necessity to be either done but slowly or postponed for lack of men to do it; the completion of construction work, particularly at smelters, five of which are making large additions and improvements at their respective works, is delayed; preparations for the increased output of ore from the mines that smelters will ere long require to be regularly maintained are being spread over an unreasonably long period, and generally the mining and smelting industries are at a disadvantage owing to the scarcity of men. One mine manager mentioned that his foreman had that week found it necessary to discharge three men for misconduct and was quite unable to replace them. It was urged upon Mr. Jacobs that too much publicity cannot at present be given to the fact that good workers are much in demand at mines and smelters, which afford men regular employment and pay good wages. The outlook for mining in the districts above mentioned is believed to be better now than at any previous time in their history. Prices of metals are high; mining and smelting companies are well situated financially, so that continuous operation of their mines and works appears to be well assured; several mines that have been inoperative for some time are already, or soon will be, at work again; railway and power companies are spending large sums of money in substantial additions or large new works, and altogether there is a steadily expanding field for the employment of labor. It is therefore earnestly to be desired that the existing shortage of men for the progressive mining, smelting and allied industries of the Kootenay and Boundary districts shall soon be relieved, so that there may be no obstacle to industrial advancement and attendant settlement in those important sections of the province.

In the article which appears on page one of the third section of this morning's Colonist, the sentence which reads, "The supremacy of the Vancouver Island ports as centres of the grain trade rests upon one attainment, with in measureless reach, etc." should read, "within measureless reach of the people of the Island."

Good swimming from the George Swimming Baths, behind Marshall's Hotel. Ladies' and gentlemen's bathing suits for hire.

Fifteen Days' Slaughter Clearance Sale. Stocktaking over we have decided to make an annual sale for 15 days. Sale starts today and ends August 24th. Now is the time to lay in a supply for summer, fall or winter, as all our staple stock is included in this sale. Come early while the stock is complete. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Quality

Has made

MAINLAND
and
BRITISH
LION
CIGARS

Famous

Always the same.
Every Cigar branded.
For sale everywhere.

OREGON PORTLAND
ST. HELEN'S HALL

A girls' school of the highest class. Corps of teachers, location, building, equipment—the best.
Send for catalogue.
School opens September 17, 1906.

Collegiate School
FOR BOYS

The Laurels, Belcher Street
Victoria, B. C.

Patron and Visitor:

THE LORD BISHOP OF COLUMBIA.

Head Master:

J. W. LAING, ESQ., M. A., OXFORD.

R. H. Bates, Esq., B. A.

Alex. Smith, Esq., M. A., late Naval Instructor H. M. S. "Impregnable."

J. P. Meredith, Esq., B. A.

The Christmas Term will commence on Monday, September 10, 1906, at 2:30 p.m.

Moderate terms for boarders and day scholars.

Property five acres with spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds; gymnasium, cadet corps.

APPLY TO HEAD MASTER.

Brunot Hall

A boarding and day school for girls. Certificate admits to Smith-Wellesly and other colleges.

The music department under the charge of artists is a special feature. Fine Art Studio.

Write for illustrated catalogue. For further information address

THE PRINCIPAL

2200 Pacific Ave., Spokane, Wash.

QUEEN'S ACADEMY

Private Day School for girls of all ages. Re-opens on September 4th, 1906.

S. D. POPE, LL.D.,
Tel. 1300. Principal

St. Ann's Academy
VICTORIA, B. C.

Complete High School Course, with Languages. Business Department embraces latest methods. Special advantages in Music and Art. Extensive grounds; Tennis, Croquet and Basketball Court. Education and Physical Training. Plain and Ornamental Needlework. Strictest attention to refinement of manners. For prospectus, address Academy. St. Ann's Kindergarten is an annex on Blanchard Street.

CORRIG : COLLEGE

Bacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B. C.
Select Day and Boarding College for Boys. Senior Class personally prepared for Business Life, or Professional or University Examinations. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly moderate monthly fees. Phone 4743.
Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

Special Summer Courses

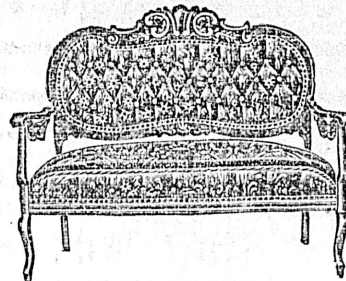
—FOR—

TEACHERS
IN THESPROTT-SHAW
Business Institute

LIMITED

336 Hastings Street W. Vancouver, B. C.

R. J. Sprott, B.A., Principal; H. A. Scriven, B.A., Vice-Principal, J. R. Cunningham, Secretary.

A
KEY PLAN
TO PAGE SIXTEEN
SECOND SECTION OF
THIS PAPER

Beautiful Settees and Reception
Chairs are upholstered
on this floor.

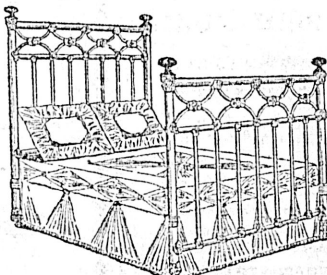
FIFTH FLOOR.

The Fourth Floor is probably the most useful floor in the eyes of the busy and energetic housewife; it is simply packed with furnishing utilities.



WHITNEY
Go-Carts and Carriages.

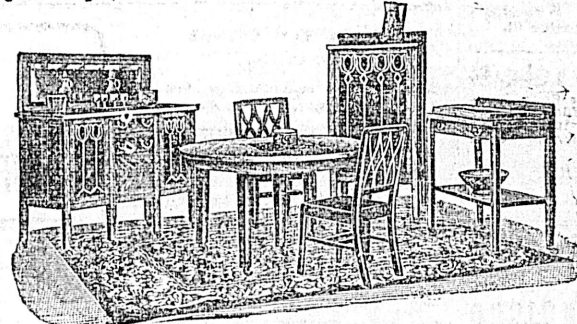
In our windows you will sometimes see a fine display of these famous go-carts and carriages, but that is nothing compared to the large stock you will always find on our fourth floor from \$3.75 up.

BEDROOM
SUITESKITCHEN
FURNITURE
of all
descriptionsOFFICE
FURNITURE

Beautiful Brass Bedsteads From \$15 up
Artistic Iron and Enamel Bedsteads,
wire springs and everything for the bedroom.

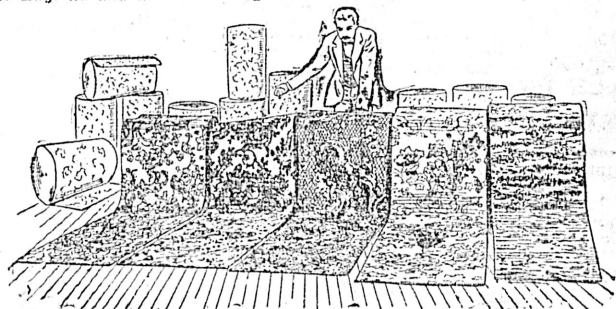
FOURTH FLOOR.

To all lovers of correct furniture our third floor is always a great attraction. We have never hesitated to purchase the latest productions of Europe and America in order that we might keep this floor absolutely perfect. It is here you see the latest and most beautiful productions in mission and early English designs, also both simple and superb bedroom furniture.



THIRD FLOOR.

The second floor carries the finest products of the looms of Europe, America and the Orient. On this floor can be found durable Brussels, rich velvet Axminster & Wiltons, useful Art Squares and Rugs of all descriptions from such celebrated firms as John Crossley & Sons, James Templeton & Sons of England and all the leading Canadian and American factories.

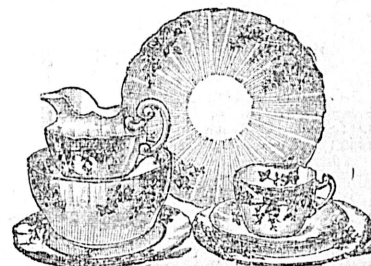
DRAPERY
DEPT.ORIENTAL
GOODS

SECOND FLOOR.

Our first floor is a realm of delight to all lovers of Art Wares and really good China; it is here the visitor finds rich stores of Wedgwood, Doulton, Minton, Limoges, Royal Vienna, Breyer, Sutherland and all the leading Art Wares. On this floor is also situated the Cut Glass room filled with Libbey's creations sparkling in the wealth of electric light.

DINNER AND TEA SERVICES

We directly represent the largest aggregation of world-renowned potteries and can show the finest collection of Dinner, Tea, Coffee and Toilet Sets under one roof in the whole Dominion of Canada.



KITCHEN UTENSILS

A portion of this large floor is devoted to everything for the kitchen; no matter what it is Weiler's have it.

FIRST FLOOR.

BASEMENT.

The extensive basement is used partly as a storage and display room for the heavy and very broad widths of Linoleum, Art Cork, Carpets and Oilcloth used for covering floors in banks, public buildings, insurance and other offices, kitchens and other large areas. These wide linoleums do away with unsightly seams and are very advantageous, especially where the pattern is tile, or Mosaic in design. Huge stocks of Nairn & Co.'s, Greenwith Inlaid Tile Co.'s and other noted makers are always on view in the very latest designs. The remainder of the basement is used as a storage for kitchen utensils, glassware and crockery.

WEILER
BROS.

WAREHOUSE:
Corner of Broad and
Broughton Streets,
Victoria, B. C.

FACTORY:
HUMBOLDT ST.
Victoria, B. C.

Complete Home, Hotel Club and Office Furnishers

33 GOVERNMENT STREET, Cor. Broughton and Government Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.

W.1471

TAKE
ELEVATOR

ELEVATOR

TO EVERY

Entrance
to Elevator

FLOOR

Entrance
to ElevatorEntrance
to Elevator

WATER WINGS

35 cents

BATHING CAPS

25 cents up

TEACH
THE CHILDREN
HOW TO SWIM.

CYRUS H. BOWES

Chemist,

98 GOVERNMENT ST.,

Rest for Tired Eyes

Do your eyes tire easily? If so, you need glasses.
Does the type become blurred in reading? If so, you need glasses.
Do your eyes burn? If so, you need glasses.
Do you suffer from frontal headache? If so, glasses will help you.
If you have any of the above symptoms, let our optician examine your eyes, and fit you with glasses that will give you relief.
We make no charge for examination, and can supply you with glasses from \$2.00 up.

C. E. REDFERN 43 Government Street
P. O. Box 93. Tel. 118.

SCHOOL CLOTHES

THAT WILL HOLD HIM

The Average School Boy is altogether too busy to give much attention to his clothes.

Clothes are just clothes to him. He is likely to be hard on the best of garments, but so far as good goods and strong seams can withstand his efforts to go through them

We've Headed Him Off

SPECIAL THIS WEEK

REGULAR \$8.00 SCHOOL SUITS

To Clear at \$5.50 Per Suit

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

73 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Poultry Farm

9 ACRES

3=Roomed House

and Furniture

SIX MILES FROM CITY

\$1,050

MONEY TO LOAN.
FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN.

P. R. BROWN, Ltd.

30 BROAD STREET
Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428



Shampooing
Hair Dressing
AND
Manicuring
—AT—
Mrs. C. Koscho's
55 Douglas St.

Show Cases

We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases,
Bank, Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures,
Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels,
Desks, Art Grills and Mirrors. Order
Furniture a Specialty.

DICKSON & HOWES

Phone 1165. 131-133 Johnson St.

Roslyn Coal

R. DAVERNE, Sole Agent.
Dealer in Wood and Bark. Office, 22
Trounce. Phone 97. Yard Phone, 204.

SPECIAL SALES

Toilet Goods { Combs
Brushes
Skin Tonics
Perfumes, Etc.

B. C. DRUG STORE
Tel. 356. 27 Johnson Street.
J. TEAGUE, PROPRIETOR.

CAPITAL PLANING AND SAW MILLS COMPANY

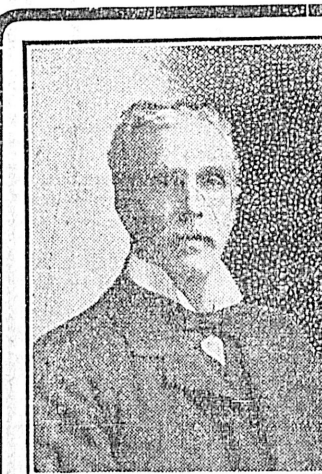
ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B. C.

DOORS, SASHES AND WOODWORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESIGNS.
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.

LEMON, GONNASON & COMPANY

P. O. BOX 303.

PHONE 77.



Peterson's are Good
Loewe's are Better

BUT

E. A. M. PIPES

ARE THE

BEST VALUE

E. A. MORRIS,
The Leading Tobacconist

72 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Use telephone to Chilliwack

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

Local News

Ask for Amherst solid leather foot-
wear.

Victoria College Exams.—Principal
Paul, of the Victoria college, requests it
stated that he will be at the school on
Monday between the hours of 10 and
12 o'clock, and will be glad to see pupils
who wish to consult him. Those who
wish to write at the examination in Sep-
tember should send in their names to
the registrar as soon as possible. Forms
of application may be had from Mr.
Paul.

Bella Cubana, the clear Havana
Cigar.

A Saturday SNAP

Norwegian Smoked
Sardines

Per Tin.....10c

W. B. Hall

89 Douglas St., Odd Fellows Block
Telephone 917

Use telephone to Vancouver.



THE LADIES' STORE

PROMIS BLOCK,

Government Street

THIS IS 'TWEEN SEASONS, when it is impossible to incite interest amongst our fair customers
excepting through the opportunities given by our clearing-out prices on Summer Suits, Silk and Muslin
Blouses, Summer Hosiery and Underwear, etc., so we take the opportunity of this far-reaching edi-
tion of the Colonist to point out to those ladies who have not visited 'Victoria' and whose husbands
are desirous of migrating to this Mecca of sportsmen, ranchers and fruit-growers, that in Camp-
bell's Showrooms they will always be able to obtain all that is latest and best in Ladies' Garments
and Feminine Finery. The leading and most recherche creations of London, Paris and New York
are displayed, in most cases at no more cost than they would pay for the same garment in the fashion
centres mentioned.

The largest and most exclusive assortment of ladies' goods ever imported into British Columbia.
Every item personally selected by Mrs. Campbell during her European tour will arrive shortly, ready
for the post-summer and fall trade.

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO

LADIES' OUTFITTERS

Promis Block,

Government Street

Victoria, B. C.

C.1474

A SUPERB WINE LIST

G. H. Mumm & Co.

REIMS
MUMM'S EXTRA DRY
MUMM'S SELECTED BRUT
VINTAGE '98

G. Preller & Co.

BORDEAUX
CHATEAU WINES
BURGUNDIES AND
SAUTERNES

Deinhard & Co.

COBLENZ
PURE RHINE WINES
SPARKLING DRY
MOSELLE

White Rock
Red Raven Splits

Red Wheat Rye
and Lemp's Beer

John Walker & Sons

KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND
(JOHNNIE WALKER
SCOTCH)

Greenlees Bros. & Co.

DISTILLERS, EDINBURGH & LONDON
KING EDWARD WHISKY
G. B. LIQUEUR WHISKY

John Gillon & Co., Leith

"KING WILLIAM"
V. O. P. SCOTCH
WHISKY

We are SOLE AGENTS in B.C. for these celebrated firms and World Renowned Brand
Also Agents for many other houses and for all leading brands of HAVANA CIGARS.

PITHER & LEISER

15 YATES STREET, Victoria, B. C.

and

WATER STREET, Vancouver, B. C.

P. L. 1475

Missing Man Found.—Walter Travis,
the Vancouver commercial man who was
reported missing, was all the while en-
joying himself at the Quanchian hotel.

Swimming School Notes.—Ranald
Heater and Miss Berryman rank first
in their respective classes for the medals
given by Governor Dunsuir for long
distance swimming. The following pupils
have qualified for first class certificates:
Alex. Macdonald, Everett Taylor, An-
drew Paterson, Charles Brown, May
Jennings, Ethelred McIlheny.

Regimental Order.—Lt. Col. J. A.
Hall commanding. Regimental head-
quarters has issued the following order:
The following extract from G. O. June
3, 1906 is published for general in-
formation: "Fifth British Columbia re-
giment—to be major—Capt. A. W. Cur-
rie, May 29, 1906." The Regimental
General Efficiency Shield has been
awarded to No. 1 company.

Garden Party.—A garden party has
been arranged for Friday next on be-
half of the Ladies Aid of the Church of
Our Lord in the beautiful grounds of
"Dingley Dell" on the Victoria Inlet,
kindly lent by Mrs. Edgar Pawcett. This
is an ideal place for a pleasant sum-
mer afternoon, beneath the shade of the
trees and by the cool water of the lovely
neighborhood of the Gorge.

Gorge Park Programme.—The pro-
gramme of animated pictures arranged
for the new week opening Monday at
the Gorge park has for its special fea-
ture a new version of A. Conan Doyle's
fascinating study of anatomical and de-
ductive philosophy, "The Adventures of
Sherlock Holmes." Other features of the
new week's picture programme are:
"Life in the Mining Camp," and "The
Fire Bug." The orchestral programme
is a good one.

Colonial Missionary Agent.—Today
Rev. Ernest Weeks, of London, England,
who is visiting Rev. Hermon Carson, of
this city, will speak at both services in
the Congregational church, Pandora
street. Mr. Weeks is a deputation agent
of the Colonial Missionary society, and
has been traveling through Canada on
behalf of that organization, gaining origi-
nal impressions of the country and of
its needs. In this connection he has
been two months in the Northwest, and
will shortly return with the purpose of
using the impressions he has derived as
a lever for awakening the interest of the
people in the old land with regard to
the missionary work in the Canadian
Northwest. Mr. Weeks has been greatly
impressed with the resources of Canada.
His subjects for tomorrow will be "A
Vision" and "Foundations."

Bella Cubana, the clear Havana
Cigar.

Mr. Bantly's Studio.—Benedict Ban-
tly, who recently returned from Leipzig,
Germany, will open his studio for the
teaching of violin, piano and theory in
music. The studio is situated in a suite
of rooms on the second floor of the Gar-
esche block, on Yates street. Each room
is comfortably and appropriately fur-
nished, and for the violin, piano and
teaching of theory there are separate
apartments, so that the possibility of
confusion which might otherwise arise
is obviated. For his own use, Mr.
Bantly has imported a piano direct from
Leipzig.

Desirable Homes at Low Prices.

We have three
choice lots on
Bell St., one on
Pandora Ave. near
Fernwood Road,
and four on Her-
wood Avenue, on
which we will
build residences
to suit, and sell
on easy terms.
Moore & Whittington,
Contractors Phone A 750
Agents for the
Moore-Whittington Lumber Co.
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles
and Mouldings for Sale. Mill Phone B1103.

Building Lots

FOR SALE

HOUSES BUILT ON THE IN-
STALLMENT PLAN.

D. H. Bale

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Elford St. Phone 1140

Watches cleaned, 75c; mainsprings,
75c, during the month of August only.
W. B. Shakespeare, 31 Government St.

Postcard Albums, wonderful value at
15c, 35c, 50c, 65c and \$1.00 upwards,
each. Victoria Book and Stationery
Co., Ltd.

Ashcroft Potatoes.—Produce dealers
wanting one or more cars Ashcroft po-
tatoes, beans or onions please advise
me. Potatoes ready to ship 1st Sep-
tember. J. J. Ting & Co., Ashcroft,
B. C.

Excursions among the Gulf Islands,
Wednesdays and Saturdays, by steamer
"Iroquois," for information Phone 511.

Housekeepers! Try our

INDURATED FIBREWARE

Tubs, Pails, Washbasins, etc. Made in
one piece. No hoops to fall off. Clean,
Sweet, Durable. For sale everywhere.

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY, LIMITED
HULL, CANADA

JAMES MITCHELL,
Agent, Victoria, B. C.
V. W. MITCHELL, Agent, Vancouver, B. C.



J. A. SAYWARD,

ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.

Sashes, Doors and Wood Work

of all kinds

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

For Lumber, Sash Doors

and all kinds of Building Material, go to

The Taylor Mill Co., Ltd. Ltd.

MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT STREET, VIC-
TORIA, B. C. P. O. BOX 623. TEL. 504.

Ladies

An opportunity for you to buy a

Skirt Length

CHEAP.

See Our Windows.

PEDEN'S

31 FORT ST.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

Chew Yuen & Co.

25 STORE STREET.

All kinds of Hand Made and
Water Proof Shoes Made to
Order. Shoe Repairing Neat-
ness. Prices Moderate.



FLEMING BROS.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND KODAK AGENTS

We make a specialty of enlarging photos
of every description and finishing for
amateurs. Blue prints and plans copied.
Views and Photo Supplies at

50th Gov't St. Over Sommer's Store

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with
Lever's Dry Soap or powder. It will re-
move the grease with the greatest ease. 33

Use telephone to Ladysmith.



Everybody Smokes Old Chum.

AN OFF TIME IN POLITICS AT CAPITAL

Ministers Confining Themselves
Pretty Closely to Depart-
mental Details.

CENSUS OF THE GREAT NORTH WEST

Mr. Oliver Gone Abroad to Reor-
ganize Immigration Busi-
ness on Continent.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—(Special).—This is an off time in politics at the Capital. The Ministers are all away but two or three and these are confining themselves pretty closely to departmental details. Still the machinery has been sufficiently active to make a few appointments and to consider others. For example Mr. Saurin, former Liberal member for Chicoutimi, has been comfortably provided for with an 1,800 office in the Transcontinental Railway Commission. Some day an exploration of this Commission may be made when it will be discovered that a great many lost and strayed party campaigners and hangers have been concealed about the premises. If any conspicuous party worker, who has not much to do at home between elections, has been missed the chances decidedly in favor of finding him either in the head office of the Transcontinental or scattered between Moncton and Winnipeg.

The Lost Immigrants.
Returns are coming in slowly from the census of Manitoba and the Northwest which is now being taken. So far as Commissioner Blue has received figures they do not bear out the sanguine claims of the localities enumerated. The rural districts are yet to be heard from, and unless they make a better return than the cities and towns, there will be some difficulty in explaining what has become of the immigrants whom the Department of the Interior has been counting as they come in, and for whom the nation has been paying five dollars per head. Still the figures show a very large and rapid increase and are by no means disappointing to those who have not been deceived by immigration returns.

Moberley Lost in Rabbitkin Country.

At last accounts the Mounted police officers, supposed to have been sent in hot chase to bring back to Prince Albert H. P. Moberley, who was engaged to work with the census staff, have not yet reported their man. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Moberley is an expert election manager. He was sent last year with two or three others to the far north of Prince Albert to hold a provincial pool. After going a day's journey into the wilderness they held a pool all by themselves, inventing names of elections, filling the ballot box with ballots and the pool book with the names which they had created. It was a unanimous election party, and they brought back a return of over two hundred votes for the Government candidate and none at all for the Opposition. The favorite name forged by the returning officers was Rabbitkin. About fifteen votes for the Government was polled by the Rabbitkin family.

Fit and Sequel.

At first the scheme worked very well. The Government candidate had been defeated in the town and neighboring settlements. Only the Rabbitkin votes saved him, but after he was declared elected and the truth came out, he thought it well to resign. Mr. Moberley and his colleagues were prosecuted, though they had the assistance of the local agent of Department of Justice to defend them they were convicted. It is true that the penalty did not trouble them severely as it was understood that the fines were paid out of the party funds.

Mr. Moberley was not conspicuously heard from afterward until it was

learned that he had been employed and the chief culprit was released on suspended sentence as a government assistant in taking the census in this same Rabbitkin district. When the matter was brought to Mr. Fisher's attention he indignantly repudiated the responsibility and promised to have Moberley dismissed if he had been engaged. Meanwhile that gentleman had set out for the far north. Now after three weeks he is still supposed to be in government pay. It will go hard with him if he cannot keep a day or two ahead of the notice to quit.

Mr. Oliver Abroad.
Mr. Oliver has gone with his family to Europe to reorganize the immigration business on that continent. Having unloaded Mr. Preston on Sir Richard Cartwright, and given the North Atlantic Trading Co. notice that their bonus will be discontinued it becomes Mr. Oliver's duty to make other arrangements. First of all he ought to have understanding with Lord Strathcona. The High Commissioner has certainly good ground to demand a large assortment of apologies from the Minister of the Interior for the slanderous statement made in 1905 and this year that he was responsible for the North Atlantic Trading Company contract.

One year ago Mr. Forster was condemning this contract in the House and mentioned Mr. Preston as the man who made it. Mr. Oliver interrupted, saying: "I beg the honorable gentleman's pardon. If he would change the name to Lord Strathcona." And Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking on the same day (July 13, 1905): "I now come to the practical side of this contract. It was first introduced by Lord Strathcona, and was then continued by Mr. Preston on the terms agreed to by Lord Strathcona."

Slandering Lord Strathcona.
This attempt to drag Lord Strathcona into the deal is altogether gratuitous and unjust. The government has in its possession letters from Lord Strathcona which proved that he was not the originator nor even an approving party to the original agreement. The High Commissioner wrote to Mr. Sifton in November, 1899, at the time the agreement was made. This letter outlined what had been done, stating that Lord Strathcona had received an adverse opinion from the law officers of the government, and that at his suggestion the agreement had taken the form of an exchange of letters rather than a formal contract. Lord Strathcona evidently did not approve of the deal, but loyally set to work to remove as far as possible the unsatisfactory features and as an officer of the government to work out the scheme the best way he could. He said in his letter that Mr. Smart and Mr. Preston claimed to have considered the matter from all points of view and he hoped that the future might justify their expectations. At the same time Lord Strathcona pointed out that the work done in the past was now beginning to give good results and there was sure to be a large increase in emigration from the continent without such a deal. **The High Commissioner's Objections.**

Writing this year to Sir Wilfrid Laurier Lord Strathcona states that the proposal accepted by Mr. Preston has been informally made to him on previous occasions and had not been entertained. His Lordship adds: "It is only proper to add that the suggestions never commended themselves to my better judgment but it was urged upon me so strongly that a trial might be given to the scheme and it was received with so much favor with the department of the Interior, that I did not feel justified in the circumstances in withholding such assistance as I could properly give to carry into effect the declared policy of the department."

Again, Lord Strathcona says: "While personally I could not approve of the proposed arrangements, I felt it incumbent on me, under the circumstances, to carry out the policy of the government, but at the same time I wish most distinctly to disclaim the direct responsibility attributed to me in the matter." **And Lord Strathcona Was Right.**
As Mr. Oliver has cancelled the agreement while it had yet many years to run, Lord Strathcona may claim that his opinion has been justified. He certainly can protest against the unfair use of his name to defend a vicious arrangement which has cost the country a third of a million dollars and involved the department in serious scandals.

It will perhaps not be necessary for Mr. Oliver to discuss with Lord Strathcona any statements made by Mr. Preston on the stand which the High Commissioner has flatly and abruptly contradicted. Mr. Oliver can leave the defence of Mr. Preston to Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Sifton.

Cartwright, Preston and Cook.

In this connection it may be recalled that Mr. Preston was one of the parties implicated in the charge made by Mr. H. H. Cook in 1901, that he had been asked to pay \$10,000 for a senatorship. In the Senate investigation on that matter a letter was read from Mr. Preston to Mr. Cook asking the latter for a private interview to discuss a matter of great importance to Mr. Cook himself. What happened in that interview can only be learned from the testimony of the two parties. Mr. Cook swore that Mr. Preston told him he could have the senatorship by paying \$10,000, and could not get it without. Mr. Preston made denial. A clerk of Mr. Cook swore that he heard Mr. Preston accuse Mr. Cook as "Mr. Senator." He did not hear the rest of the conversation but immediately after the conversation, when Mr. Preston had gone away, Mr. Cook came to the office in great indignation and told the clerk that Preston had demanded \$10,000 from him to pay for a senatorship. Mr. Cook did not pay the \$10,000 and was made a senator.

Mr. Preston was then legislative librarian at Toronto, but he testified that he had discussed the question of Mr. Cook's appointment with Sir Richard Cartwright at Ottawa, and had never gone to Ottawa without calling upon Sir Richard. It seems therefore quite fitting that he should now become a member of Sir Richard's department.

A Yukon Trouble.

Mr. Oliver while in England will hear some unpleasant remarks about his cancellation of licenses and concessions held by British capitalists operating in the Yukon. One Klondike company which claims to have invested a great deal of money in that district, and to have carried out all the conditions of the contract has been ordered out. The concessionaires claim that the action has been due to a rival concern, which has a long pull and a strong pull with the Department of the Interior. Much attention is given to this charge by British mining circles. A Dry Rain Maker.

Speaking of the Yukon, Rainmaker

Hatfield appears to be a failure so far as the Yukon miners are concerned. He is all right on his own account because the government pays him for his time and expenses. That is to say he is paid by the Yukon Council, a majority of which is appointed by the government at Ottawa which receives its supplies from the federal treasury and whose actions is subject to approval or veto from Ottawa. Mr. Hatfield was to have \$10,000 if he brought rain, and was to be paid for his trouble and expenses whether he brought rain or not. He has been operating on some dome among the creeks for two or three months, but at last accounts had not carried out his promise to provide the miners with all the water needed for their operations.

Tribulations of the Lord's Day Act.

The Lord's Day Act had many tribulations when it was before the House, but its troubles were not over when the amendments proposed in the two Houses, so rapid and varied and so picturesque the changes of base on the part of Mr. Aylesworth, minister in charge, that the officers making the record were not able to keep the pace. When the bill was officially printed and given out it was all wrong. Express companies, forbidden to do Sunday printing. By the law as it was passed were permitted by the Act as was printed. By the law as it was passed no prosecution could be begun without leave of the attorney-general of the province or in any case sixty days after the offence was committed. By the Act as printed prosecution might be begun after sixty days if the attorney-general said so and before sixty days whether he consented or not. The consequence is that a new printing has taken place, and the first issue has been officially condemned.

An Honest Engineer.
Engineer Rainboth, who gave startling evidence in the public accounts committee concerning grafting operations in supplying the survey parties engaged in the Georgian Bay survey, has been engaged to work with the International Boundary Commission. This officer came out of the investigation with great credit. He showed that he did his best to prevent the payment of excessive prices for horses, sleighs and robes. He made strong representations to his immediate superior and even carried the case to the deputy minister, though he did it without success.

A Private Bribe.
The offer of a \$100 con skin coat to this engineer with a receipted invoice, from the man whose claim was pending, only made Mr. Rainboth more firm. He returned the goods and told the deputy minister of the attempted bribe. The strange part of the affair was the indifference of the public account committee, who told the public account committee that this seemed to be a private matter with which he had no call to interfere. One would like to know how many other private matters of this kind occur in the settlement of public accounts in the Marine Department.

A MODEL FAMILY.

"I do not think that our family has been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy since we commenced housekeeping years ago, says E. W. Archer, manager of the Republic Journal, Caldwell, Ohio. "When we go on an extended visit we pack it in the suit case so as to be prepared to ward off any trouble that may be caused by change of water and food." For sale by all druggists.

THE GREATNESS OF THE DOMINION

Rev. Dr. Wilson's Impressions
on His Recent Visit to
British Columbia.

The Rev. Dr. G. B. Wilson, pastor of Augustine Presbyterian church, returned to the city at the end of the past week, after having passed a two months' vacation in British Columbia, says the Winnipeg Tribune. Curiously to see the whole extent of Canada's dominions and the need of rest impelled Dr. Wilson to take the trip, and he returns to Winnipeg to take the trip, and he returns to Winnipeg to take the trip, and he returns to Winnipeg to take the trip.

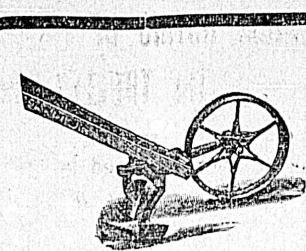
Several fishing and canning plants were visited by the doctor while at the Coast, and in this industry he sees a future of vast expansion. The capital invested by Eastern Canadians and Americans in canning plants at Steveston and other points runs into the millions. The nature of the salmon fishing and canning industry is known to all, and needs no recapitulation, but Dr. Wilson states that several new ventures are now on foot which promise fair. A number of Scotch and English have been brought over from Great Britain for the purpose of instructing the Columbians in the art of curing herring, and so great success has crowned the venture that there is the probability that

Herring Fishing.

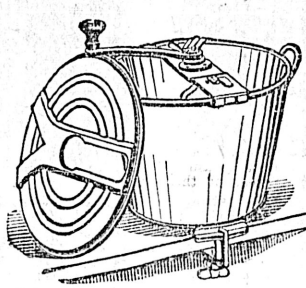
will be common all along the shores of the province. A number of Vancouver capitalists have also commenced fisheries for halibut. The Canadian halibut is one of the finest fish that can be found in salt water, and as the supply is prodigious, a great industry may be built up. A steam trawler was brought out from Scotland last year by way of Cape Horn, and has traveled with great success along the banks of northern British Columbia. This trawler has been in commission about nine months, and has been so remarkably profitable that already two more trawlers are to be brought from Scotland. The halibut finds a ready market in Boston and the herring in Europe. These two fisheries promise to assume proportions vastly greater than at present, and will be a source of great wealth.

Mining Operations.

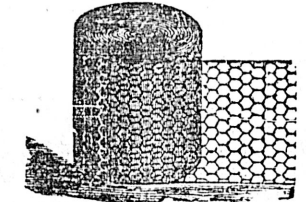
Mining is again picking up in the province, and is bringing with it better business to many tradespeople and agriculturists. About ten years ago there was a setback, which Dr. Wilson attributes to strikes, wild cat investment and the employment by European capitalists of mining engineers who had insufficient knowledge of American mining. The three causes combined depressed mining considerably, but now many mining companies are making considerable, and several immense profits. Consequently upon a building boom in Seattle, Tacoma and Portland and the rebuilding operations in San Francisco, the lumber industry is producing a great quantity. It is probable that soon there will be very little lumber land for sale excepting at capitalistic prices. Market gardening, especially in the vicinity of the coast, is also making considerable profit. Dr. Wilson affirms a value



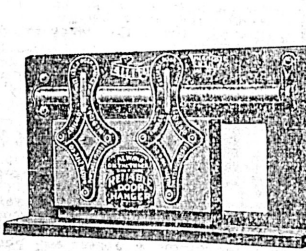
SOLE AGENTS IN B. C. FOR PLANET JUNIOR TOOLS AND CULTIVATORS.



HARDWARE FOR THE HOME. ALL THE LATEST LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.



WIRE NETTINGS FOR THE POULTRY FARMS AND OTHERS. LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES.



FARMERS', BUILDERS', MINERS' AND CONTRACTORS' HARDWARE.

of vegetables and small fruits can grow wealthy by cultivating three acres.

Prospective Vineyards.
The doctor thinks it possible that some day the hillsides from the Rockies to within two hundred miles of the coast may be covered with vineyards and fruit farms, with a production that will suffice for the population of Canada even when the Dominion takes its place as a world power, side by side with the United States.

The prosperity of every town, village and hamlet from here to the coast particularly struck the Augustine church pastor. Apparently the wave of prosperity has filtered to the remotest points, and nowhere can be seen stagnant or decadent settlements. It was apparent, the doctor added, that the different Christian churches of the East were doing a great missionary work in the new West, for there is now no settlement of any importance where religious workers have not penetrated. But still increased numbers of missionary and pioneer preachers were needed if the Canadian West were to retain the characteristics of the quiet Canada of other days and not become as the more boisterous states of Western America are today.

HAPPY RESULTS OBTAINED.

By the Use of the New Scalp Antiseptic.

It wouldn't take long to number the hairs in the heads of some people, the reason being they haven't many to number. In most instances, however, the fault is their own. A germ at the root soon plays havoc with the most luxuriant growth and causes it to fade and fall out. A remedy for this has recently been discovered, called Newbro's Herpicide, that acts by destroying the germ that does the damage, besides removing all impurities from the scalp. In addition it permits new life and vigor to enter the scalp, and happy results are sure to be obtained from its use. Try it. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government St., Special Agents.

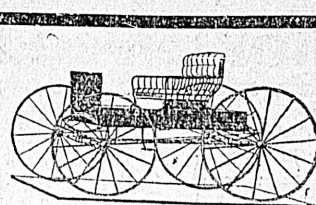
Alex. Peden, the leading tailor, 31 Fort street, is offering special bargains for the ladies in the line of skirt lengths. These goods are of the best value and guaranteed to wear and hold their color. It may pay you to call at his store.

Fifteen Days' Slaughter Clearance.
Sale. Stocktaking over we have decided to make an annual sale for 15 days. Sale starts August 9th and ends August 24th. Now is the time to lay in a supply for summer, fall or winter, as all our staple stock is included in this sale. Come early while the stock is complete. Robinson's Cash Store, 80 Yates St.

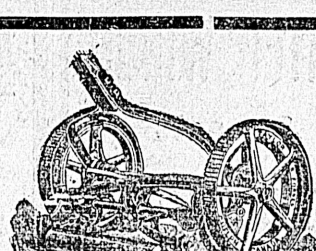
R. H. Williams & Co. will be found doing business in the same premises, occupied by the late firm of Williams & Mellis.

Wanted.—All kinds of live poultry, Belgian Hares and Pigeons. Highest prices paid. Write Vancouver Egg & Poultry Supply, Vancouver, B. C.

Cut It Out.—Cut out the bad piece of your garden hose and insert one of our hose menders then you won't be troubled with leaky hose. The best brass hose menders that can't come out, 2 for 25c. Others at 3 for 25c. Galvanized hose menders, each. Hose Nozzles, Hose Binders, etc., at R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.



CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, TRAPS, SURREYS, CARTS, RIGGERS, WAGONS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. THE LARGEST AND BEST APPOINTED STOCK IN WESTERN CANADA.



WOODYATT LAWN MOWERS, RED RUBBER GARDEN HOSE, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GARDEN TOOLS.

ENGLISH BAR CROWN IRON

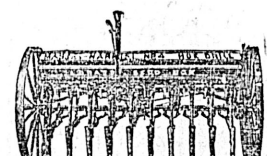
Best English Soft Steel. Finest American Tank Steel Plates

MORTON'S FAMOUS B. C. DRILL & TOOL STEELS

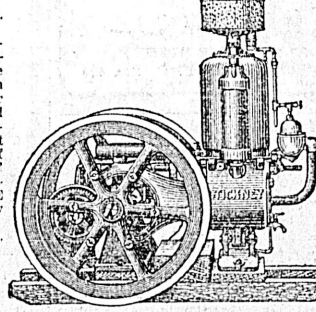
And Every Description of Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Shovels, Picks, Nails, Iron, Steel and Hardware Supplies carried in large stocks at Lowest Prices

No. 9		No. 12	
9"		9"	
8"		8"	
7"		7"	
6"		6"	
5"		5"	
4"		4"	
3"		3"	
2"		2"	
1"		1"	
No. 29		No. 30	

SOLE AGENTS FOR PAGE WIRE FENCE, FOR FIELD, RANCH AND LAWN WORK.



SOLE AGENTS FOR MASSEY-HARRIS AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

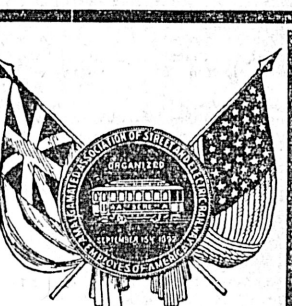


STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINES.

"THE BIRMINGHAM OF B. C."
E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.
IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
HARDWARE
123 Government Street, VICTORIA, B. C.
AND AT
Pender Street VANCOUVER Main Street KAMLOOPS and VERNON

Public Test
In public competitions the MELOTTÉ has defeated every competitor that has dared to enter the lists against it. The MELOTTÉ is constantly winning new honors in all parts of the Globe; a list would fill a page of The Colonist.
WE ARE
Sole Agents
Private Test
Grand Valley, Ont., Dec. 26.
Dear Sirs:—The size 1 "MELOTTÉ" Cream Separator has given me entire satisfaction. I have been using it for one year and it runs easier and works better, if anything, than when I first got it. I had a trial of the "Alpha de Laval" for two months, but consider the MELOTTÉ much superior in every way.
SAMUEL STEVENSON.
OLIVER'S AND VERITY'S PLOWS. P.R.1473

Is Convalescing.—F. H. Maitland-Dougall, of Duncan, who underwent a severe operation early last week at the Jubilee hospital, is progressing very favorably towards recovery.



THE QUESTION IS

Are You Engaged for
Wednesday, August 15th?

If you are not, the earnestly request the pleasure of your company at their Second Annual Picnic at Sidney. The trolleyman have selected Sidney because it is one of the most beautiful places for an outing in the province—no dust, no long, tiresome walk after leaving the train; splendid grounds for the greatest event of the season.

5TH REGIMENT BAND OF TWENTY
PIECES WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE, GRAND BALL AT THE PA
VILLION AT 7:30 P.M., \$500.00 IN
PRIZES, SPLENDID PROGRAMME OF
SPORTS (comprising 40 events), BASE
BALL MATCH (Oak Bay vs. B. C. Elec-
tric).

Trains leave Victoria, 7:45 a. m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Trains leave Sidney, 6:30 and 11 p. m.

Tickets must be secured before boarding train.
Fare—Round trip, adults 50c., children over 6 years, 25c.
Tickets and programmes can be had from employees.

M. Brinkman, Chairman.
Geo. Gardener, Secretary.

Cortelli Wash Silks
400 Shades that do not Fade

Singer Bicycles
ARE GOOD BICYCLES
For style and comfort ride a Singer. Another shipment just in. Call and see them. We will buy your old wheel.
THOS. PLIMLEY: Opp. the Postoffice, VICTORIA, B. C.

GOLD SEAL, CRACK PROOF MINING BOOTS
Be sure that the heels and knees are stamped as per cut and that each boot has our "Gold Seal" stamp on the leg.
Manufactured only by
Goodyear Rubber Co., Portland, Or.
R. H. PEASE, President.
73 & 75 First St.

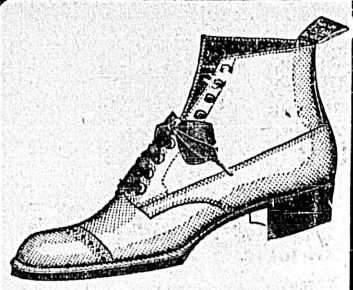
NOW RAD Y
The only accurate and reliable map of the new townsite at THE TERMINUS OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY ON KAI-EN ISLAND.
has just been issued from The Colonist presses, and is for sale at the price of \$1.00.
This Map has been compiled from actual surveys on the ground, and is the only reliable map of the water-worked Kai-En Island that can be procured.
ORDERS RECEIVED AT
THE COLONIST OFFICE

Subscribe for The Colonist

GILLET'S PURE POWDERED LYE
Ready for Use in Any Quantity.
For making SOAP, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets, and drains for many other purposes. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.



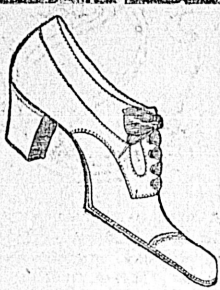
Chief Commissioner of Lands and
as for a lease of the foreshore on the
side of 'Tidal Island.'
Victoria, B. C., July 6, 1906.



THE PATERSON SHOE CO.

LIMITED

The Leading Boot and Shoe Dealers in British Columbia



Shoe Emporium:
Cor. Gov't and Johnson Streets
VICTORIA, B. C.

Wholesale and Retail

City Shoe House:
70 Government Street
VICTORIA, B. C.

SOLE AGENTS

for the following celebrated makes:

Hanan & Son, New York
Geo. E. Keith's "Walk-over" Shoe
English "K" Boots

FOUR STORES

SELLING AGENTS

—for—

Sorosis Shoes for Ladies
Geo. A. Slater's "Invictus" Shoes
and other leading Canadian and American makes

301 Hastings Street
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Mail Orders a Specialty

Shoe Emporium:
The Crescent
NANAIMO, B. C.



Our Stock includes Reliable Up-to-Date Footwear in all grades and styles suitable for all requirements and for all parts of the Province



MESSRS MADDOCK

BUY BAR X RANCH

Winnipeg Men Secure a Fine Property in Vernon, B. C. District.

V. C. and H. E. Maddock returned yesterday from Vernon and the Kootenay district, where they report an excellent condition of affairs, says the Winnipeg Free Press. While in Vernon they bought a property known as the Bar X ranch, which is situated between the town of Vernon and the Coldstream ranch, owned by the Earl of Aberdeen. The price paid was in the vicinity of \$125,000. It consists of 31,000 acres, of which 15,000 acres is first-class fruit land, 600 acres of choice timber land and the balance is range land.

Messrs. Maddock were greatly impressed with the country in general, and consider that Vernon will be the best town in the Okanagan Valley, on account of its choice location and the fertile country surrounding it. While in Vernon they met Samuel Polson, a former well known Winnipegger, who was instrumental in obtaining this land for Messrs. Maddock. Mr. Polson holds a great deal of property in and around Vernon, which is constantly advancing in price. He also controls practically all of the property between Vernon and Okanagan Landing. Plans are being considered for an electric street railway, which will run from the Coldstream ranch past the Bar X ranch, through the town of Vernon and down to Okanagan Landing. It is proposed to get the electric power from the Shuswap Falls, where Mr. Polson claims, power can be secured to supply a street car service and also an electric light plant for a city of 100,000 people. A Vernon syndicate has the plans in hand, and it is thought work will be started very soon. It has been reported locally that the C. P. R. have secured the Greenbow ranch, comprising some 10,000 acres, and that it will be subdivided into small fruit farms and colonized. V. C. Maddock states that in his opinion there are great possibilities in and around Vernon, both for fruit-raising and for speculation. Until very recently the 10,000 acre Greenbow ranch, the 10,000 acre Coldstream ranch, the 5,000 acre Bar X, the 10,000 acre O'Keefe ranch and 5,000 acres controlled by Mr. Polson belonged to five men; but now that these properties are being cut into small farms, it is proving a great boon to settlers. The Coldstream people have recently put 3,000 acres of land on the market, and it has sold to actual settlers at \$150 to \$200 an acre.

Is Subdividing
The property purchased by Mr. Maddock is now being subdivided, and they are starting to sell it in 10-acre blocks. A branch office has been opened in Vernon, with Peter Dickson, formerly with Christie & Heubach, in charge. Mr. Maddock showed a reporter a telegram he had just received from Mr. Dickson, saying he had sold 400

acres of this land to Vernon men, who evidently have considerable faith in its future.

Messrs. Maddock on their way home stopped at Moosejaw, where they have a branch office. They report business and crops good in and around Moosejaw. A concern bought 45 acres in Moosejaw recently and will erect a \$40,000 brewery and a \$20,000 packing house, and they intend to spend double that amount next year.

"Yes," said V. C. Maddock, "the crops looked excellent all along the line, and there is a very optimistic feeling among the farmers, who look forward to a bumper crop this year."

NO CONFERENCE OF PROVINCES COMING

The Inter-Provincial Meeting Has Been Postponed According to a Report.

A special from Montreal to the Winnipeg Tribune says:

The inter-provincial conference being indefinitely postponed and the announcement that the fall session of the Quebec legislature is an impossibility, were two interesting statements made in well informed government circles today. Not many months ago it was semi-officially declared at Quebec that the long-talked-of conference between Sir Wilfrid and the local premiers would take place in August, and Quebec people went so far as to say that the increased subsidy to the province that Sir Wilfrid had loaned the Ottawa course, strings for the benefit of Quebec, and that this would be immediately followed by an appeal to the people.

This, of course, would result in Premier Godin's success at the polls, but all of these fine plans have been knocked on the head, and it is not at all probable that the conference between Ottawa and the provinces will be heard of again for months to come.

If, therefore, the conference has been held over to an unknown or at least a remote date, the session at Quebec must also be postponed till January, for what would be the use of calling the Quebec house together merely to tell them that Ottawa is still indisposed?

The Quebec local politicians as a matter of fact are quite blue today over the subsidy matter, and they reason thus: These fine plans have been knocked on the head, and it is not at all probable that the conference between Ottawa and the provinces will be heard of again for months to come.

Some Liberals of high standing even go so far as to affirm that Sir Wilfrid will make no change in the provincial subsidy during the life of the present parliament, leaving his successor and perhaps the present premier's successor to grapple with this important question.

ARRANGING PLAN TO SAVE FOREST

New Westminster Board of Trade Protecting a Tract of Virgin Timber.

To protect the tract of virgin forest lying about three and a half miles from the city along the Yale road from the ravishes of the lumbermen, is the plan of Mr. H. T. Thrift, says the New Westminster Columbian. That gentleman invariably arrives at the board of trade meeting with a new idea, the adoption and prosecution of which he thinks will redound to the welfare of New Westminster and district, and the meeting generally accepts his views. Mr. Thrift's suggestion at the regular meeting last night was a proposition to petition the Dominion government to preserve the area of forest above mentioned as a natural beauty spot and possibly a park.

"I have traveled through that woods by night and day, during the past twenty-eight years," said Mr. Thrift, "and each time I become more impressed with the idea that it should be preserved." He stated that the limits had been leased quite a few years ago, but he thought the government should find some way of revoking the lease. Mr. Thrift went on to state that the Canadian Forestry association will meet in Vancouver some time during the next month, and he thought it would be a good idea to lay the matter before that body.

He made a motion that that course be adopted. Mr. J. D. Taylor endorsed the suggestion of Mr. Thrift, and seconded the motion. He thought the forestry association would readily view the timber belt if the matter were brought to their attention, and would hereby become more posted as to its value.

On motion it was decided to have the president appoint a committee to carry out the negotiations regarding the preservation of the timber area.

The following resolution was embodied in the motion made by J. T. Thrift and seconded by J. D. Taylor: "That a committee of the board of trade be appointed to consider and inquire into the expediency of requesting the Dominion government to preserve from wanton destruction the magnificent natural acreage on the Yale wagon road and on the Townsite road in the municipality of Surrey, about three and a half or four miles from the city."

PROTEST DENIED.

Customs Dues Collected From Steamer Beckenham Despite Complaint.

An Astoria dispatch says: "When the British steamship Beckenham arrived here recently from Royal Roads, tonnage dues at the rate of three cents per ton were collected from her by the customs authorities. Captain Craggs, master of the vessel, filed a protest against this, claiming that the steamer had paid tonnage dues at San Francisco, and went from there to Royal Roads simply for orders. He asserted that when the Beckenham came here she was in reality from an American port, although coming via British Columbia. The protest was forwarded to the department in Washington, and notice

was received from there today that the protest had been denied and the action of the local customs authorities upheld.

COD LIVER OIL YIELD LARGE.

Over a Million Gallons Extracted From Norwegian Catch This Season.

Consular reports from Bergen say that winter cod appeared off the Norwegian coast rather earlier than usual this year. The catch was about the same as in 1905, and the quality equally as good, both seasons furnishing a particularly fat and fine quality. The winter fishing closed in May, but the spring cod in Fimmarken was still to be had in June, when one vessel showed a catch of over one and a half millions of fish. The total number caught was 44,116,000, of which 15,900,000 were huz and 27,100,000 salted. The by-products amounted to 1,073,257 gallons of medicinal cod liver oil, 439,288 gallons of other oils and 44,357 gallons of roe. The foregoing is an incomplete report, being only about June 9. The total catch at the close of the year 1904 was 49,000,000, and in 1905, 45,000,000, from which was derived 49,275 gallons medicinal cod liver oil and 372,920 gallons of oil and 53,205 gallons of roe in 1905. The production of cod liver oil, the only by-product which concerns the American market, is slightly above last year, though the increase is small. It is but proper to say these statistics of the oil production is for the crude oil, and when refined there will be an estimated loss of 10 per cent.

Of this year's production of medicinal cod liver oil, all excepting about 221,000 gallons is from the winter fishings, which is said to be the best. At present oil is quoted at \$15 to \$17 per barrel of 116 litres.

FORMED MASONIC GRAND LODGE

Regina, Sask., Aug. 10.—The Masons of the province gathered in great numbers for the purpose of forming the Saskatchewan grand lodge, A. F. & A. M. The number of delegates in attendance far exceeded all expectations, no less than 25 lodges being represented out of a total of 28 in the province.

Representatives are here from almost every province in the Dominion, including Bro. Brand of New Westminster, B.C.; Right Worshipful Bro. Morris, of P. E. I.; Most Worshipful Bros. McKechnie and Jas. A. Ovas, of Manitoba, and others.

The following Grand Lodge officers were installed with due ceremony by the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba: Grand Master, H. H. Campkin, Indian Head; Deputy Grand Master, O. Davidson; Prince Albert; Grand Senior Warden, Harold Jagger, Moose Jaw; Grand Junior Warden, Rev. W. B. Tait, Qu'Appelle; Grand Treasurer, A. Sheppard, Regina; Grand Secretary, Dr. J. M. Shaw, Regina; Grand Registrar, Bro. A. S. Smith, Moosemin; Grand Chaplain, Rev. Edward Matheson, Battle Creek.

The province was divided into seven districts, with the following district deputy grand masters over each: 1, Prince Albert, Right Worshipful Bro. George Will; 2, Regina, Right Worshipful Bro. Sergeant Forbes; 3, Moose Jaw, Bro. W. Willoughby; 4, Qu'Appelle, Right Worshipful Bro. Sergeant Forbes; 5, Saskatoon, Right Worshipful Bro. Partridge; 6, Alameda, Right Worshipful Bro. W. E. Elliott; 7, Battleford, Right Worshipful Bro. Warwick.

THE CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral

Services: Holy communion at 8 a. m., morning service at 11 a. m., evening service at 7 p. m. Canon Beaudin will be the preacher morning and evening. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.
Voluntary—Allegretto B. Tours
Venite Cath. Psalter
Te Deum Macpherson in E flat
Benedictus Langdon
Hymns 281, 242 and 265
Offertory Anthem Fitzgerald
Organ—"Festal March" H. Smart
Organ—"Agnus Dei in F" Morning.
Organ—"Andante" Mozart
Psalm Cath. Psalter
Magnificat Battisill
Nunc Dimittis Monk
Hymns 170, 235, 477
Vesper—"I Will Lay Me Down in Peace" Blacorn
Organ—"March in D" Handel

St. John's

Rev. A. J. Stanley and will preach in the morning and the Rev. Percival Jems in the evening.

The music for the day follows:

Organ—"Andante" Tours
Psalm for 12th Evening Cath. Psalter
Te Deum Woodward
Benedictus Goodson
Hymn 6
Liturgy Barnby
Hymns 33, 203
Organ—"Pilgrim's Chorus" Wagner

St. James'

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning service by Rev. Maurice James Rywater, rector North Yakima, Wash. Evensong and sermon at 7.

The music is as follows:

Organ Voluntary
Venite and Psalms Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—1st Setting Cathedral Psalter
Benedictus Barnby
Hymns 261, 193, 179
Organ Voluntary

Victoria West Methodist

Divine service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m., and Junior Epworth League, Friday at 8 p. m. The pastor will conduct both services on Sunday. Everybody welcome.

Universal Brotherhood

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society Centre No. 87 holds a public meeting at 28 Broad street every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are delivered on living questions of the day from the Theosophical standpoint and questions answered. Non-political and unsectarian. All invited.

Christadelphians

Bible lecture, A. O. U. W. hall, 7 p. m. Subject, "Christ in the Earth Again." All welcome.

Christian Science

Regular public services are held every Sunday morning at the Christian Science reading room, 87 Pandora street, at 11 o'clock. Subject of lesson-sermon today, "Mind."

Calvary Baptist.

The pastor, Rev. F. T. Tapscott, M. A., will conduct both services: morning theme, "The Church of Philadelphia"; evening, "A Savior from Sin." Music as follows:

Hymns 175, 241, 583
Choir Voluntary "Coronation Hymn"
The Church of Philadelphia, evening.
Hymns 607, 583, 544
Choir Voluntary "God Sendeth Sun"

Morning subject, "The Duty of Almsgiving and Its Application"; evening subject, "The Unjust Steward." All seats are free. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.
Organ—"Meditation" Capnel
Venite and Psalms Cath. Psalter
Te Deum Macpherson in E flat
Benedictus Langdon
Hymns 281, 242 and 265
Offertory Anthem Fitzgerald
Organ—"Festal March" H. Smart

Evening.
Organ—"Agnus Dei in F" Morning.
Organ—"Andante" Mozart
Psalm Cath. Psalter
Magnificat Battisill
Nunc Dimittis Monk
Hymns 170, 235, 477
Vesper—"I Will Lay Me Down in Peace" Blacorn
Organ—"March in D" Handel

St. John's

Rev. A. J. Stanley and will preach in the morning and the Rev. Percival Jems in the evening.

The music for the day follows:

Organ—"Andante" Tours
Psalm for 12th Evening Cath. Psalter
Te Deum Woodward
Benedictus Goodson
Hymn 6
Liturgy Barnby
Hymns 33, 203
Organ—"Pilgrim's Chorus" Wagner

St. James'

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning service by Rev. Maurice James Rywater, rector North Yakima, Wash. Evensong and sermon at 7.

The music is as follows:

Organ Voluntary
Venite and Psalms Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—1st Setting Cathedral Psalter
Benedictus Barnby
Hymns 261, 193, 179
Organ Voluntary

Victoria West Methodist

Divine service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m., and Junior Epworth League, Friday at 8 p. m. The pastor will conduct both services on Sunday. Everybody welcome.

Universal Brotherhood

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society Centre No. 87 holds a public meeting at 28 Broad street every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are delivered on living questions of the day from the Theosophical standpoint and questions answered. Non-political and unsectarian. All invited.

Christadelphians

Bible lecture, A. O. U. W. hall, 7 p. m. Subject, "Christ in the Earth Again." All welcome.

Christian Science

Regular public services are held every Sunday morning at the Christian Science reading room, 87 Pandora street, at 11 o'clock. Subject of lesson-sermon today, "Mind."

Calvary Baptist.

The pastor, Rev. F. T. Tapscott, M. A., will conduct both services: morning theme, "The Church of Philadelphia"; evening, "A Savior from Sin." Music as follows:

Hymns 175, 241, 583

Choir Voluntary "Coronation Hymn"

The Church of Philadelphia, evening.

Hymns 607, 583, 544

Choir Voluntary "God Sendeth Sun"

Solo—Selected Miss Bucknam

Burnside Mission

Service as usual at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Campbell. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Music as follows:

Morning.
Hymns 71
Hymns 125, 122, 133
Solo J. G. Brown

Evening.
Hymns 140, 185, 198, 178
Anthem—"We Wait for Thy Loving Kindness" Brett

Centennial Methodist

Rev. S. J. Thompson will conduct the services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "The Motive, Measure and Method of Christ's Love"; evening, "Is It Easy to Be a Christian?" Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30. Music by the choir. Strangers cordially invited.

CHICAGO BANK ROBBERY.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—In addition to the discovery of a private ledger kept by President Stensland, of the wrecked Milwaukee avenue state bank, and in which was concealed a record of \$191,000 of savings bank deposits, another sensational book came to light during the examination of Cashier Hering by Assistant State Attorney Olsen at the bank last night. This book showed that the mis-user was a heavy plunger in races. It contained memoranda of the campaigns on the turf. One day Stensland and some companions bet \$75,000 to \$80,000 on a certain horse, the animal won. There were lots of losing entries, however, shown by the book.

The authorities are chary of repeating implicit confidence in Hering's statement that he did not forge the names on certain notes, and by implication insinuating that Stensland did. The actual securing of money on bad paper was always put through at noon when the paying teller was at lunch. The Hering would enter his cage, take the money and leave a debit slip on the books.

This is what happened on July 28th. Hering admits that he took \$1,000 from the paying teller's drawer, put the money in his pocket and put on the spindle a slip charging the sum to a mythical "Imbuhl."

In the case of the money borrowed by Stensland from the bank, Hering said that Stensland had instructed him to make between \$700,000 and \$900,000 in forged notes signed with the names of prominent patrons of the bank. Also Stensland's dictation he heard for these notes and credited interest on them from time to time, and was directed by Stensland to keep them carefully away from the eyes of the note teller in order that notices should not be sent to the bank patrons, whose names had been forged.

HAD AN AWFUL TIME

But Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy Cured Him.

It is with pleasure that I give you this unsolicited testimonial. About a year ago when I had a very severe case of measles I got caught out in a hard rain and the measles settled in my stomach and bowels. I had an awful time and had it not been for the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I could not have possibly lived but a few hours longer, but thanks to this remedy I am strong and well. I have written the above through simple gratitude and I shall always speak a good word for this remedy.—Sam H. Gwin, Concord, Ga. For sale by all druggists.

SOCIETY

THE first ball given by Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Dunsinuir on Monday night, although of a rather private nature, given in order to entertain the Admiral and officers of the visiting U. S. warships, and also that their two daughters Miss Marion and Miss Elinor Dunsinuir might make their debut; was conceded to be one of the most enjoyable ever held at Government House. The brilliancy of the old world seemed on this occasion to be combined with the freedom of the new, and all the guests appeared to be perfectly at ease during every moment of their stay. Governor and Mrs. Dunsinuir received their guests in the beautiful spacious drawing room, where red carnations and ferns were employed, certainly by the hands of an art florist, to make it so perfectly effective. The ballroom, too, never looked more beautiful than on Monday night. The lights were shaded in red to correspond with the leading color scheme, which was charmingly carried out with magnificent collections of gladioli festooned about with smilax and ivy, especially the pillars, the effect on which called forth many admiring remarks. The music was provided by Bantley's orchestra and was of the best.

The drawing-room, where an abundance of dainty light refreshments was served throughout the entire evening, was also sweet with choice flowers, and the billiard room, where the supper tables, loaded with every imaginable tempting viand were laid, was exquisite in yellow gladioli, black-eyed Susans and gypsophila, with massive candelabra combining to make especially the tables, a very imposing sight. A full muster of the visiting navy were present, their uniforms adding to the brilliancy of the ballroom, where some very elegant and handsome gowns were to be seen. Mrs. Dunsinuir's being one of the handsomest ever worn in Victoria. It was of black silk embroidered net over cloth of gold with bertha and sleeves of real duchesse lace. She also wore a magnificent tiara, necklace, earrings and stars, magnificent diamonds of the first water. Mrs. Robin Dunsinuir wore a dazzling gown of goblin green spangled net over silk of the same hue with a jaunty feather in her hair. Honors of the evening were probably shared between her and Miss Marion Dunsinuir. The latter wore a pretty white net empire gown with seed pearl trimmings, and looked a typical French belle. Mrs. Audain also looked extremely handsome in a rich white silk with gold and pearl embroidery, and Mrs. Bromley in an empire gown of gray with pearl trimmings. Mrs. (Justice) Hunter was striking in a pretty white net with silver spangles. Mrs. Goodrich wore black net over white with spangled trimmings. Mrs. Dunsinuir wore a handsome blue net dress in which she was sweetly pretty, and Miss Elinor Dunsinuir looked well in a white net with satin ribbon. Mrs. Fred Pemberton wore a handsome gown of white net over white satin; Mrs. Galletly a pretty spangled net over tulle; Mrs. O. M. Jones a stylish gown of blue and pink brocaded satin with pink chiffon ruchings; Mrs. Little wore a pretty painted organdy and Mrs. Butchart a fawn embroidered voile with chiffon. Mrs. Butchart looked well in a pretty white net and Miss Mary Butchart in pink; Mrs. Freeman wore a handsome over lace gown prettily combined with black velvet; Mrs. McPhillips wore a stylish black gown with red carnations. The debutantes, Miss Dunsinuir, Marion and Elinor, Miss M. Little, Miss G. Irving, Miss L. Eberts, Miss Phyllis Mason and Miss B. Gaudin all wore white frocks and all were in one set of lancers together, making a pretty picture. Mrs. Genge looked sweet in a handsome white messaline with honiton lace; Mrs. Hermann Robertson wore a handsome white satin gown over green pretty gowns, but too numerous to specify. The following were some of those invited:

Admiral and Mrs. Goodrich, Lieut. and Miss Goodrich, Captain Marshall, Major and Mrs. Audain, Mr. and Mrs. Angus, the Misses Angus, Mrs. Ambury, Miss Mason, Mr. H. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Arundel, Mr. and Mrs. Crow Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. T. Bullen, Miss Bullen, Mr. Bullen, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barnard, Mrs. Blacklock, Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Miss Jessie Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Beaven, Mr. and Mrs. B. Barkley, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Bodwell, Mr. and Mrs. Butchart, the Misses Butchart, Mr. Babcock, Mr. Cassidy, Lady Crease, the Misses Crease, Mr. and Mrs. L. Crippage, Mr. J. Canble, Dr. and Mrs. Cobbett, Mr. Cobbett, Miss Cobbett, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Duff, the Misses Dupont, Mr. and Mrs. Dumoulin, Mr. B. T. Drake, Miss Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Dumbleton, Mr. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Eberts, Miss Eberts, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliston, Dr. and Mrs. Pagan, Mr. and Mrs. Keefer, Miss Keefer, Mr. Percy Keefer, Mrs. and Miss King, Mrs. and Miss Kerppezdron, Miss Langley, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Loewen, Miss Loewen, Judge and Mrs. Lampman, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Laid, Mr. Loewen, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Miss Little, Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy, Mr. and Mrs. Monteith, Mr. and Miss Monteith, Mr. Alexie, Mr. and Mrs. Motherwell, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. and Miss Musgrave, Mrs. McCallum, Senator and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. McPhillips, Dr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. H. E. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Miss Tunstall, Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett, Miss Plunkett, Mrs. and Miss Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Pooley, the Misses Pooley, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Dr. and Mrs. Powell, Miss Powell, Colonel and Mrs. Prior, Mr. Basil Prior, Miss Perry, Major Phipps, Miss Phipps, Mrs. Pearce, Miss Grundy, Captain and Mrs. Fleet, Mr. Foote, Mr. Freeman, Captain and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Fordham, Mr. and Mrs. Galletly, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Messrs. Kenneth and Douglas Gillespie, Col. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Goward, Mr. and Mrs. Garnet, Mr. Garnet, Colonel Gregory, Captain and Mrs. Gaudin, Miss Gaudin, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Gressley, Mr. and Mrs. Genge, Mr. G. Harvey, Mrs. Han-

ington, Mr. Maurice Hills, Captain and Mrs. Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. Hasell, Miss G. Green, Captain Hunt, Colonel and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Hutchins, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Hunter, Mrs. Heyland, Mr. and Miss Heyland, Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch, Judge Irving, Captain and Mrs. John Irving, the Misses Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Innes, Mr. Geo. Johnston, Colonel and Mrs. Jones, Dr. O. M. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jones, Mr. S. J. Pitts, the Misses Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. F. Peters, Miss Helen Peters, Mr. and Mrs. George Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Piggott, Dr. and Mrs. Hermann Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Rithet, Mr. J. Rithet, Hon. A. E. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Scholefield, Mrs. Spurling, Mrs. Tilton, Miss Tilton, Mrs. Todd, Miss Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Tatlow, Miss Tatlow, Miss McKinnon, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Mr. T. W. and Mrs. T. W. Williams, Mr. A. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Watt, Dr. and Mrs. Wason, Miss Wason, Mr. Stuart Williams, Mrs. and Miss Hickey, Major and Mrs. Blundy, Captain Drake, Mr. H. J. S. Muskett, officers of the Chicago, Boston, Princeton, Paul Jones, Preble, and others.

The doings of the annual tennis tournament, which were completed too late on Saturday, the 11th, for publication in last week's issue, were of a very brilliant nature throughout. The presence of Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dunsinuir with their popular family, as well as Admiral and Mrs. Goodrich and officers of the different United States warships which were then in Esquimalt harbor lent very much to the interest of the occasion. The championship of British Columbia, which has been held here ever since the organization of the local club, it is true, was captured by Mr. Tyler of Seattle and the trophy borne away from Victoria's fair shores, as well as the championship of the ladies' singles, which was won by Miss Ryan of Pasadena. The absence from the city of two of Victoria's best players, Mrs. Coles and Captain Wright, possibly contributed to this defeat; but, be that as it may, "he that knows how to fail knows how to win," and Victoria's tennis friends must surely be pleased with the whole success of this year's tournament.

Socially, Saturday was by far the most gala day, and never before have the Belcher street courts presented a more brilliant scene. The Governor and Mrs. Dunsinuir were in attendance, the latter wearing a very handsome gown of gray net embroidered with rich chenille over pink tulle. Her daughter, Mrs. Audain, wore a very stylish costume of cerise color with pretty hat of same hue. Mrs. Robin Dunsinuir was very handsome in a pretty pale blue costume with hat of the same shade. Mrs. Bromley looked sweet in a charming white costume trimmed with dainty valencienne and black lace. Miss Dunsinuir wore a handsome gown of a pretty red tint with large blue hat, in which she was very pretty. Mrs. Pooley wore a pretty black silk gown with spangles, and Mrs. Goodrich a graceful gray organdy over silk. Admiral Goodrich was also present. Miss Marion Dunsinuir looked well in a pretty clinging pink costume with dainty lace garniture. Mrs. Genge looked sweet in a pretty white lace and organdy combination with bolero of lace. Miss Wasson wore a very pretty combination of pink and blue. Mrs. Pemberton wore a rich black silk costume. Mrs. Rithet looked very handsome in black with a pretty lace Eaton coat. Mrs. Reginald Macdonald looked well in white silk with pretty hat of black and white. Mrs. Langworthy wore a pale green silk with pretty hat to match. Mrs. Lampman a stylish gown of white with blue, and large black picture hat. Mrs. Hermann Robertson a very stylish white serge costume. Mrs. Joe Pemberton a pretty pink silk with yoke of handsome passementerie. Mrs. Fleet, white silk with pretty hat. Mrs. Muspratt Williams looked well in a pretty cream dress with large hat. Miss Flumerfelt wore a sweet white serge trimmed with pretty fancy braid. Mrs. Galletly looked well in painted organdy with pink garniture. Mrs. Butchart looked handsome in royal blue velvet. Miss Pooley in pale green silk. Mrs. F. B. Pemberton a pretty striped colored gown and blue hat. Miss Keefer in white; Miss Violet Pooley pale green organdy; the Misses Ryan cream and white respectively; Mrs. Tilton, blue and white organdy; Mrs. Todd, dark blue and white costume; Miss Tilton, white serge with passementerie; Mrs. Mosses, blue silk and hat to match; Mrs. Day, pretty white suit with green embroidery; Miss Connie Jay, mauve figured organdy; Mrs. R. H. Pooley, dainty white and mauve organdy; Mrs. Little wore a pretty pale gray silk; Mrs. J. D. Helmcken a stylish grey costume; Miss Musgrave a pretty white; Mrs. Fordham of Vancouver, a dainty figured organdy; Mrs. Plunkett, Vancouver, gray voile. Besides the above there were scores of pretty gowns and hundreds of spectators. During the afternoon all present were given light refreshments of a tempting variety supplied in the adjoining grounds, where a large table prettily decorated with choice flowers was laid. On Saturday these refreshments were supplied by Mrs. Langworthy, Mrs. Butchart, Mrs. Galletly, Mrs. Hugo Beaven, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. D. M. Rogers and Mrs. A. W. Jones, while on Monday Miss Pemberton and Mrs. Crow Baker provided the dainties. On Tuesday Mrs. Lampman and Mrs. F. B. Pemberton; Wednesday, Mrs. Dunsinuir; Thursday, Mrs. Genge and Mrs. Rithet; Friday, Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Gillespie.

Mrs. Burton entertained the visiting tennis players on Saturday, 4th inst., at dinner at her home, St. Charles street. Mrs. George Campbell and Mrs. Norton of Vancouver, are amongst the campers at Kanaka Point. St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Tuesday afternoon, when Captain Clark, harbor master of this city, and Miss Georgina Barbara Potts, second daughter of Dr. George J. Potts, of Russel street, Victoria West, were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large congregation by Bishop Perrin, assisted by the Rev. Canon Cooper. The church was prettily decorated by young lady members of the Junior Guild of the Woman's Auxiliary, of which society Miss Potts was president, with shasta daisies and sweet peas. The services were fully choral, the same young ladies of the Guild rendering some of the choice vocal selections. Mr. Longfield presided at the organ, and in his usual able manner supplied the wedding marches and accompaniments. The bride was given away by her father and attended by her sister, Miss Jessie Potts. She was gowned in a pretty wedding robe of white crepe de chene, richly embroidered with the usual wedding veil and orange blossoms, and carried a magnificent shower bouquet of bride roses and trailing ferns. The bridesmaid wore a handsome white lustrous costume with pretty hat of fancy white straw combined with chiffon, and carried a pretty bouquet of pink and white sweet peas with ferns. Mr. Clayton Fawcett of Chemalun, acted the part of groomsmen. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party and their guests repaired to the home of the bride where a reception was given from three to five p. m., and where a large number of their friends assembled to give them hearty congratulations and best wishes for future happiness. The drawing-rooms here were beautifully arranged. Fragrant sweet peas and gypsophila made them sweetly artistic. The hall was festooned with graceful garlands of ivy and the diningroom, where every seasonable dainty was in evidence, was beautiful in yellow gladioli, black-eyed Susans and beautiful spikes of golden rod, making it admirably striking. Miss Sweet, Miss Violet Sweet, Miss Troup and Miss Fraser assisted Mrs. and Miss Potts in serving the guests. Captain and Mrs. Clark left the same evening for the Princess Victoria for Seattle, where they will spend a short honeymoon, after which they will reside at their pretty new home "Mount Chelip" at Sea View. The bride's going away costume was of pretty blue cloth with trimmings of burnt orange-color and hat of blue trimmed in the same shade. The groom's present to the bride is a horse and buggy; to the bridesmaid a pretty locket and chain. Many other very beautiful gifts were received, showing the esteem in which Captain and Mrs. Clark are held by their large circle of friends.

Miss Regan, daughter of Mr. William Regan of the C. P. R. survey of this city, left last week for St. Paul, Minn., where she expects to make an extended visit with relatives there.

Miss Wasson, of Cleveland, Ohio, sister of Miss Velda Wasson, who for some time has been the guest of Mrs. Rithet and Mrs. Genge here, arrived in Victoria on Sunday and will also remain here for some time with her sister, the guest of Mrs. Genge.

Mr. and Mrs. Ayres are amongst those holidaying at Brighton Beach. They are greatly enjoying the sea bathing and other delights at this charming spot.

Mrs. Loewen, accompanied by Mrs. W. S. Gore, left on Thursday for Cowichan Lake, where they intend spending a holiday of several weeks duration. They are guests at the Cowichan hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Kingham and family are amongst those rusticiating at Brighton Beach.

Rex James Simonds, who has recently arrived here from Lakeside, Cal., leaves for Kootenay in the near future to take charge of a parish there. Mrs. Simonds, who is a sister of Mrs. Wilkins, Pandora avenue, will reside here in order that their family may attend school.

Mrs. R. B. Oxley, of Seattle accompanied by her niece, Miss Marion Whitlock, spent the last week guests of Mrs. W. L. Clay, of Bird Cage Walk.

Mrs. Dixie H. Ross of Hillside avenue, is enjoying a delightful holiday with her daughter, Mrs. Goulding Wilson, at Cadboro Bay. They are occupying the Hibben cottage there.

Mrs. Langley, Quebec street, has had Mrs. Murray-Thain as her guest for some time.

Mr. W. S. Gore, Mr. Arthur Gore and his friend Mr. Bethune, left last week on a delightful yachting cruise. It is their intention to visit Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo and other coast towns while away. They are all ardent lovers of the wide sheet and flowing sail and needless to say they will enjoy their cruise as old Neptune has no terrors for them.

Mrs. J. L. Beckwith and family are now at Brighton Beach amongst the inhabitants of the canvas village there. Those inhabitants claim that there is no more enjoyable spot to be found for a summer holiday.

Mrs. Taylor and her sisters, the Misses O'Keefe, are again at their favorite camping grounds at Brighton Beach for the summer holidays. They are occupying a cottage there this season.

Mr. Murray C. Potts of Everett, spent several days in Victoria during the past week, a guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Potts, Russel street. Mr. Potts came to attend his sister's wedding.

Miss Dolly Sehl returned last week from a most enjoyable short holiday spent with Mrs. Goulding Wilson at her summer cottage, Cadboro Bay.

Mrs. Staalbe and family are occupying one of the pretty beach cottages at Brighton Bay, where they are enjoying their summer outing.

The Misses Katie and Ethel Brown, who had been visiting in Vancouver and Esquimalt, the guests of Miss Paul and Mr. and Mrs. Mole, for the last three weeks, have returned to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brown spent a few days in Vancouver, Esquimalt and New Westminster, returning with their daughters last week. Master J. T. Brown spent a delightful week at Shawnigan Lake, the guest of Mrs. M. King.

Mrs. Justin Gilbert, accompanied by her daughter Justine, spent a few days in Seattle recently. They returned home on Tuesday's boat.

Mrs. W. S. Gore left on Thursday for Cowichan Lake, where she expects to remain for several weeks. She is a guest at the Cowichan hotel there.

Mr. McDonald Potts of Portland, was a few days in Victoria during the past week. Mr. Potts came over to be present at his sister's wedding to Captain Clark on Tuesday.

Major Reginald Macdonald, eldest son of Hon. Senator and Mrs. Macdonald, accompanied by his wife, are at present guests at "Armada," having recently arrived from a trip around the world. They will remain in Victoria about a month.

Mr. A. Herbert Ritchie, a celebrated violinist of London, Eng., who is well known in musical circles in America, and who just recently completed a two years' study under the famous Sevek of Bohemia, who was also the celebrated Kerbelik's master, is here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Flumerfelt. Mr. Ritchie is having a short rest here, after which he intends visiting California, previous to his return to the continent to begin his professional career.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Rogers of Brandon, are amongst the strangers in Victoria who are delighted with its many attractions. They are guests at the Balmoral while here.

Mr. and Mrs. Little are of the party on the steamer "Thistle," which left on Thursday to convey Governor Dunsinuir and family on a cruise about the coast of this island.

Mr. Rowlin Machin and Mrs. Machin were at Shawnigan for a short holiday during the past week. They stayed at the Strathcona.

Mr. J. Hutchinson, who was formerly employed as engraver on the Colonist, is now in the city accompanied by his wife. They are guests of his mother, Mrs. D. C. Hutchinson, John street.

Miss Margaret Little is at present the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Prior at their jolly camp at Koksilah, near Duncan.

On Thursday Governor and Mrs. Dunsinuir, with their family, Major and Mrs. Audain, Miss Helen Peters, Miss Flumerfelt and Mr. and Mrs. Little, left on their yacht "Thistle" for a cruise in quest of sport of a piscatorial nature. They expect to visit Comox, Union Bay, Alert Bay, Nimkish River and may go still further north before returning.

On Thursday evening Miss Justine Gilbert was hostess at a small party, when she entertained a number of her girl friends at her residence, Katherine street.

Miss Norman Flumerfelt, accompanied by her father, Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, who met her up the line on the C. P. R., arrived home a few days ago from England, where she has been for some time.

Dr. and Mrs. Hermann Robertson were amongst those enjoying a holiday at Shawnigan Lake last week. They were staying at the Strathcona hotel.

Rev. F. H. Wimberley of Alberni, enjoyed a few days holiday here during the past week. His headquarters was the Balmoral hotel while here.

Mrs. Justin Gilbert was hostess at a small gathering on Tuesday of last week, when she entertained a few of her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Holland and family of Victoria, have been enjoying a week at Shawnigan Lake, guests at the Strathcona hotel there.

Mr. A. G. McCandless of Vancouver, has been in Victoria for a few days amongst his old friends. He was amongst the guests of the Balmoral while here.

Mr. T. D. Fawcett has been rusticiating at Shawnigan Lake. He made his headquarters at the Strathcona hotel while there.

Miss Williams entertained a number of her young lady friends at a reception of her sister, Mrs. Douglas, on Thursday. The afternoon was pleasantly spent at outdoor games, after which delicious refreshments were served by the hostess and Miss Foot. Some of those present were Miss McTavish, Miss Dorothy McTavish, Miss Gossnell, the Misses Sinclair, Miss Irvine, Miss Foot, Miss Phoebe Foot and others.

Miss Connie Jay left on this morning's boat for Vancouver, where she will play in the tennis tournament. Miss Jay expects to remain several weeks in the Terminal City, visiting friends there.

Mrs. (Dr.) Foot returned last week from a short visit to Vancouver. She made the journey over to meet the doctor who has been at home here for the past two days but who for some time has been practicing at Quesnel.

The ladies of the orphanage committee are desirous of having a garden party in order to replenish their funds and provide winter necessities for the children in the home, providing that some kind friend of the institution will loan their garden for the purpose. They also hope later to hold a chrysanthemum tea. We trust that these kind ladies may be accommodated with a garden.

Mrs. (Alderman) Douglas gave a delightful children's party recently in honor of her little son, Master Don. Amongst the guests who were present to enjoy the pleasant afternoon and partake of Mrs. Douglas' hospitality, were Miss Jessie Wooten, Master and Misses Wollaston, Master and the two little Misses Wolfenden, Miss Vincent, Miss Dolly and Miss Jean Vincent, Miss Carr, Miss Foot, Miss Phoebe Foot, Miss Criddle, Mrs. Laundry, Mrs. Wollaston, Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Wolfenden and others.

Dr. and Mrs. Foot left on Saturday for Mill Bay, Cobble Hill, where they

will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wilkerson for a time.

Miss Norma Flumerfelt's engagement to Mr. A. Herbert Ritchie, a celebrated musician of London, Eng., has been announced during the past week.

Mrs. Richard Janlon will hold her post nuptial reception on Wednesday and Thursday at her home at the corner of Cook and Yates streets.

The marriage will take place next month of Charles Percival Dundas of Kelowna, eldest son of Archdeacon Dundas of Dorchester, England, and Miss Helen Nuttall second daughter of the late Thomas C. Nuttall.

The wedding of Mr. Joseph Henry Goyette and Miss Alice Maude West which was celebrated at the home of Mr. John Churchill, brother-in-law of the bride, was a very happy affair. Friends and neighbors from far and near were gathered to congratulate the happy couple. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. S. J. Thompson of the Centennial church, who after the wedding supper proposed the health of the bride and groom in an eloquently humorous speech. The bride's wedding gown was of white eolienne trimmed with a bertha of real lace, she also wore the usual bride's veil of orange blossoms and a handsome bouquet. The bridesmaid was beautifully gowned in white silk with trimmings of lace. Among the presents to the bride were the following: H. W. Driver, electric table lamp; Mr. Pennock, a marble clock; J. Bruce, knives and forks; J. Bothwell, vase; A. J. and Mrs. Blaquiere, silver butter dish; C. Brooks, silver butter dish; Mr. Sankey, carving set; P. West, Japanese tea set, S. Goyette, pair vases; Miss B. Goyette, table cloth; Mr. Duval, lemonade set; Mr. Renouf, water set; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Duval, berry set; C. Graham, silver set; Mr. and Mrs. Kingham, a cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, set of paintings; Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, cheque. The groom's present to the bride was a handsome gold brooch, to the bridesmaid, a gold buckle. Mrs. Goyette will be at home, 37 John street, after September 1st.

Miss F. Kernode gave a most delightful military 500 party at her home last Wednesday evening.

One day last week Miss Ethel Browne was hostess at a small but charming luncheon party. The guests included Miss Millie Dupont, Miss Beth Irving, Miss Butchart, Miss Mason and Miss Nellie Todd.

Leading mining and financial paper. News from all mining districts. Most reliable information regarding mining, oil, industries, precious metal companies, etc. No investor should be without. Will send six months free. Branch, A.L. Wisner & Co., 61 and 62 Confederation Life Building, Owen J. B. Yearsley, Toronto, Ont. Manager.

FREE—THE INVESTMENT HERALD

NOTICE.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable to pave, by means of wooden blocks placed on a concrete foundation with stone curbing, Broad Street from the north line of Yates Street to the south line of Johnson Street, and the east line of Store Street to the west line of Government Street; Government Street from the north line of Johnson Street to the south line of Esplanade Street; Esplanade Street from the east line of Store Street to the west line of Government Street; Store Street from the north line of Johnson Street to the south line of Pembroke Street; Wharf Street from the north line of Johnson Street to the west line of Government Street; and that each and every of said works shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the "Local Improvement General By-Law," and the City Engineer and City Assessor having reported to the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the said By-Law, upon the said works of local improvement, and the statements showing the amount chargeable in each case against the various portions of real property benefited thereby, and their reports having been adopted by the Council, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reports in question are open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas Street.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C. City Clerk's Office, August 9, 1906, Victoria, B. C.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE "FINEST AND FASTEST" "EMPRESSES" MONTREAL, QUEBEC and LIVERPOOL

Aug. 18, Sat. Lake Erie Aug. 24, Fri. Empress of Britain Sept. 1, Sat. Lake Manitoba Sept. 7, Fri. Empress of Ireland Sept. 13, Sat. Lake Champlain and weekly thereafter.


S.S. Lake Champlain & Lake Erie carry only One Class of Cabin Passengers (Second class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer at \$40.00, \$42.50 and \$45.

Lake Manitoba—1st, \$65.00 and upwards; 2nd, \$40.00. Empresses—1st, \$30.00 to \$50.00; 2nd, \$45.00 and \$47.50; 3rd, \$28.75. GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, 58 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

To the Klondike, Atlin and Tanana Goldfields

Through tickets are now on sale at all Railway and Steamship offices for Dawson, Conrad City, Caribou, White Horse, Y. T., Atlin, B. C., Fairbanks and Nome, Alaska, and all points on the Yukon River. Connections made at Skagway with our daily trains, and at White Horse and Caribou with our fine fleet of river and lake steamers.

For information apply to J. H. ROGERS, The Klondike, Atlin and Tanana, Macdonald Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.



SPECIAL LOW RATE

FOR

DELEGATES

TO

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE

AT

MONTREAL

September 12th to October 4th.

Tickets on Sale Sept. 5th and 6th.

For all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, District Passenger Agent,

58 Government Street.

Something Interesting to Know

THAT THE VERY LOW

Excursion Rates

We are offering to all points East are good on the

Famous Oriental Limited

Tickets on sale July 2, 3, August 7, 8, 9, September 8, 10. Connection from Victoria via S.S. Indianapolis and Princess Victoria.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamships MINNESOTA and DAKOTA sail from Seattle on frequent dates for Japan and China.

JAPAN-AMERICA LINE

SHINANO MARU will sail Aug. 7th, carrying freight and passengers. For rates and full information, call on address

E. R. STEPHEN,

General Agent,

75 Gov't St., Victoria, B. C.

S. G. YERKES,

A. G. P. A.,

Seattle, Wash.

To Stonecutters Etc.

Tenders are invited for a quantity of Granite, Curbing and Corners, delivered where required, in accordance with specifications, which can be seen in the office of the undersigned. For complete information, call on address, or delivered not later than 4 o'clock on Monday, the 13th inst.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,

Purchasing Agent for the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

City Hall, Victoria, August 7, 1906. a.u.s

CHICAGO

REACHED MOST QUICKLY AND COMFORTABLY VIA



And Direct Connections at Chicago With Limited Trains East.

Buffet Library Cars, Pullman Sleeper, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Dining Cars afford the best of everything.

FAST TIME

All agents sell tickets via this route. For complete information ask your agent, or write

F. W. PARKER,

General Agent,

720 Second Ave., Seattle.

OCEANIC S.S. CO.

S. S. SONOMA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, August 2.

S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, August 6.

S. S. ALAMEDA, for Honolulu, Aug. 11.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria.

Atlantic Steamship Agency

Allan, American, Anchor, Atlantic Trans. port, Canadian Pacific, Cunard, Dominion, French, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, Red Star, White Star.

For full information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,

Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.

B. C. Coast Service

S. S. Capilano

Thursday, August 9th

—FOR—

PRINCE RUPERT KAIAI ISLAND

STEWART PORTLAND CANAL

PORT ESSINGTON

For Hazelton and the Bulkely Valley

BELLA COOLA

And all Cannery Ports

Wharf foot of Yates Street.

For Rates, Freight and Further Particulars apply at Office on Wharf. Next sailing, Aug. 9, 1906. Phone 1104.

Comments on Current Events

(Written by Dr. Goldwin Smith (By-stander) in Toronto Sun.)

The crisis in Russia might easily have been foreseen. A revolutionary assembly, as the Duma elected by popular suffrage could not fail to be, was sure to strike at once for supreme power; as did the National Assembly at the outset of the French Revolution. It was equally certain that the Czar and his advisers would resist, and that a fatal collision would ensue. The Czar, if he is well advised, will now follow up his blow with drastic measures of administrative reform. If he does this, and if he can keep the army faithful to him, he may hold his throne after all and at the same time save Russia from an anarchical and bloody revolution. There are signs of lassitude, if not of reaction among the more quiet and mercantile classes. Trade must be threatened with ruin, and famine is at the door. The disposition of the army is now the crucial question. If the Czar is wise he will pawn the last jewel in his splendid jewel room to keep the soldiers well paid and well fed.

At the beginning of the French Revolution the National Assembly, the prototype of the Duma, having wrested supreme power from the monarchy fell itself almost inevitably into the hands of the most advanced and violent section. The result was the ascendancy of a party akin to that of the Russian anarchists and bomb-throwers. There ensued the Jacobin Reign of Terror with the destruction of a million of lives of massacre, civil war, the guillotine and famine. Then followed in due course a military despotism which by profligate wars of conquest sacrificed five millions of lives more, besides bringing on a violent fit of political reaction in Europe. Nor did the series of convulsions end with the first Napoleon: there were still to come the Second Empire, inaugurated by usurpation and massacre, the murderous days of June, and the still more murderous commune. Had Louis XVI held the reins firmly in his hands and himself set on foot the reforms which were practically needed, gradually inaugurating constitutional government, France and the world at large would be a good deal better off at this day.

Once more attention is called to the question of incorporating Newfoundland, though Newfoundland herself would seem to have settled that question in the negative. While the political and commercial elements of the problem have been discussed, the territorial consequences of annexation have received little notice. If we had an island province, we should be bound to undertake its naval defence, that is to say, if we undertake defence at all. It is curious that the fathers of confederation should have given so little thought as they did to the territorial unity of their projected nation and its capacity of self-defence. The common argument of the bundle of sticks gaining strength by union was met by one speaker with the remark that the figure was not applicable to seven fishing rods tied together by the ends. But in general the question of territorial unity and capacity for self-defence relied on the mother country. Fortunately the capacity of Canada for self-defence is not likely to be tried unless Japan should hereafter prove ambitious and aggressive. Of an attack from the quarter of the United States there is no more chance than there is of an attack by Manitoba on Ontario.

Politically the incorporation of Newfoundland is hardly to be desired. Though legally annexed, it would remain a community apart, with interests and sentiments of its own, like British Columbia, but in a higher degree. At each election its vote would have to be purchased by some concession to its local demands. The fishermen are a very fine race, but they are not likely in politics to look much beyond their own bread. Canadian opinion would have little influence. The consequence would probably be the opening of a new and dangerous field for political corruption. Already each general election shows that the political union of the existing provinces is incomplete. Each has special interests of its own, and a government based on the support of Ontario or Quebec finds it necessary to secure the support of the maritime provinces or of British Columbia by holding out special inducements irrespective of the common weal. The colonies were already confederated by their common tie to the mother country, and enjoyed the chief benefits which to secure is the object of confederation.

"There can be little doubt that the barbarous and ruthless killing of the natives, shooting them down with explosive bullets, and killing of wounded and prisoners, is a policy, not an accident; and our best men are sickened when they listen to half-hearted apologies." So says an English Liberal about the doings in Natal. The British seem to be vying with the Germans who the other day reported the gratifying fact that in a war in which no quarter was 44,000 natives had been slain. In Egypt a party of British officers shoot the sacred pigeons, and in the affray with the natives which follows one of the officers is killed. There follows a series of hangings and floggings performed in a way studiously shocking and insulting to the natives. "That the British taste in England as well as in Egypt may be regaled with the spectacle, a series of engravings of it is given in a fashionable paper. All this is "civilization." It is at least as like civilization as the effusions of the Jingor bard are like poetry. A lifetime has hardly passed since England was reckoning as the crown of her glories her emancipation of the slaves, while her poets were Wordsworth and Tennyson.

The British parliament is answering the loud call of humanity in legislating against dangerous exhibitions, especially in the case of women and children. It is to be hoped that we may follow suit, and rid ourselves of displays not less degrading and demoralizing to the spectator than they are perilous to the performer. That the danger of life, not the mere display of agility, is the real attraction can not be doubted. When a famous acrobat performed on the high rope with danger of his life, there were 40,000 spectators; when he performed on the low rope, when the danger was less, but less dangerous, there were less than 4,000. What a life, that of the victim to the depraved taste of the public must be! Let the condition of his or her nerves be what it may be, at the set hour the feat must be performed and death must be confronted. The

"Dip of Death" feat, to which it seems Toronto is to be treated, consists of a leap of 40 feet in the air on an automobile from one inclined plane to another. The lady who performs the dip of death says that she has the satisfaction of knowing that if the machine falls, she will not be maimed or disfigured, but killed outright.

Kentucky is not the paragon of American civilization, but it is rather startling to find even in Kentucky judicial approbation of wilful murder. A woman suspects another woman of flirting with her husband. Instead of going to the divorce court, where she could no doubt have got relief in ten minutes, she provides herself with a pistol and deliberately shoots the other

characteristically firm grasp of the unemployed problem. In the House of Commons recently he outlined a bold scheme for dealing temporarily with that question, pending important legislative action.

From the consolidated fund a sum not exceeding £200,000 will be granted to the existing distress committees in London and the provinces "to tide over the coming winter." With money received from the rates and voluntary contributions he estimated that the total for disposal would be between £200,000 and £400,000.

In addition he presented a very comprehensive programme of government proposals for meeting industrial emergencies in the more distant future. Alluding to the scheme for the better

democratic, even Socialistic tendency, has ever been presented to Parliament by a cabinet minister.

Mr. Burns severely criticised the system of relief works, and denounced what he called "the intermingling of men in pauper compounds and in cellmate assemblies." With a daring that rather startled the House, the President of the Local Government Board delivered a quotation from an ancient author to illustrate his contention.

The member for Battersea is at all times unrestrainedly blunt; but in his first important speech since he attained his present exalted rank he displayed an inability to cast off the platform manner. He resorted liberally to the poets—mostly ancient and seldom read. As he stood at the treasury table, in

cricketing, and cycling Minister of the Crown who was once a "boy in buttons." Next to the first person singular, his favorite words are "therefrom" and "thereon," which invest him with quite a legal air.

"This is only a stop-gap alternative," he said, in explanation of his scheme. "I myself will disburse the £200,000, and I promise pure finance and less waste in spending it than has occurred during the last twelve months." The directors of the docks had been consulted with a view to preventing places like West Ham and Poplar from being "permanently burdened and eternally cursed" by want of employment. The grant would be a vote in supply, and would not need legislation. "Necessity will be the criterion," said Mr. Burns.

unemployed should be engaged in the work of afforestation in various parts of the country. Mr. Burns mentioned that a scheme of the kind relating to some 10,000 acres was at present under consideration.

Mr. Burns questioned whether the newspaper contributions raised last winter for West Ham were advisable. "We have penniless men," he observed, "because we have too many thirsty men."

Miss Jessie Fairfield, of Heywood avenue, is spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Ditchburn, at their summer cottage, Shawinigan Lake.

Mr. J. C. Fleming, treasurer of the county of Kent, Ont., and Mrs. Fleming, spent Thursday in Victoria with friends. They are returning to Chatham via C. P. R. from a trip to Southern California.

Mr. Winston Churchill, M. P.

Under the head of "Letters to Eminent men" "Observer" in public opinion writes to Mr. Winston Churchill as follows:

Sir—I was much struck with a remark by X. Y. Z. in the last issue of public Opinion, to the effect that you seemed unable to forget that you were once a war correspondent who was not allowed to direct operations in the field. It seemed to me that the point summed up and to some extent explained your conduct since you became a member of the greatest government of modern times.

As an under-secretary of state you have certainly made a record, you have eclipsed the assurance of half a hundred Curzons, and you have apparently regarded your position from one point of view only—that of getting your own back. You inaugurated your entrance on your duties at the Colonial Office by a reference to your predecessor—I beg pardon, I mean Mr. Chamberlain, whilst violated one of the first tenets of decency in official life. It is easy to imagine you groping in the pigeon-holes of the office to ascertain any facts that might provide a stone to be flung at the best Colonial Secretary the empire has ever known. In another direction you have bided your time, and Natal supplies the occasion for a reflection on Lord Kitchener, which it is hard to characterize politely. Your merits were overlooked by the Commander-in-Chief as completely as by the Unionist Government, and you cannot forgive either.

What the Mahdi's tomb could possibly have to do with Bambaata's head no plain man can see, and your reference to it was wholly gratuitous and offensive. But what matters? Your official chief, at any rate, is keenly alive to your virtues, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has made heroic, if not wholly admirable efforts to keep you in countenance by his own lapses from good taste and chivalry.

If anything were wanting to justify Mr. Balfour's refusal to invite you to join his government your conduct since you became Under-Secretary for the Colonies is sufficient to prove his insight.

I never remember in long years of intimate connection with public functions hear a secretary of state appeal to an audience to respect the name of his colleague but once, and that was when Lord Elgin referred to you at a big Colonial gathering. To Natal your advice and little lectures must be peculiarly irritating. Natal has enjoyed the advantage of personal contact with you, and is quite capable of understanding the springs of your superior statesmanship.

If some of the older members of the permanent staff of the Colonial Office have not had the jumps since you have taken charge of the affairs in the House of Commons then I am afraid they are not the public spirited people they are generally reputed to be, and have little respect for the best interests of the service.

That you are a boon to the government goes without saying, though I am sometimes in doubt whether you are not likely to prove an equally valuable asset to their opponents when the next election comes round. It is always a great thing for a Ministry to have on hand a genius who is capable of taking up and running any office at a moment's notice. Mr. Haldane, Mr. John Morley and Mr. Asquith can sleep comfortably o' nights confident that if necessary, you will save Imperial affairs from collapse.

Your advice in handling of such small questions as Army Reform, the government of India and the incidence of taxation is, of course ever at their service, and they would not for a moment, presume to doubt the wisdom of taking it.

I should no more think of questioning the fact that you are the mainstay of the government than I should dare to deny that the sun is the centre of our solar system. That you have made a splendid hash of things at the Colonial Office, that you did not understand the spirit of Natal or of the self-governing Colonies, and that you have been wrong from the very first regarding Chinese labor is not to the point; you shared these minor demerits with your colleagues, and any man who rises so superior to all else can surely rise superior to his own mistakes.

It would be cruel to accept as gospel truth all one hears of your nice appreciation of your own quality. The suggestion, for instance, that in your view Lord Randolph will some day be remembered as the father of Winston Churchill can only be a libel originating in the crass stupidity of your enemies. The first time I really appreciated at its full your sense of in-born statesmanship was when I watched you on the Terrace. A crowd of ladies and gentlemen was about. You moved slowly with head bent and brow knit. You were absorbed in affairs, and did not hear the whispers, "That's Winston." If it did not occur to me to marvel that you should risk the possibility of disturbance to your thoughts by such close proximity to ordinary tea-drinking, cigarette-smoking humanity, the explanation is that I became suddenly fascinated by your hat. I wondered how it stood the ever-increasing strain.

Your friends talk of your courage, your wit, your capacity for taking pains, and they find evidence of these attributes in your biography of your father. One of your admirers in the "New Edinburgh Review" derives confidence in your future from your ability to co-operate with other men even when they are not your subordinates! No more subtle insinuation than that could surely be found that there are men who are your equals. How true it sometimes is that a man is taken at his own valuation!

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
OBSERVER.

THE VOLCANO ISLE.

Man Who Visited It in a Sealing Schooner Gives Particulars.

L. Bales, who has arrived in Seattle from the North, gives further information concerning the volcanic island which has appeared in Behring sea. Mr. Bales stated that he went close to the island in a sealing schooner. He estimated its height at 900 feet and length at about three miles. "The island has come from the depths of the sea since last spring," said Mr. Bales. "I hardly credited the report when I first heard of it, but went close to it shortly afterward in a sealing schooner. There were streams of lava still running down the sides of the crater, and the lava of the craters. The sea is almost covered by thousands of dead fish. They have been killed by the heat from the lava. Close to the island the sea almost boils, and a strong wind from 200 feet high or possibly a little more. The island is almost enveloped in clouds of steam and some smoke. It lies about fifty miles west of Dutch Harbor, almost directly between the Beringian islands."

Victoria's Cafes and Buffets

GOOD NEWS FOR EMPLOYED.

Mr. John Burns, president of the Local Government Board, has taken a

woman in the back. It does not appear that there is independent evidence of the alleged flirtation. The jury, however, at once find "not guilty—self-defence." "Self-defence" is construed as including "defence of the husband and the home." A strange part of the story is that the narrator, a clergyman, appears to think that the custom of Kentucky is right and superior to the cumbersome processes of law.

Probably no policy of an equally

housing of Irish agricultural laborers—a scheme, by the way, which will cost some three or four million pounds—Mr. Burns said: "The government intend to do a similar thing with regard to rural dwellings in England and Wales." An outburst of vigorous cheering from Liberal and Labor members greeted this declaration. Then he pointed out that the government are considering such questions as small holdings, allotments, coast erosion and canals, the result of which might be to provide work. He was to ask municipalities with profitable tramways to try a six-day working week.

Mr. Burns, the man, is something of an enigma. He is only forty-eight—quite juvenile as cabinet ministers go—yet the hair which spans the fine, clever head is already a mere row of silvery wisps, contrasting markedly with the heavy black eyebrows that shadow the small, astute eyes. But a broad shouldered, deep chested mass of vigor is the tototal, non-smoking,

Labor members warmly welcomed the scheme, and Mr. J. R. Macdonald promised Mr. Burns their whole-hearted support.

Generally Mr. "Will" Crooks approved the scheme, but doubted if all the proposals would come to fruition, except by the lapse of time. "The first thing I would do with an unemployed man," Mr. Crooks suggested, "would be to scrub him and put him into a decent suit of clothes. Then I would take him into the country for a three months' holiday, and when he began to feel that life was worth living I would give him something to do."

Several members recommended that

FINE AS SILK.

That is What a Little Girl Says of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

I am a little girl eight years of age do not know much, but one thing I do know and that is that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is fine as silk for any one with a stomach ache. I had a very severe pain last night, took a dose of it and was relieved at once—Maude Ellen Wood, Clifton, Va. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

VICTORIA AS SEEN BY OBSERVATION CAR

A Pen Picture Is Drawn by a
Colonist Staff Correspondent
Yesterday.

SPOT OF LOVELINESS AND BEAUTY

Ride Through City and Environs
on Trolley Car Perfect
Revelation.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

I made a trip yesterday on the observation car being operated for the convenience of visitors by the B. C. Electric Railway company, and it was a most delightful experience. Whilst waiting to start there was time to look closely at the Indian bazaar in front of which the car takes its stand. What a wonderful array of curios of all kinds is to be seen in those interesting windows—from totempoles with hideous idols' faces, gorgeously colored on above another, down to coral and bone necklaces of every description. Specimens of birds and beasts not found in zoological records are there carved in wood, besides innumerable wicker baskets of all sizes and shapes, made of cane paddles, quilted gloves and favor and trinkets of all kinds. Whilst still contemplating the holiday air which Saturday afternoon lent to the numerous coolly clad crowd waiting for cars to speed them out of town, the conductor gave a tug to his cord, the bell tinkled, and, with a threatening hum for pedestrians to clear the way, the car buzzed along Government street past restaurants and retail and wholesale stores of all denominations.

Soon we are passing China town with its curious Chinese signs and we catch a glimpse of celestials in various attitudes of activity and relaxation. Here one stands at a street corner with his hands behind his back aimlessly holding the end of his pigtail; there another plods along with a pole across his shoulders at the ends of which loads of baskets hang suspended; there again a third sits outside his little grocery shop with head between his hands calculating gains.

On the right, as we glide by, we catch sight of the Chinese Reform Society's institution, and as the car proceeds on its course the conductor, Mr. Dewar, an affable blue-eyed person, enlightens the passengers with information ably conveyed through a megaphone. As we take a curve and advance over the Point Elliott bridge prominent on the left, and the huge booms of logs floating upon the water show how great are the timber interests of Victoria. Just beyond are peacefully anchored side by side,

Flotilla of Sealing Vessels
which sometimes go in search of quarry even as far as South America, through this time of year their best hunting ground is the Behring sea. On the right of the bridge an arm of the harbor, excellent for boating extends 6 miles inland.

Now we are vibrating along through Victoria West on the outskirts of the town. To right and left may be seen many pleasant suburban residences. On the left is the home of the manager of the C. P. R. local boats. Further ahead on the same side is Mr. Robin Dunsmuir's abode, with pines pointing like needles into the sky all about and around. A little further, on the right, Mr. Bullen's house appears with its pretty creeper-covered portico.

Swinging around a curve and over a hillock we catch sight of Hon. C. E. Pooley's residence, which, like himself in his character of speaker of the legislative assembly of British Columbia, is also in an eminent and commanding position.

The car shortly comes to a stop to allow the one going in the opposite direction to get past the siding, since the line is a single one. As we come to a standstill the red building of the barracks shows itself on the left, and, while waiting, there is time to drink in a gorgeous view which stretches away to the outer wharf and beyond, with a perfect blending of pine trees and azure sky and smiling waters. As one gazes placidly around one cannot help being struck by the resemblance of Victoria to the cylinder of a musical box, (if one beautiful thing may be compared to another), for pines everywhere stand erect like the spokes on the cylinder, now in serried ranks like the Grecian phalanx of old, now again like solitary sentinels.

Proceeding onward with a switchback motion over undulating ground, the cordillies near the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway and past the chocolate and grey little Roman Catholic church near Esquimalt, and further on past the rather barnlike St. Paul's Episcopal church, and, going through the rocky cleft among those formidable fortifications are visible, dips down into Esquimalt, which seems to show signs of sadness at the departure of the navy.

Outside the Esquimalt postoffice the car will remain 15 minutes, so there will be time to

Look at the Harbor
and at the remarkable dry dock which our agreeable conductor tells us is 450

feet long. Across the harbor lies the Mariechen, the vessel which was wrecked in Alaska, top-sidel, with its iron sides showing evidence of hardships undergone.

The passengers remount the car and on the return journey to get on to the Gorge line it is possible to note points overlooked before. As we ascend the Esquimalt hill the Royal Road anchorage is spread before us. Out there lies a sailing ship which wanted a free mooring ground and forms a striking picture set off against the majestic Olympic mountains which in the hazy distance lift their cold summits into the sky, where one god hurls pilowy clouds at another.

On the crest of the hill on the right, visible amid trees, is a site covered with rocks which show like elephants' backs here and there and the conductor points to them and remarks that there is no need for laying foundations there. Further on we pass an edifice which bears the sign "Soldiers and Sailors' Home," pleasantly situated. Nearing the spot where the car changes lines to go to the Gorge park we are carried past Fairall's brewery, whose existence proves Victoria is not entirely abstemious.

Now a white little house fronted with a neat garden of variegated chrysanthemums and lilac, white, and blue, sweet peas, arrests the eye. It is the conservatory of a large nursery which attracts the attention, again one is held by the residence of Mr. James Dunsmuir, the present lieutenant governor which is surrounded by fir woods where one can imagine pheasants delighting in a nestle amid cool roots and ferns.

The car soon takes the turn for the Gorge, and then passes Fire Hall No. 1, a little further on a large apricot tree is growing like ivy on the side of a house, heavily laden with fruit, forming the Gorge a superb view of the northern part of the city is seen on the right across spaces of land and water, dipping slightly to the left we see a solitary wagon amidst what suggests the parting of the waters of the Red Sea—in other words, the parting of the sea of plumes made by a country road.

Once at the Gorge, there is a surfeit of beauty. Rustic seats and winding paths embowered in shades and sunlight, breaking through the leaves, such things

Delight the Heart of Man

and such things abound there, while water glides mysteriously over the giant rocks. Giant strides and swings, and other arrangements to give pleasure to the young, are plentiful. Boats can be easily hired and one can bathe in the simple water, leaving clothes at either of the two bathing places. But to appreciate fully the enchantments of the Gorge it must be visited at night when illuminated with its multitude of white and colored lights and when music floats along the air.

On returning to the observation car we saw another car arriving full of passengers, who evidently knew what was the best place for spending a half holiday in. Our car then got under way again in the direction of town. On the way back one could not but observe that the factories in Victoria are less obtrusive than elsewhere and do not interfere with the harmony of the scenery.

Arrived in Government street we turned up Fort street, making for Oak Bay. After passing the Tourist Association's office, the large Presbyterian church became visible on the right, and the Roman Catholic cathedral on the left in Douglas street. A glimpse was also caught of the new building which constitutes the Carnegie library, and a little further on, also of the Metropolitan church four blocks away. The sight of so many churches, for a church of some sort is visible almost everywhere, would lead one to believe that Victoria is a very devout. Sober the car is passing through the midst of rows of beautiful residences in the bungalow style. One is indicated by the conductor as the house of having been once an early judge of British Columbia. Flowers of all colors abound. We pass a large rock overgrown with ivy most pleasing to the eye, and the conductor points out how wisely the rock has been made use of instead of being abused.

As our course continues we pass the High school with its lawn tennis court, and a large number of houses. Further on, on the right hand side, at a considerable distance from the street, Dunsmuir castle rises stately with its bastions and battlements. This is the residence of Mrs. Robert Dunsmuir.

As the car advances along Cadboro Bay road we see a house whose foundations have clearly been built upon a rock and no mistake about it and the inspired No. 17 remarks that the owner is "a wise man." Now we are in

Oak Bay Avenue
and as we enter it we obtain a long view of the exhibition building and the race track in the distance. Rockland avenue turns off to the right and we can only see a few of the many noble residences which we know exist all along the hillside, and which display a variety of design and coloring that makes them look as if they had grown there like so many flowers.

Proceeding along Oak Bay avenue Mr. Fernie's house with its tastefully arranged garden, on whose lawn a refreshing jet of water plays incessantly, draws particular attention, and in a few minutes we are at Oak Bay, where we are allowed to alight for 10 minutes to look at the beautiful Oak Bay hotel, or to enter the Recreation park, where St. Andrew's church is giving a picnic and athletic sports were going on. Some passengers spend a few minutes watching big brawny fellows putting the weights then return to gaze at San Juan island which lies close to the route taken by the boats that ply between Victoria and Vancouver. This island was awarded to the United States in 1872, and forms a central point in a lovely view.

Going back to the town from Oak Bay

one observed that wooden fences are generally used, and would not help in hedging that hedges would look more picturesque, if only hawthorn and thicket would grow well here. The gentle rise and fall of the land seemed to lend itself to long and splendid views, everywhere.

The observation car then returned to Government street and unloaded its human freight at the corner of Yates street close to where the Salvation Army holds its meetings, which by the way, sometimes proceed to their praise be said, even though only one listener and convert be obtained and that one seems confused about taking his hat off when a prayer begins, and even though a neighboring shopkeeper should remonstrate against the noise of the drum and cymbals.

So ends the observation car's tour of Victoria. There are many aristocratic houses in the city, many shabby genteel ones, but none utterly dirty and undignified. Whether it be a glimpse of lonely poplars at the end of an unknown street or a glorious blending of landscape and marine scenery, this city has many unrivalled sights to offer. The country is in the town in Victoria, it might well be said, if a thing of beauty is a joy for ever, the people of Victoria ought to be perpetually and radiantly happy.

BARELY LIVED THROUGH IT.

A terrible experience had Edw. J. O'Connor of Sault Ste. Marie. "From boyhood" he writes, "I have been a constant sufferer from asthma and catarrh. My nose and throat was always stopped up and I had droppings in the throat. When attacks came on I thought I could not live through the night. I would sit up, gasp for breath and endure great distress. Catarrhazone made me entirely well." No stronger proof is required. Asthma is curable, so is catarrh. Use "Catarrhazone" and your recovery is guaranteed. Two sizes, 25c. and \$1.00 at all dealers.

OKANAGAN PEACHES A GREAT SUCCESS

Suitable Variety for British Columbia Climate and Soil Has
Now Been Found.

The editor of the Colonist has received the following interesting explanatory communication from the provincial fruit inspector:

Provincial Fruit Inspector's office, Vancouver, B. C., August 11, 1906.
R. E. Gosnell, Esq.,
Editor Colonist,
Victoria.

Dear Sir: I am sending you by today's express a sample box of Okanagan peaches for your Sunday dinner. I think you will find them as good as any we import and what is more to their credit, they are perfectly clean. As stated in a previous letter, we shall have much superior varieties in a week or ten days later. It has taken some time to find the most suitable varieties for our climate and soil, but "we are on it now" in good form. We shall very soon surprise our friends in the Northwest provinces as well as some of our pessimists nearer home. I am glad to report that the number of the latter is becoming beautifully less. We don't hear a word now-a-days about the superiority of Ontario and Nova Scotia fruit compared with that of British Columbia.

Many thanks for your loyal support; you are doing fine; keep at it. Don't forget to advocate pear growing on Vancouver Island, for there is no section of British Columbia where that noble fruit, which is, by the way, a perfect remedy for kidney disease, including Bright's disease, than good ripe pears.

The volcanic soil of Vancouver Island is ideal for the production of pears of very superior quality, and keeping in mind the destruction of pear orchards in California because of that terrible bacterial disease known as pear-tree blight; this is Vancouver Island's opportunity; make the most of it.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.

CONFIDENCE IN DR. CHASE.

"My mother has kept Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the house as long as I can remember, and we are all well acquainted with their merits. I have used them for kidney and liver disorders and they always helped me. Mother has had Dr. Chase's Receipt Book for twenty years, and I tell you that it is a good one."—Mr. John Miller, South Salt Spring, B. C.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Rome, Aug. 11.—A severe shock of earthquake, lasting two seconds, occurred at San Remo this morning. The population was panic-stricken. Some slighter shocks occurred at Bordighera and Goldirol.

GIVEN AN OVATION.

Manchester, Eng., Aug. 11.—Henry B. Irving made his first appearance at the Prince's Theatre here tonight in "The Lyons Mail," playing the double parts of "Les Furques" and "Dubose" roles with which his father's name was associated. Mr. Irving, who is the author of well known books of criminology, was powerful in portraying the murderer. He was given an ovation.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—(Special.)—The Governor-General and party returned this evening from Newfoundland.

Mayor Ellis has instructed the solicitor to enter an action for libel against the Toronto World on account of the sensational statement in that paper that the mayor and aldermen had sacrificed the city's interests by making arrangements with the Ottawa Electric Co. not to reduce the present charges for lighting. No such arrangements were made, the civic plant being run independent of the Ottawa company. Lord N. A. Belmont has been seriously ill for more than a month past. Mr. Belmont a few days after his arrival in London contracted a very bad cold, which owing to his many professional and social engagements he neglected. Notwithstanding, Mr. Belmont persisted in his work and after arguing a case before the privy council (when seriously ill) he sailed on the 26th by the Empress of Ireland, arriving in Montreal a few weeks later. He there placed himself under the care of Dr. Roddick, who ordered absolute rest and abstinence from all work.

LORD BEAUCLEERK VISITING VICTORIA

Arrived Yesterday by the Steamer
Monteagle After Tour of
the Orient.

VISITED BATTLEFIELDS OF RECENT WAR

Vladivostok Saddest Looking of
Cities He Said—Victoria
the Brightest.

Among the passengers of the steamer Monteagle for Victoria yesterday was Lord Osbourne de Vere Beauclerk, a member of a distinguished noble family of England, who has been touring the Orient, and recently traveled on the Trans-Siberian railway, visited Khabarovsk, the new Russian base in Siberia, and Vladivostok, and toured Manchuria, visiting the forts of Port Arthur, into all of which with one exception he was shown by Japanese military officers, visited Nanshan, Telissu, Liaoyang, Shaho and Mukden battlefields, seeing where the scenes of carnage of a short time before had been enacted.

Lord Beauclerk said to a Colonist reporter, on leaving the steamer Monteagle yesterday that he had heard much of the scenic beauties of Victoria. After having seen a portion of the city he later said his expectations had been more than realized. It was a delightful place, and the flourishing business conditions were very apparent. The charm of Victoria he said, was wonderful. "Here, I see one of the prettiest cities I have visited," he said. "In Vladivostok, I saw one of the most dismal. About half the city has been destroyed by fire. The streets, for the most part have no pavements, and in rainy weather conditions are awful. The blackened ruins of the buildings were sad looking. The restaurants were busy at Vladivostok also, and although martial law was withdrawn there was considerable brawling and armed rioting. A number of killings took place."

"Japan is delightful," he said. "It is a beautiful place for a tourist, but the climate is not the glorious climate of Victoria."

Kioto, Nikko, Nara, and other beauty-spots of Japanese were visited by the notable traveler and he also made a journey through Manchuria. The Japanese were most courteous to him, and treated him well in every way. At Port Arthur, which is still in the hands of the military, he was taken, with some Japanese officers to view 203 Metre hill, Umanushan, Fenwangshan, Panmushan, Golden Hill, Kikwan, Sungshushan, Anteshan, Pieshan, and others of the forty-one fortresses.

Visits were paid to the hills at Nanshan, where such heavy loss of life took place when the place was stormed so bravely in May, 1904, and the walled city of Kinkow in the isthmus severed when General Oka fought back the Russians at Nanshan and then turned northward. A trip was made over the South Manchurian railway to where Stackenberg was driven back from the position he assumed on the hills at Telissu in the Fuchou valley, and the visitor went on northward to Liaoyang, where the redoubts and works in the plain, the Shoushan hills, where such fierce fighting occurred, and the railway town and big Chinese city, which was the ancient capital of Manchuria, were seen. The Shaho valley, where heavy fighting took place in the snow, and the field of Mukden were also visited, and visits were made to the Peking of Manchuria-Mukden, with its spacious walled cities within each other.

It is the intention of Lord Beauclerk to spend some days in Victoria, and he will then prepare for a hunting trip in northern British Columbia, intending to go up the Stikine river and hunt in the Cassiar district for some time.

He has done considerable hunting in various countries, and served with the Nottinghamshire Hussars and Nottinghamshire Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer war.

Before his present tour in the Orient and Siberia Lord Beauclerk paid a visit to Russia, at present torn with revolutionary strife.

Lady Cooper attended the Sunday school anniversary meeting at the great assembly hall, Mile End, and distributed 250 prizes. The report showed that the school is the largest in London, having over 1,400 pupils on the rolls, with an average attendance of 1,000.

Gin Pills Help You As Nothing Else Will

ONTARIO PROOF

GIN PILLS cure all Kidney ills from simple backache to diabetes pain in the small of the back and through the hips—swollen feet and hands—burning urine—constant desire to urinate—dizziness—headaches—spots before the eyes—with loss of appetite, sleeplessness and nervousness—disappear under the healing, soothing powers of GIN PILLS.

Men and women who have any kidney or bladder trouble are throwing away their one chance of health and happiness by not writing for a free sample.

OWNERS SAVED, ONT., March 10th, 1905. Having used a sample box of Gin Pills, and finding them give me great relief, I sent my father-in-law, A. McDermaid, of Keady, a box; he having for years been used up with kidney and bladder trouble, and unable to get relief from the urinary remedies used. The Gin Pills gave him relief before half the box was used. He is now entirely cured, and I believe Gin Pills a great cure.

JAMES LODGE.
Do as Mr. Lodge did. Simply write us for a free sample box of GIN PILLS and try them at our expense. If you feel better in every way, and know that GIN PILLS are doing you good, surely you will continue using them until cured. That is why we will send you a free sample box if you write and tell us in what paper you saw this offer. GIN PILLS are sold by druggists everywhere, 50c a box, or 6 for \$2.50.

THE BOLE DRUG CO. - WINNIPEG MAN.



THE ART DECORATORS

PAINTERS, PAPER-HANGERS

SPECIALTIES:

Proprietors of famous "Pyramid Brand" Paints and Varnishes, etc. PLATE GLASS, LARGEST RANGE of sizes at lowest rates. Prices on application according to sizes required, f. o. b. Victoria, or delivered to any part of the Province. WINDOW GLASS and Wired Skylight Glass; the latter saves its cost and more in your insurance rates. STAINED and LEADED ART GLASS for private houses, public buildings and churches. Skilled workmen—Prompt delivery.

Sole Selling Agents for

**Burrell's English White Lead,
Burrell's Pure Linseed Oils,
Watson Foster Co's Wall Papers,
Berry Brothers' Varnishes,
Mander Bros.' Stains and Specialties.**

LACQUERETTE, MELBLACK, BRUSHES, ENAMELS, AND ARTISTS' SUPPLIES.

Melrose Co., Ltd.

40 FORT STREET, NEXT TO FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK, VICTORIA, B. C.
"IF IT'S CORRECT WE HAVE IT."
M.1435

"The Best of the Good Ones."

WE MAKE A
SPECIAL FEATURE OF

"THE ALL AMERICA"

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen. The Acme of Style and Fit.
Once Used, Always Used. Call and see this special line at

FRED. G. MAYNARD'S

PROMIS BLOCK

46 GOVERNMENT ST.

NOTE—Don't forget the address.

SPORTS

The sixteenth annual regatta under the auspices of the J. B. A. A. took place yesterday afternoon and some very interesting events were witnessed. The weather was all that could be desired for a regatta and in consequence there was a fairly large attendance of members and their friends to enjoy the afternoon's sport. The C. P. R. wharf and the club house had their quota of spectators while many spent the afternoon on the water. Although the races were well contested considerable of the interest was taken out of the events owing to the long waits between the races. In several of the events accidents occurred which also tended to deprive the regatta of interest, but the spectators were generally rewarded by witnessing a close finish in each contest. Owing to the large number of races and the length of time it took to row them off, it was impossible to have the junior and senior singles decided, and they will be rowed off some evening during the coming week. The following were the results of the various events:

Junior Fours—J. Heyland, stroke; J. B. Nason, E. Sears, G. Sparrow. Pumpernickel cup—C. S. Finlaison, J. Sommers, R. Hiscocks, V. Wolfenden.

Ladies' dinghy double sculls—Miss D. Schl, Miss Atkinson; coxswain, Alan White.

Double Paddle canoe, lady and gentleman—F. A. Macrae and Miss D. Schl, first; H. J. Austin and Miss Newcombe, second.

Dinghy race—H. R. Cobbett and F. Rochfort.

Double paddle canoe ladies—Miss D. Schl and Miss Atkinson.

Tandem canoe race, men's—F. A. Macrae and H. J. Austin.

Upstart race—E. Todd.

Tilting match—W. Laing and V. Wolfenden.

Swimming race—A. Godfrey.

AN UNINVITING INVITATION.

New York Tribune.

A new expression has been found for inviting a friend to quench his thirst. Professor Metchnikoff is a great student of the white cells of the blood. He believes that they eat up the microbes which would otherwise eat up the man. But at the Pasteur institute it is discovered that a rabbit, after taking alcoholic drink, cannot be rendered immune from anthrax. His white cells, or leucocytes, had lost their appetite, and the enemy won. "Thus now," writes a doctor, "when I offer a medical friend the various alcoholic liquors which I keep for my friends' benefit, I simply ask, 'Would you care to paralyze your leucocytes?'"

HAD DICKENS HEARD OF IT?

London Globe.

At the last meeting of the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres a stone of the ancient wall of Lutetia—found during the excavations at Quai aux Fleurs for the extension of the Metropolitan railway—which bore a mutilated inscription, was produced, and the legend successfully deciphered. This fact has brought forth an interesting reminiscence, which would seem to be the parent of the famous inscription.

What vestige of an unknown tongue could this be? After all the learned discussions, the beads of Montmartre, hearing of the matter, came to see the inscription, and without any difficulty he read the dark inscription. It was this: "Ici le chemin des ames" ("This is the asses' route"). The stone had been a kind of indication to the workmen who went to fetch plaster with donkeys from the Montmartre quarries. One wonders whether Dickens had somewhere come across this incident.


The year 1905-6 has been a record one for the National society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the society having helped a larger number of children than it ever helped before in a single year, 198,225 in all being affected.

Mrs. T. C. Price, a young married woman, of Neath, jumped into the canal near Crumlin Burrows to save her boy of four years, who had fallen in. She succeeded in throwing him on to the canal bank, but was herself drowned.

PARIS LUMP SUGAR

Sold in 2 lb. sealed packages by all good grocers. Brilliant in appearance, convenient in form, and no sugar can equal it in excellence.

The B. C. Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.
VANCOUVER, B. C.



FOR SALE

Lots in the neighborhood of Pandora and Grant Sts., \$275 to \$350.

\$25 cash, and balance on easy instalments.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET



The Largest and Most Up-to-Date
Electricians in British Columbia.

HINTON
ELECTRIC CO., Ltd.

29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
And at Vancouver.

Agents for Lozier & Union Marine
Motors.

H.1470

Scotch Firebricks and Fireclay

"GARTCRAIG" BRAND.

A Large Supply for Immediate Delivery.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.

Temple Building, - - VICTORIA.

Keep Your Lawn Green

By using our Bone Fertilizer. You will save half your water bill, having the necessary elements, viz., Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen, which saves the grass from drying up—\$2.00 for 100 lbs.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YATES STREET.

NOTHING BETTER FOR BREAD CALGARY HUNGARIAN FLOUR ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, August 11—Sp. m.
SYNOPSIS.

The barometer has fallen considerably over the Rockies, and the warm weather continues west of the Cascades, while in Kootenay and eastern Washington temperatures of 100 are reported. The weather is also fine and hot in Alberta, and fine and cool in Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	54	74
Vancouver	53	82
New Westminster	54	82
Kamloops	62	100
Darksville	58	78
Atlin	58	78
Dawson, Y. T.	50	70
Calgary, Alta.	56	90
Winnipeg, Man.	48	68
Portland, Ore.	69	90
San Francisco, Cal.	52	62

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time)
Sunday—
Victoria and vicinity: Southerly or west-
erly winds; occasional fair; not much
change in temperature.
Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds;
generally fair and warm.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

For August, 1906.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of
the Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.)

Date.	Time H	Time H	Time H	Time H	Time H
1	6:32 1.2	.....	.....	22:32 8.9	.....
2	7:15 0.7	16:40 7.3	18:33 7.2	23:40 8.9	.....
3	8:01 0.1	17:00 7.0	19:29 7.1	.....	.....
4	8:50 0.8	8:42 0.5	17:19 7.4	20:25 6.8	.....
5	1:22 8.6	9:22 0.8	17:27 7.4	21:26 6.5	.....
6	2:15 8.1	10:01 1.3	17:39 7.4	22:28 6.1	.....
7	3:10 7.0	10:41 2.0	17:58 7.4	23:31 5.7	.....
8	4:09 6.0	11:21 2.8	18:25 7.5	.....	.....
9	5:05 5.3	5:17 3.2	12:01 3.0	18:56 7.5	.....
10	1:40 4.8	6:50 5.6	12:37 4.4	19:59 7.6	.....
11	2:46 4.3	8:43 5.4	13:07 5.1	19:59 7.6	.....
12	3:49 3.8	.....	.....	20:30 7.6	.....
13	4:47 3.3	.....	.....	21:01 7.6	.....
14	5:35 2.9	.....	.....	21:33 7.7	.....
15	6:15 2.5	.....	.....	22:09 7.7	.....
16	6:53 2.1	.....	.....	22:53 7.8	.....
17	7:29 1.8	17:08 7.1	18:53 7.0	23:45 7.9	.....
18	8:01 1.5	17:09 6.8	.....	.....	.....
19	8:28 8.0	8:28 1.4	16:36 7.0	20:23 6.4	.....
20	1:30 8.1	9:13 1.5	16:32 7.1	21:09 6.0	.....
21	2:23 7.9	9:50 1.8	16:56 7.2	22:00 5.6	.....
22	3:18 7.0	10:29 2.3	17:23 7.3	22:56 5.1	.....
23	4:10 7.2	11:10 2.9	17:52 7.4	23:56 4.5	.....
24	5:02 6.7	11:53 3.7	18:23 7.6	.....	.....
25	5:50 5.9	7:03 6.3	12:37 4.5	18:56 7.8	.....
26	2:01 5.3	8:54 6.0	13:20 5.3	19:31 7.9	.....
27	3:08 2.7	11:32 6.2	14:05 6.1	20:08 8.1	.....
28	4:10 2.1	13:56 6.7	14:59 6.7	20:48 8.2	.....
29	5:05 1.7	14:53 7.0	16:30 6.9	21:37 8.1	.....
30	6:01 1.4	15:24 7.2	17:46 6.9	22:38 8.0	.....
31	6:49 1.3	15:44 7.3	18:18 6.7	23:43 7.9	.....

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the 100 ft. to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

Use telephone to Seattle.

Pure salt is just as important as
pure water or pure milk.
WINDSOR TABLE SALT
is absolutely pure and never cakes.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

wife, Seattle; J. Tector, Toronto; W. J. Barber, Seattle; P. E. Ellis, Edles, Idaho; W. S. Clarke, Granite Falls; B. H. Walker, and wife, Tacoma; A. L. Wadsworth and family, South Pasadena; Antonio Sted-
lin, Cobble Falls; Mrs. Barker Clarke, Crofton; W. C. Clarke, St. Louis; Wm. O'Byrne, St. Louis; H. M. Andrews and family, W. C. Carter and wife, S. Hains and family, D. Campbell, and child, Seattle; E. A. McMahon, Mrs. J. T. Aldrich, Spokane; C. D. Garfield, Nemo; Mrs. H. Haas, Spokane; Blanche Haas, Spokane; Dr. and Mrs. Chalmers, Seattle; Mrs. J. E. Martin and children, Minneapolis; Mrs. J. P. Goodfellow, Blaine; Bertha E. Ross, Everett; Mrs. Geo. Gregory, Seattle; J. E. James, St. Louis; Sybil Zimmer, San Francisco; Grace Thompson, Quebec; Thompson, Winnipeg; Dr. F. A. Booth and wife, Miss F. Divan, Mrs. C. A. Teller, Miss M. Hotelling, Miss S. E. Pearce, Seattle; Miss M. G. McKeown, Armaugh, Ireland; Miss S. Gillespie, St. Paul; Mrs. L. W. Haydon, Duluth; Mrs. C. A. Douglas, Fargo; Mrs. J. E. Conners, C. D. Harrison and wife, Seattle; J. Boles, London, Ont.; G. W. Richardson, New York; John H. Hoerner, New Orleans; S. R. Margotson, Winnipeg; S. Kennedy and wife, Kenora, Ont.; J. G. Ward, Shawington Falls; N. C. Hunter, Toronto; Andrew Mattson and wife, Vancouver; Geo. Constance, Toronto; H. S. Adolph, Grand George, Kershaw, Vegreville; W. W. Fife, Edmonton; S. S. Corbett, Portadown, Ireland; D. J. O'Brien, Sidney; C. H. McCrady, Calgary; W. P. Perkins, Vegreville, Alta.

The Queens

G. W. Crum and wife, Strong City, Kas.; J. D. Campbell, Los Angeles; L. A. Boubaker, Sheridan, Ohio; A. Nettleton and family, Shawinigan; J. L. Hamblin and wife, Goldsboro, Ore.; H. D. Reed and wife, Oregon; B. H. Hayes, Portland; C. J. Paetz, Goldsboro, Ore.; Mrs. J. T. Beckman, Seattle; Mrs. Fred Neyer, South Seattle; Mrs. E. Taehner, Seattle; Mrs. B. C. Clotson, Anacosta; G. W. Peterson and family, Anacosta; G. V. Mattson, Bakersfield; C. W. Dunfield, Whulpe; A. S. Tracey, Dindsey, Ind.; P. J. Richmond, Findlay, Ohio; J. S. Chase, Findlay, Ohio; McNeil, Truistland; R. Cummins, Sidney; John McKenzie, Comox; J. Ogilvie, N. Saanich; J. W. Thompson, Todd's Inlet; Jas. Wolfe, Cranell; G. Birie, Denver, Colo.; C. Carne, Vancouver; R. J. Smith, Chicago; Geo. B. Adams, New Haven.

The King Edward

B. W. Jones and wife, Wenatchee; W. W. Lewis, Vancouver; J. M. Griffiths, Minneapolis; W. Maxwell, San Francisco; A. E. Birch, Sidney; Hy C. Martin, Toronto; J. W. Grain, Nanaimo; M. A. Graham, Nanaimo; Jns. S. Martin and wife, Vancouver; E. M. J. Sart, A. W. Bockinger, Salem, Ore.; H. Mason and wife, Mrs. Sutcliffe, M. G. Offenheim, Seattle; Misses Lochart, Mrs. T. A. Fee and daughter, Edmonton, Alta; Chas. M. James, Vancouver; Mrs. Macdonald and daughter, Prince Albert, Sask.; T. F. Sinclair, Vancouver; G. T. Wain, Winnipeg; N. B. Brakenridge and wife, Vancouver; R. C. Wood and wife, Vancouver; W. J. MacDonald, Seattle.

The Balmoral

A. G. McCandless, Vancouver; A. B. Newman, Seattle; W. Hunter, Greenwood; C. Crother Fox, Vancouver; E. M. Connolly, Vancouver.

Hotel Victoria

Mrs. F. M. Wilson, the Misses Maguin, G. C. Mells, Portland; H. W. McKinney, wife and family, Edmonton; J. J. Hilton, T. Hilton, Seattle; R. Barcheson, Duncan; Miss J. E. North, Miss E. S. North, Mrs. A. E. Blair, New York; Mrs. Frank Reese, Wenatchee, Wash.; Mrs. M. W. Renken, Miss L. Renken, Miss S. Reeves, Seattle; G. Peterson and family, Anacosta, Mont.; L. F. Maple, Chaitown, Iowa; A. Williams, Vancouver; P. B. Leach, Seattle; P. W. Watson, Macleod, Alta.; A. E. Belfrey, Telegraph Creek; W. J. Quinlan, Cumberland; J. Gosse, H. Logan, W. M. Scott, Vancouver; A. Curtaice, R. Kelly, Princess May.

JERKING OF THE LIMBS.

"Before using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I could not sleep, had no appetite, hands and feet were cold, my digestion was poor and I had jerking of the limbs. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has made a radical change in my condition, building up the system and strengthening the nerves."—Mr. Wm. Branton, Victoria St., Stratford, Ont.

Gents' Fine Twilled Cambric Night Gowns, \$1.00, for 75c; \$1.25, for \$1.00. Gents' Fancy Duck Vests, \$1.50, for \$1.00; Pique Vests, \$2.25, for \$1.50; Gents' Neck Ties, 25c to 50c, your choice 25c; Gents' Braces, heavy English (police) 40c, for 25c; Gents' Tarp Cotton Half House, 12 1/2c pair, regular 25c. Clearance sale prices.—Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

REGATTA AT WORCESTER.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 11.—It was championship day at Lake Quinsagond today for the eligibles for the finals of the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. The event uppermost in the minds of nearly everyone was the probable outcome of the championship singles, which was scheduled for 4:40 o'clock. There was considerable disappointment at the refusal of the executive committee to accept the entry of last year's champion, Frank B. Greer of Boston. Greer, who last year represented the East Boston Rowing Association, joined the Boston Athletic Association, not quite three months ago and was thus barred by the rules, which provide that those entering for the national regatta must have been members of their respective clubs for more than three months.

The survivors of the final in the senior four-oared shells, the Ravenswood Boat Club of Long Island City, the Portland Rowing Club of Portland, Ore., the Mount City Rowing Club of St. Louis, and the Winnipeg Rowing Club of Winnipeg, are on the program for 4 o'clock; while twenty minutes later there will come the finals in the intermediate fours. The races for the international fours, the senior double sculls and the senior eight-oared shells are the other leading events.

Third race—Senior four-oared shells, won by Winnipeg Boat club, Winnipeg; Mount City Rowing club, St. Louis, second; Ravenswood Boat club, Long Island City, third, Time 12:27.

Fourth race—Intermediate doubles won by St. Alphonsus A. C. Boston; Wyanoke Boat club, New York, second, Time 9:58.

Fifth race—Finals of intermediate singles, won by J. C. Henderson, Winnipeg Boat club, Winnipeg; Alexander Warnock, Springfield, Mass., second; Louis Major, New York, third, Time 10:33.

John Walker & Sons

Limited

of Kilmarnock,
hold the largest
stocks of

PURE
MALT
SCOTCH
WHISKIES
in the trade,

And these large
stocks are the
best guarantee
of

QUALITY,
AGE and
UNIFORMITY

Just think it over

P.L.1459



BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING

H.M. The King of Italy
H.M. The King of the Belgians
H.M. The King of Denmark
H.M. The King of Siam
H.M. The Queen Regent of Holland
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, etc.

When You Buy

BISCUITS

WHY NOT GET

THE BEST?

Ask Your Grocer for

HUNTLEY & PALMERS'

THEY ARE SOLD ALL OVER CANADA.

H.P.61

EDISON RECORDS

We have just received
our SECOND large order
of the August list of
these superior records.
The August list is one of
the best lists that has
ever been produced by
the Edison Phonograph
Co. Do not fail to hear
them played at

M. W. WAITT & CO., LTD.

The Oldest and ONLY Reliable
Music House in B. C.

EXPERT

BILLIARD

ADVICE

Mr. Charles Acland, of the world-famous club of BURROUGHS & WATTS, LTD., London, England, manufacturers of billiard tables, etc., is now on a visit to Canada, and will be in Victoria during the next few days.

Mr. Acland is anxious to make appointments to meet owners or prospective owners of Billiard Tables, and respectfully invites them to favor him with an interview.

No one interested in billiards should miss this opportunity of obtaining expert advice on all matters pertaining to tables, or should miss the up-to-date information concerning Burroughs & Watts' recent patented improvements.

Address:

Mr. C. ACKLAND

General Delivery, Victoria Post Office.

Benedict Bantly

Graduate Royal Conservatory of Music, Leipzig.

Instruction in Piano and Violin playing and in the Theory of Music.

Classes Open Aug. 15th

Apply between 3 and 6 p. m. daily.

Studio: Garesche Building
Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

NEW STORE!

NEW METHODS!

The Lightest, Airiest, Most Modern Butcher's Market on the Coast
Every Luxury and Convenience to make Shopping a Delight instead of a Burden

CASH SPECIALTY FOR NEXT WEEK

SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON - 20c per lb.

Our Modern Refrigerating Plant enables us to deliver
Meats at your door in the choicest and freshest condition.

B.C. Market Co. Ltd.

Corner Yates and Government Streets

Branch Markets at

VANCOUVER, B. C. FAIRVIEW, B. C. NORTH VANCOUVER, B. C.

'PHONE 2

THE REASON WHY

Our prices on PRESCRIPTIONS
are SO EXTREMELY MOD-
ERATE is because
we do the LARGEST Pre-
scription Trade, and
can buy Pure Drugs
at Bedrock Prices

HALL'S

Central Drug Store

N. E. Corner Yates and Douglas,
Victoria, B. C.
1425

A. O. F.

GRAND REUNION OF FORESTERS

at NANAIMO

—ON—

August 18th, 1906

CHEAP EXCURSIONS FROM VICTORIA

\$1.50 THE ROUND TRIP

Children, under 12, Half Price.

Train leaves Victoria at

8 a.m., sharp.

Don't forget the price, \$1.50

Macey

Rust Proof Hook and Eye

No thread under the bill.
Two sewings in front.
Cannot accidentally unhook.
Garment cannot gap.
Will not break.

In All Sizes, per tube10c.

FREE SAMPLES FROM

Wescott Bros.

The Big

Dry Goods Store

QUALITY HOUSE

71 YATES STREET

W.S.1456

PRIESTLEY'S DRESS GOODS

FOR RELIABLE WEAR.

GAGE HATS FOR CORRECT

STYLE.

Sold by C. C. RUSSELL,

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer,

DOUGLAS ST.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like

gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble,

and windows like crystal.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

S. S. VENTURE

Will Sail

For Northern B. C. Ports

Calling at Massett, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 13th.

10:00 P. M.

John Barnsley & Co., Agts

Messrs. L. EATON & CO.,

Daily instructed by Mrs. Twigg, will sell

by public auction, at her residence,

"THE CARLTON HOUSE"

110 Michigan Street

—ON—

Wednesday, August 15th

AT 2:00 P. M.

All her MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE and

EFFECTS.

PARLOR—

Silk Rep Mahogany Sofa, 2 Gents' Arm-

chairs, Lady's Armchair, Settee, Reception

Chair, Reed Armchair, Reed Reception

Chair, Oak Morris Chair, Mahogany Centre

Table, Handsome Mahogany Cabinet,

Quit "Wondering" about servants---the best are the ad.-reading kind **ONE CENT A WORD EACH ISSUE.**

REAL ESTATE

Grant & Conyers

2 View Street (Opposite Main Entrance to Dr. Hotel).

THE BEST SNAPS IN VICTORIA REAL ESTATE.

MODERN BUNGALOW (new)—5 rooms, enamel bath, sewer, pantries, large basement; over half acre fine garden, set out with 50 young fruit trees, fine flowers, etc. Only \$2,500. This is a really good buy.

NEARLY AN ACRE of good garden, with good 8 roomed residence; large basement, stone foundation, cement floor; cement walks in garden, number of fruiting apple, pear, peach and plum trees. \$2,250. Don't fail to look this up.

TWO ACRES FINE YOUNG ORCHARD AND GOOD COTTAGE, ON OAK BAY CAR LINE. ONLY \$4,000. THIS IS THE BEST BUY IN THE PLACE.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE—8 rooms, bath, sewer, all modern conveniences; centrally located, with magnificent view of sea and mountains. \$3,000. If you want a charming home at a bargain, look this up—IT WILL PAY YOU.

SMALL RANCH—10 acres, good house, fruit, etc., near city. Only \$2,800.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET REASONABLE—NEAR HIGH SCHOOL.

GOOD LOT, with pretty cottage, on car line, with 10 parlor and dining room, paneled, with the ceilings finished with beams; two bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, woodshed, etc. Only \$2,000.

SPLENDID FARM—107 acres good land, near city, with half mile water frontage; orchard, fine cottage, barns, etc. **VALUABLE PROPERTY AND BOUND TO INCREASE IN VALUE.** CALL FOR PARTICULARS.

Beaumont Boggs,

Real Estate & Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St.

GORDON HEAD—Bungalow, new; 5 acres in orchard and small fruits. Quick sale price, \$3,000.

OAK BAY—Superb site for suburban home, with view of water and close to tram; 3 acres. Price, \$3,000.

SOUTH TURNER ST.—New modern cottage, close to water, with concrete basement. For quick sale, price \$2,500.

LOWICHAH—Over 60 acres, 7 cultivated, 20 pasture; cottage and buildings; 50 sheep and implements; a going concern. Price \$2,500; cost over \$3,000.

FARM—140 acres, 1 1/2 miles from station. Sold 1892 for \$2,500. Mortgage sale. Price, \$750.

RICHMOND RD., south of Jubilee Hospital—Over 60 lots on wide streets; fine situation. Price from \$125 to \$200 per lot, on terms.

SPECULATION—Blocks of the above at liberal discount for quick sales.

J. MUSGRAVE

Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 17, Truncheon Avenue.

FOR SALE—Ranch of 2,200 acres, situated on sea, all fenced; 250 head of cattle, 35 sheep; orchard, seven roomed house. Easy terms.

FOR SALE—Near Duncan, 70 acres of land, 40 cleared and under cultivation; good orchard; timber on balance of land has been logged and burnt.

FOR SALE—Sixty-five acres fronting on Quamichan lake, suitable for fruit; beautiful situation.

FOR SALE—Water front lots and acreage, Oak Bay.

The Dominion Real Estate Exchange

34 1/2 Government Street, Victoria.

FOR SALE

EXCELLENT HOUSE of 6 apartments, with all modern conveniences; erected this year; on concrete foundation; corner lot; leading thoroughfare; close in; \$4,000.

SUPERIOR HOUSE of 11 apartments, with pantry, attic, cellar, bathroom, etc.; stone foundation, full sized corner lot, retired situation, but convenient to car line; house in perfect condition, beautiful garden. Altogether a particularly desirable residence. Price, \$3,250.

CALEDONIA AVE.—Well built house of 7 apartments, with stone foundation, on 40x140 ft. lot. Price, \$2,750.

CORNER LOT off Oak Bay Avenue, \$100. **INSIDE LOT** in same locality, \$300. **LOT**, corner of Randall street and Niagara street, \$700.

ACREAGE in the vicinity of the city, in 4 acre and 2 acre lots, including number of ideal residential sites; \$100 per acre.

100 ACRE FARM on Salt Spring Island; \$4,250.

50 ACRE FARM on Salt Spring Island; \$2,750.

10 ACRES of cleared land on Salt Spring Island; \$600.

ACREAGE in the vicinity of Gorge road, from \$250 per acre.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—Seven roomed cottage; bath and pantry; \$1,100; rent \$7 per month. Apply W. Carter, Washington avenue, off Gorge Road. au11

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM

WANTED—By two ladies, good board in pleasant farm house, near Victoria. Address Box 370. au12

TO RENT—STORES

TO LET—For a term of 2 years, the office of the B. C. Electric Ry. Co., corner Yates and Government streets, suitable for store or offices; moderate rent. J. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. j95

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—70 acres, 2 1/2 miles from Cowichan station, on public road; plenty of water in first season; 6 room house, furnished (furniture could move in immediately); barn, chicken house and wood shed; large enclosed garden and several acres in hay, 2 miles from Cowichan Bay. Owner obliged to retire owing to old age. Must be sold immediately. 100 acres in Shawangin district, 1 1/2 miles from Cowichan station. For particulars apply to Thomas Earle, Chanterbury Lane, Victoria, B. C. au7

FOR SALE—25-acre farm, 20 acres cleared, on waterfront of Esquimalt lagoon; 6 roomed house and barn, and several more good buildings; 125 fruit trees, all bearing; running water. Ernest Grant, Colwood P. O. j928

FOR SALE—A small fruit ranch, adjoining city limits; good cottage, stable and chicken house; all in good shape—a bargain. Address Box 339 Colonist office. j929

FOR SALE—Several desirable pieces of acreage, close in to centre of city. Apply Holsteman & Co. j921

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Three girls and two women at Victoria Steam Laundry, 152 Yates street. au11

WANTED—An experienced mother's help to assist generally. Apply 60 Rae street. au1

WANTED—Immediately, an experienced housemaid, also parlor maid; good wages (city) references required. Apply 60 Rae street. au4

WANTED—Two girls at Victoria Steam Laundry, Yates street. j927

WANTED—Dressmaker by the day. Apply Vancouver Bakery, Fort street. j925

GIRLS WANTED—Apply Popham Bros., Mary street, Victoria West. j917

WANTED—At Spencer's, waist and shirt hands. j930

EXPERIENCED GIRLS WANTED at the Colonist Bldg. j918

WANTED—Young girl to take care of baby and assist with housework. Apply 21 South Turner street. j917

WANTED—Girls to work in the factory. Apply at factory, Niagara street, or 10 Yates street. M. R. Smith & Co. j910

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Thoroughly capable working housekeeper desires situation, one or two gentlemen preferred. Address 368 Colonist. au10

WANTED—A German governess (20) seeks a position in Alaska (if possible). References highly satisfactory, stating competency in English, German, French, vocal and instrumental music, and useful needlework. Would take entire charge of pupils. Apply 60 Rae street. au8

WANTED—Lady (widow) requires position as housekeeper to gentlemen; good cook, capable manager, references satisfactory. Country preferred, but city not objected to. Apply 60 Rae street. au4

WANTED—Day work by woman, cooking preferred. Address Box 291 Colonist office. j91

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED MEN EVERYWHERE—Good pay—to distribute circulars, adv. matter, tack signs, etc. No canvassing. National Adv. Bureau, Chicago. au12

WANTED—Plasterer, labor only, for seven roomed house. Apply Quick Bros., Royal Oak. au10

WANTED—Young man with knowledge of tools, for framing, etc. Apply C. H. Smith & Co., 32 Fort street. au9

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary \$900 per year, or \$75 per month and expenses \$3 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont. au7

WANTED—Boys wanted to learn plumbing. Apply John Collett, 4 Broad street. au5

WANTED—For Duncan, a strong willing lad about 15 years, to undertake the light cooking and housework in a bachelor's shack; good home with training and small wages offered. Apply 60 Rae street. au1

WANTED—By the 10th August, a farm lad, about 20 years, strong and willing to milk cows and able to drive, and deliver milk; \$80 a month with board. Apply 60 Rae street. au4

WANTED—Two strong boys to learn trade. Apply Albion Stove Works. j98

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—High school boy wants three weeks' employment in office or store. "A. A." care of Y. M. C. A. au11

WANTED—An experienced Scotch farm laborer seeks post; good milk and knowledge in ordinary farm work. Apply 60 Rae street. au8

MINING PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED—An iron claim. Address 345 this office. j921

TO LET—LODGE ROOM

TO LET—Small lodge room over W. C. T. U. could be let some evenings each week. Apply above. j926

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Don't waste time on old propositions; make money! Latest invention, making life without machinery; using our chemicals and water. Used in every household, saloon, butcher shop, ice-cream manufactory, etc. Send \$1.00 for outfit. Milwaukee Chemical Co., Dept. 1, Milwaukee, Wis. au12

WANTED—Agents to sell the best grown nursery stock on the Coast, including Burbank's new pitless plum, Miracle. Commission advanced weekly. Write quick for choice of territory. Albany Nurseries, Albany, Oregon. au8

MEN AND WOMEN EVERYWHERE—Housekeepers buy over and over again. Now used in a million homes. Send post card for ten cent package free. Write quick. Spencer Company, Barrie, Ont. au5

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—Several young setters and spaniels. Phone 443, 124 North Pembroke. au11

FOR SALE—Cheap, Lincoln cart, in use two seasons. Owner, J. W. Gardom, Cordova Bay. Apply to Ledingham, Corner street. au12

DOG FOR SALE—Well trained, strong, brown spaniel, four years old; hunts well and retrieves, land and water. L. F. Solly, 9 Phoenix Place, near Park. au12

WANTED—A two wheeled driving cart. State price and where to be seen, to J. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au12

FOR SALE—First class driving mare; 5 years old, quiet, sound and very gentle; a lady can drive her. Apply E. J. Geiger, Douglas street. au12

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy and harness, 41 Quebec street. au10

FOR SALE—Work horse, 1400 lbs. true and good worker; \$75. Holmes, Strawberry Vale. j914

FOR SALE—One black horse, five years old, sixteen hands high, very gentle. One bay horse, six years, good driver. One sorrel horse, six years, heavy set, kind and good worker. Also buggies, carts, wagons and harness. Apply J. J. Fisher's Carriage Shop, Store St. au10

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Poultry plant, incubators, brooders, etc., etc. B. E. Drew, 116 North Pembroke street. au7

FOR SALE—Elegant new furniture of six room house; will sell whole or part; also high grade electric light. For particulars apply to E. B. Marvin & Co. j922

FOR SALE—Cheap—One English billiard table and one American billiard table. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. j921

LOST

LOST—On August 10, near Balcher street, a parrot; grey, and pink crest, answers to "Syd." Reward 131 Fort street. au12

LOST—Light shawl. Finder please leave at Box 371 Colonist office. au12

LOST—A calf, 1 month old. Finder please leave at M. Flinnerty & Son's, Cadboro Bay. Reward. au12

LOST—A black ostrich feather boa, either in Beacon Hill Park or Cook street via Park Road. Finder please leave at this office. Reward. au11

LOST—A tortoise-shell cardcase, containing owner's card and a bill. Return to Box 350 Colonist office, and receive reward. au1

LOST—A gold bracelet and a purse containing money and railway tickets. Finder please return to Box 324 Colonist and receive reward. j910

FOR SALE—PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Corner lot, Oak Bay avenue, close to sea; one acre rich soil, seven roomed bungalow and stable, sixty fruit trees, large lawn, etc. Apply to owner, F. M. Reade. Take car to Hampshire Road. au10

WANTED—RESIDENCES

WANTED—Well situated furnished house, with stabling facilities for two horses, for two or three months. P. O. Driver, 729, Victoria, B. C. au1

WANTED—A 6 roomed bungalow; must be near Central school. Matson & Collet, 23 Broad street. au12

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES

\$1,250—Cottage and large lot, South Turner street; \$250 cash, balance at 6 per cent, if desired. Address P. O. Box 441. au2

FOR SALE—Must be sold. Large house and double corner lot close to town, very cheap and on easy terms as owner is leaving city by end of month. Apply Holsteman & Co. au1

FOR SALE—Small cottage. Apply 81 Douglas street. j912

FOR SALE—A good dwelling house and large lot, close to Fort street car. Price \$1,750. Apply Holsteman & Co. au9

PROPERTY TO RENT

TO LET—5 acres pasture, with water. Mrs. Short, Fairfield Road. au12

TO RENT—Large premises, corner Wharf and Hudson streets, suitable for bonded warehouse, corner of Douglas and 28th street, 1st September. Very cheap rent. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd. au1

The Association of American Advertisers

A combination of all the large advertisers both in the United States and Canada and who annually buy Advertising Space to the extent of **MILLIONS OF DOLLARS**

Recently sent a representative through British Columbia to INVESTIGATE the alleged circulation ratings of the provincial papers,

THE COLONIST WAS THE ONLY PAPER in Victoria willing to submit its circulation to the crucial test of a personal inspection and close checking. This representative spent a day in auditing the circulation and pressroom accounts of THE COLONIST and issued his certificate accordingly.

This certificate is on view and may be inspected by all interested in the matter at the Business Office of this paper.

THE COLONIST'S CIRCULATION

IS GUARANTEED and this is made a condition in all advertising contracts.

BOARD AND ROOM

TO LET—Pleasant double bedroom suite; married couple or two friends; with or without board, 109 Fisgard street, off Douglas street. au12

VANCOUVER—Comfortable home, in quiet, private family, offered to young lady wishing to enter Normal school. Moderate terms. 99 Ninth avenue W. (close to schools). au12

BOARD WANTED—Good home and board for two boys, aged and 8, attending school; must be healthy locality. James Bay preferred. Full particulars at once to Box 360 Colonist. au9

TO LET—Rooms and board. Moderate terms. Bath. 109 Fisgard street, off Blanchard avenue. j91

TO LET—FURNISHED RESIDENCES

TO LET—Furnished cottage, Willow Beach, Oak Bay. Box 364 Colonist. au8

TO LET—A modern house; 6 rooms, 2 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms, kitchen, etc.; suitable for two; electric light and all modern conveniences; quite comfortably furnished. Apply 60 Rae street. j929

TO RENT—Furnished houses, \$25 upwards; also unfurnished, \$12 upwards. Apply E. A. Harris & Co., 35 Fort street. au12

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

Wanted to purchase—G. N. G. No. 1. **WANTED**—To buy cottage with two or more lots, east or west preferred. Cash payment, balance on instalment at 7 per cent. Box 369 this office. au1

TO LET OR FOR SALE—On easy terms, large superior house, 20 Russell street, Victoria West, with half acre good land, now occupied by Dr. Potts. Apply Robert Tait, 68 Dallas Road. au10

FOR SALE—BOATS

FOR SALE—Naphtha launch Blanche, of the following dimensions: Length, 23 feet; beam, 6 feet 3 inches; depth, 2 feet 6 inches; in first class condition. For particulars apply to E. B. Marvin & Co. j918

BOATS for Sale. G. N. G. No. 1. **FOR SALE**—Small gasoline launch. Apply 50 Dallas Road. au10

VICTORIA BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Furnished room, in private family; electric light, bath, modern, new house. 144 Michigan street. au10

FUR—housekeeping rooms to let. **TO LET**—Most desirable housekeeping rooms to let, in private family; central location to car and city; modern house, with large grounds; suitable for a party of two. Apply 60 Rae street. au4

TO RENT—Furnished room with breakfast, if required; no other roomers kept. Apply 111 Superior street. j981

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, single or en suite, with use of kitchen and bath. 120 Vancouver street. j922

TO LET—Two front bedrooms, single or double, two minutes from post office. 80 Humboldt street. j929

FURNISHED ROOMS—Pleasantly furnished rooms, with or without board. All modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to steamboat landing, corner of Douglas and 28th street. Mrs. Woodhill (formerly Rev. House). au18

TEACHER WANTED

WANTED—Trained, certified teacher for Crofton school; salary \$50 per month. Apply J. Norcross, Sec'y, Duncan. au10

WANTED—Applications for the position as teacher, North Crofton school. For particulars apply to Samuel York, Sec'y Board School Trustees, P. O. Stovely, B. C. au10

FOR SALE—HOTEL

FOR SALE—Suburban hotel, as a going concern; fully furnished and doing a thriving business; together with acreage, and handy to Victoria. Full particulars at B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au12

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE

WANTED—Furnished house or rooms en suite, August 13, for family of three. Box 359 Colonist. au7

WANTED—To rent, furnished house or cottage. Apply Box 302 Colonist. j910

WANTED—Immediately, a modern furnished cottage; 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, kitchen, etc. (no children); locality must be central. Apply 60 Rae street. j925

AUCTIONEER'S

F. J. BITTANCORP, Auctioneer, has for private sale new Flugs, Bunting; a few pieces of Mahogany, Cor. Broad and Pandora. Phone A913.

AUTOMOBILES.

HUTCHISON BROS., Broughton Street, Victoria, B. C. Tel. 1170.

ALES AND STOUT

FAIRALL BROS.—Bottled Ale, Stout and "Bromo Hygeia." Esq't Rd. Tel. 444. au19

BAGGAGE DELIVERED

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 129.

BAKERY

FOR CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, CAKES, Pastry, etc., call up Phone 361. London & Vancouver Bakery, D. W. Hanbury, Prop., 73 Fort St., Victoria.

BOOKBINDING.

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbinding in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

AND LATEST NOVELTIES, at Standard Stationery Co., 96 Government St. au2

BRASS CASTINGS

Albion Stove Works, 42 Pembroke. Tel. 91.

BUILDER & GEN'L. CONTRACTOR.

THOMAS CATERALL—10 Broad Street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. \$20.

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE

G. E. MUNRO & CO., Yates St. Tel. 628.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING.

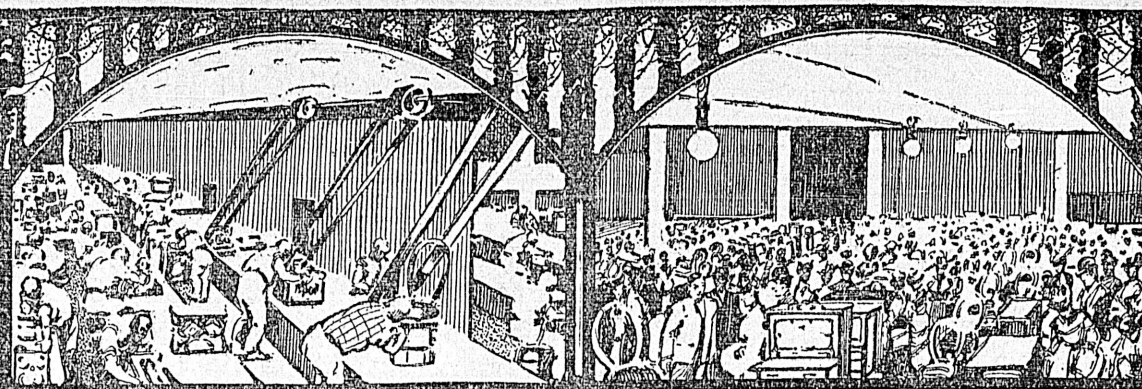
WORK DONE with neatness and despatch; lowest prices; repairs while you wait. A. Hubs, 3 Oriental Ave., opp. Old Grand Theatre, Tel. B.928. j97

CARRIAGE BUILDER

Importer and Manufacturer of Carriages and Buggies, Wm. Mable, 115 Johnson St.

COAL AND WOOD

J. E. PAINTER, Cut Wood and General Teaming, 21 Cormorant St. Tel. 530.



David Spencer Ltd.
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE



Continuance of the August Sale of

FURNITURE AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS

Thrifty Housekeepers are attending this Sale, for this Sale is providing Bargains for all parts of the Home. Bargains in the Furniture Store, in the Carpet Store and in the Basement, where all kinds of Kitchen Utensils and Crockery are being sold at a marked saving. The Furniture Section is particularly busy, for here the value given is certainly remarkable; and remember, also, that we have not any cheap Furniture, but all's Medium and High Grade. Besides the Furniture, we have a very unusual list of Bargains for the Third Week of August. For instance: All our Summer Dresses for Women will be offered at \$2.50 and \$4.50. Also, a Special Purchase of Men's Clothing has just come to hand, which we wish to clear out next week before the Fall Stock arrives.

Important Sale of Women's Dresses Monday

\$3.75 to \$5.75 values.....\$2.50
\$6.50 to \$12.50 values.....\$4.50

LADIES' CHAMBERAY DRESS-ES, fancy blouse with eyelet embroidery yoke, circular tucked skirt, in blue, pink, lavender. Regular \$12.50. MONDAY \$4.50

INDIAN MULL DRESSES, fancy transparent yoke, skirt trimmed with accordion pleating. Colors: Blue, pink, white. Regular \$10.50. MONDAY \$4.50.

LADIES' FANCY LUSTRE SHIRT WAIST SUITS, tucked waist and skirt. Colors: Dark blue, light blue, green and cream. Regular \$8.75. MONDAY \$4.50.

LADIES' FANCY TUCKED SHIRT WAIST SUITS in blue. Regular \$7.50. MONDAY \$4.50.

LADIES' LUSTRE SHIRT WAIST SUITS, in navy blue, cream, brown and green. Regular \$4.50. MONDAY \$2.50.

LADIES' FANCY FRENCH GINGHAM SHIRT WAIST

SUITS, in black and white, blue and white, pink and white and lavender, with tucked blouse and skirt. Regular \$7.50. MONDAY \$4.50.

LADIES' FANCY WHITE LAWN DRESS, tucked blouse with front of embroidery, panel in skirt to match. Regular \$5.00. MONDAY \$2.50.

LADIES' FANCY DIMITY DRESS, surplice waist, skirt has tucked flounce and shirring. Regular \$5.75. MONDAY \$2.50.

LADIES' PRINT SHIRT WAIST SUIT, tucked blouse and skirt in green, blue and tan. Regular \$4.00. MONDAY \$2.50.

LADIES' LINEN SHIRT WAIST SUITS, with tucked blouse and skirt, in white, blue and brown. Regular \$3.75. MONDAY \$2.50.



MONDAY \$5.00

ON MONDAY

A Special Purchase of

Men's Suits

Go on Sale at

\$5.00

A Suit that many will find worth buying to finish out the Summer. Compare them with SUITS sold in ordinary stores at \$8.50 and \$10.00.

SALE OF SIDEBOARDS, DINING TABLES AND KITCHENWARE, MONDAY

IRON BEDS

White Enamel Iron Bed, size 4 feet 6. Regular price, \$2.90. Sale price, \$1.75.

White Enamel Iron Bed, brass mounted, size 4 feet 6. Regular \$4.75. Sale, \$3.90.

White Enamel Iron Bed, brass mounted. Regular, \$4.40. Sale, \$3.50.

White Enamel Iron Bed, brass mounted, size 4 feet 6. Regular, \$3.75. Sale, \$2.75.

Plain White Enamel Iron Beds, extra high head piece, size 4 feet 6. Regular, \$3.25. Sale, \$2.50.

White Enamel Iron Bed, brass mounted, extra scroll work on head. Regular, \$6. Sale, \$4.75.

White Enamel Iron Bed, brass mounted, size 4 feet 6. Regular, \$5.50. Sale, \$4.50.

White Enamel Iron Bed, brass mounted on the corners, with brass filling in the centre. Regular, \$6.50. Sale, \$5.

White Enamel Iron Bed, brass mounted along top, extra brass scroll work. Regular, \$15. Sale, \$11.75.

White Enamel Iron Bed with extra heavy brass trimmings, size 4 feet 6. Regular, \$10.75. Sale, \$11.50.

White Enamel Iron Bed with heavy brass trimmings, bow foot. Regular, \$17.50. Sale, \$13.50.

White Enamel Iron Bed with fancy scroll, head and foot brass trimmed. Regular, \$14.50. Sale, \$11.75.

White Enamel Iron Bed with smooth brass mounts, size 4 feet 6. Regular, \$20. Sale, \$13.

One Green Enamel Iron Bed, fancy brass mountings. Regular, \$20. Sale, \$14.

Extra Fancy White Enamel Iron Bed, 4 feet 6, beautiful brass trimmings. Regular, \$24. Sale, \$18.

Special Reduced Brass Bed, extra large tubing, bow foot. Regular, \$45. Sale price, \$29.

One All Brass Bed, bow foot, extra heavy, brass mountings. Regular, \$65. Sale price, \$47.

Solid Brass Bedstead, two-inch tubing, extra heavy brass filling, size 4 feet 6. Regular, \$65. Sale, \$47.50.

Satin Finish All Brass Bedstead, 4 feet 6, square tubing with brass ground tubes. Regular, \$72. Sale, \$57.

White Enamel Iron Bed, brass trimmings, size 3 feet 6. Regular, \$6.50. Sale, \$4.50.

White Enamel Iron Bed, brass trimmings, size 3 ft. 6. Regular \$4.75. Sale, \$3.90.

White Enamel Iron Bed, size 3 ft. 6, extra brass trimmings. Regular, \$8.50. Sale, \$6.75.

White Enamel Iron Bed, extra heavy tubing, size 3 ft. 6. Regular \$14.50. Sale, \$9.50.

White Enamel Iron Bed, extra heavy brass tubing. Regular \$16.75. Sale, \$13.00.

Bronze Finished Iron Bed, with solid brass tubed fillings. Regular, \$18.50. Sale price, \$13.75. (Size, 3 ft. 6.)

Bronzed Iron Bed, brass trimmed head and foot, size 3 ft. 6. Regular, \$17.50. Sale price, \$14.00.

OAK BUFFETS

Three Oak Buffets, special reduced sale price, with bevel mirror, leaded glass fronts. Regular, \$22.50. Sale, \$14.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Buffet, fancy top with bevel mirror, very neat design. Regular, \$28.00. Sale, \$19.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Buffet, scroll top, extra highly polished. Regular, \$38.00. Sale, \$28.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Buffet with extra large bevelled mirror, swell front, with extra large cupboard compartment. Regular, \$38.50. Sale, \$29.00.

Highly Polished Quarter Cut Oak Buffet with fancy leaded glass cupboard doors, swell front drawers, fancy bevelled mirror. Regular \$47.50. Sale, \$29.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Buffet, fancy bevelled mirror with large china closet compartment, oval glass front. Regular, \$45.50. Sale, \$33.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Buffet, two drawers, with cupboard compartment on each side, decorated shelf underneath. Regular \$37.50. Sale, \$28.75.

Extra Highly Polished Quarter Cut Oak Buffet, with large bevelled mirror. Regular, \$47.50. Sale, \$38.00.

Quarter Cut Oak China Closet and Sideboard combined, swell front drawers, two fancy bevelled mirrors. Regular, \$65.00. Sale, \$45.00.

Quarter Cut Oak China Closet and Sideboard combined, swell front drawers, bevelled mirror, very neat design. Regular, \$45.00. Sale, \$38.00.

Weathered Oak Sideboard and China Closet, fancy leaded glass, oval glass in front. Regular, \$75.00. Sale, \$62.00.

Weathered Oak Sideboard, Gothic-style, leaded glass china compartment, large bevelled mirror. Regular \$86.00. Sale, \$62.00.

Quarter Cut Weathered Oak Sideboard, two large bevelled mirrors, fancy leaded glass front. Regular \$68. Sale \$54.

Quarter Cut Oak Weathered Buffet, fancy glass front, large bevelled mirror. Regular \$45. Sale \$27.50.

Weathered Oak Dinner Wagon, two small drawers. Regular \$19.50. Sale \$15.

Weathered Oak Dinner Wagon, fancy design. Regular \$14.50. Sale \$9.50.

Golden Oak Dinner Wagon, extra high polish. Regular \$14. Sale \$9.50.

SIDEBOARDS

One Quarter Cut Oak Sideboard, 3 swell front drawers, extra heavy scroll work on cupboard drawers, beautiful British plate mirror, size 18x32. Regular price, \$48.75. Sale, \$38.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Sideboard, fancy bevelled mirror, size 18x32; velvet lined drawers, scroll front, fancy carved cupboard doors. Regular, \$48.00. Sale, \$38.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Sideboard, extra high polish, bevelled glass, size 16x40; fancy carved front. Regular, \$57.00. Sale, \$43.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Sideboard, extra large bevelled mirror, size 20x48, fancy swell front drawers with large highly polished smooth cupboards. Regular, \$65.00. Sale, \$49.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Sideboard, extra large bevel mirror, double oak pillar supports, very highly polished swell front drawers with large cupboard compartments. Regular, \$84.00. Sale, \$65.00.

Quarter Cut Oak Sideboard with fancy scroll, supports for top, large bevel mirror, with swell front drawers, highly polished. Regular, \$85.00. Sale, \$48.00.

Beautiful Hand Carved Quarter Cut Oak Sideboard, extra large bevelled mirror, size 24x54. Regular, \$125.00. Sale, \$90.00.

DINING ROOM TABLES

Solid Oak Dining Room Table, 8 and 10 foot extension. Regular \$14 and \$15. Sale \$9 and \$10.

Solid Oak Dining Room Table, extra heavy legs, 8 and 10 foot extension. Regular \$15 and \$16. Sale \$11 and \$12.

Solid Oak Dining Room Table, extra heavy legs, 8 and 10 foot extension. Regular \$19 and \$22. Sale \$16 and \$18.

Quarter Cut Oak Dining Room Table, 6 and 8 foot extension, extra heavy legs, fancy turn. Regular \$27.50. Sale price \$24.

Quarter Cut Oak Round Extension Dining Room Table, 8 feet. Regular \$25. Sale \$19.

Solid Oak Round Dining Room Table, 8 foot extension. Regular \$25. Sale \$18.

Quarter Cut Oak Dining Room Table, extra high polish, with fancy fluted heavy legs, 10 foot extension. Regular \$35. Sale \$30.

Extra High Polish Quarter Cut Oak Dining Room Table, 12 foot extension, heavy legs. Regular \$47.50. Sale \$32.50.

Quarter Cut Oak Dining Room Table, 8 foot extension. Regular \$32.50. Sale \$26.

Weathered Oak Dining Room Table, quarter cut, 10 foot extension, very neat in design. Regular \$27.50. Sale \$22.50.

Handsome Weathered Oak Dining Room Table, square heavy legs, 10 foot extension. Regular \$32.50. Sale \$27.

Quarter Cut Oak Round Extension Table, 8 foot, extra heavy hand-carved legs. Regular \$45. Sale \$36.

Highly Polished Flemish Oak Dining Room Table, extra heavy legs. Regular \$63. Sale \$50.

Highly Polished Mahogany Round Dining Room Table. Regular \$50. Sale \$38.

Sale of Inlaid and Printed Linoleums on Monday

On Monday we place on sale our stock of inlaid linoleum. Best grade at \$1.00 a yard.

Usually sold by us at \$1.25. Most stores get \$1.50 for the same

grade. 20 pieces of Printed Linoleum. Value 75c. Monday, 50c. square yard. (Third Floor).

CARPETS

Value, \$1.50 and \$1.75. Monday, 75c. yard.

Brussels Carpets at one dollar a yard. Choice designs to choose from, and plenty of a pattern.

Wiltons, velvets and axminsters, 20 yards to one roll of a pattern, good designs but we wish a clean stock before the end of the month, hence the great reduction.

Wilton and Axminster Carpets on Sale Monday

Body and Border. Regular \$1.65 to \$2 per yard. Monday...\$1

Quantities as below:
85½ yds. Body ground colors, Fawn with pink and green design.
31¾ yds. Border to match.
64½ yds. Body, green ground, red and fawn design.
31 yds. Border to match.

51 yds. Body only, green ground orange and green design.
25¾ yds. Body only. Sage green ground, pink and claret scroll and flower design.
10½ yds. Body only. Apple green ground, salmon pink and light green scroll and flower design.

Salima Sale of Axminster Carpet, Body and Border

18 yds. Body. Two tone, electric blue ground, green and fawn scroll design.
38 yds. Border to match.
23½ yds. Body. Two toned, green ground, blue and fawn flower, scroll design.
17½ yds. Body only. Green with terra and cream flower, green scroll.

10 yds. Body. Green with fawn. 8 1-3 yds. Border to match. Odd Pieces—13½ yds. Body Wilton. Dark green, with fawn flower and scroll design.
10 yds. Body only. Fawn with blue and green large figures.
17 2-3 yds. Body only. Velvet carpet. Fawn with red and green conventional design.

VICTORIA, B. C.

THE INDUSTRIES OF VICTORIA

With Scores of Busy Factories and Mills Giving Employment to Thousands of Artisans and Mechanics Victoria Has Laid a Substantial Foundation for a "Pay Roll City"—A Constantly Increasing Output Is Necessitated by the Rapid Growth of Population in British Columbia, Alberta and the Yukon, the Trade of Which in Several Lines Is Practically Controlled Here.

EVER since its infancy Victoria has been and still remains its proud position as the leading manufacturing centre of Canada's most westerly province. Besides supplying the needs of an ever-growing home population, the wares of the mills and factories find a ready market in the thriving towns of the neighboring prairie provinces and in the Yukon. Below will be found brief but interesting descriptions of some of the industries whose aggregate number of employees go to make a "payroll city" of no mean proportions. In every respect Victoria's factories and mills embody modern machinery, up to date business methods and give employment to as fine a class of artisans and mechanics as can be found anywhere on the continent.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

THE clothing factory of Turner, Beeton & Co., on the corner of Johnson and Wharf streets, is one of the largest and certainly one of the most prosperous west of Toronto. When the department manager, Mr.

the most up-to-date and expensive machinery. Last, but not least, he purchased the highest grades of material, whether in cloth, denim, cotton, worsted or flannel. His practical manager carefully drilled the staff of willing workers and between times devised alterations and improvements which made the garments just a little more convenient and eyeable than any they had to compete with. An additional pocket here, a strap there, a cross seam to prevent tears, attached elastic suspenders to the overalls, an ingenious underside button to the shirt collar. In short, everything that would improve the garment both as to its appearance and utility. The result is a standing sign of "sold out" in the popular lines. This brings us to a consideration of one very important feature in the factory work of Turner, Beeton & Co. A point perhaps not so much of general interest, but one appreciated to the full by every mechanic and workman who wears overalls, and who does not nowadays? This at any rate is one of the things we owe to the American invasion. In England we have been accustomed to see the mechanic wending his way home after his day's work with soiled clothes, often smeared with grease and tar. In America, and now in Canada, he puts on a pair of overalls, his "bib and tucker." This useful garment receives all the paint which can be washed off periodically. The result is that as soon as a man sloughs his overalls he presents a decent appearance and travels home without becoming a nuisance to himself, his fellow travelers or those awaiting him. The overall is the ultimate product of Turner, Beeton's fac-

chine cuts out the cloth from designs marked by the two gentlemen with the chalk. It is rolled out on tables sixty to seventy feet in length, and the machine cuts from seventy to one hundred thicknesses at once, according to the kind of material. Turner, Beeton & Co. use English and Canadian cloth almost exclusively. The English flannels and the Canadian denims are the best, and it was very gratifying to hear Mr. Walker say that the Canadian goods manufactured by the Colonial Cotton company, Montreal, were superior to the best American and were ousting the latter from the market. The product of this modern and up-to-date factory is all sold in British Columbia, the great market being the Kootenay. For the miners' requirements Turner, Beeton & Co. have provided the best of wear and he has shown that he appreciates their attention by demanding Big Horn every time. On the other hand, the finest silk, silk stripe or fine flannel shirt as seen on the lawn or cricket field of Victoria has also been turned out by the firm that imports only the best goods and puts them on the market in the most finished style. After spending a whole afternoon in studying this interesting factory the Colonist man went away wondering more than ever whether Victorians know that there is such a place in their midst; and if so, why they ever purchase a negligee shirt made in the East. It costs more, it is no better and rarely as good and it "knocks" a fine native industry. At the present time there are fifty-one machines in operation. The mo-

as a great number of other household requisites. The British America Paint Company, which is also controlled by Mr. W. J. Pendray, is the most complete factory west of Toronto. At Laurel Point all the paints are manufactured from the ground floor to the finished article; the firm does its own printing, makes its own tins and irons for holding paint, as well as its own wooden boxes, and boils its own linseed oil. In addition, the British America Paint Works manufacture dry colors and varnishes of all descriptions, and have an extensive line in the grinding of white lead. Owing to the cheap rate on the raw materials, via sailing vessels and China mutual steamer, the British America Paint Company has a great advantage in British Columbia and the Northwest Territory over their Eastern competitors, who have to contend with heavy transcontinental rates. A branch of this company has been opened in Vancouver and another in Calgary. Among the principal lines manufactured are "The Elephant" brand of white lead and liquid paints, "Atlantic Copper" paint, "Irontite" varnishes, "Baplace" and "Imperial" floor paints. Mr. W. J. Pendray has three sons who take an active part in the business. Mr. Ernest Pendray looks after the soap manufacturing; Mr. Herbert Pendray is a practical paint maker, and has had wide experience in this line. Mr. Carl Pendray is general manager, and is well versed in everything pertaining to paint and soap. Mr. Pendray states that his factory supplies about 90 per cent of all the paint used in British Columbia. All goods bearing the label of the British America Paint Company are fully guaranteed to give satisfaction.

THORPE & CO.

THIS firm, by far the largest manufacturers of carbonated waters in the West, enjoys a deservedly high reputation for the purity and excellence of its beverages. With large factories in Victoria, Vancouver and Nelson, its sparkling drinks are known and appreciated in every section of the province. Its plants are fitted up with the latest and best carbonating and bottling machinery, and all water used is passed through modern germproof filters. While Thorpe & Co. cater to all tastes by turning out a large variety of refreshing drinks of popular flavors, they make a specialty of a high class dry ginger ale that connoisseurs appreciate. Their English ginger beer is a universal favorite. Many can testify to the benefits derived from using their siphon Lithia, and in St. Alice water, from the Harrison Hot Springs, they put before the public a medicinal mineral water that has no superior.

WEILER BROS.

THE firm of Weiler Bros. is one of the pioneer industrial concerns of the Pacific coast, having been established forty-four years ago by the father of the present proprietors. From that time until today the business has continued to show steady growth and advancing prosperity until the name has become a household

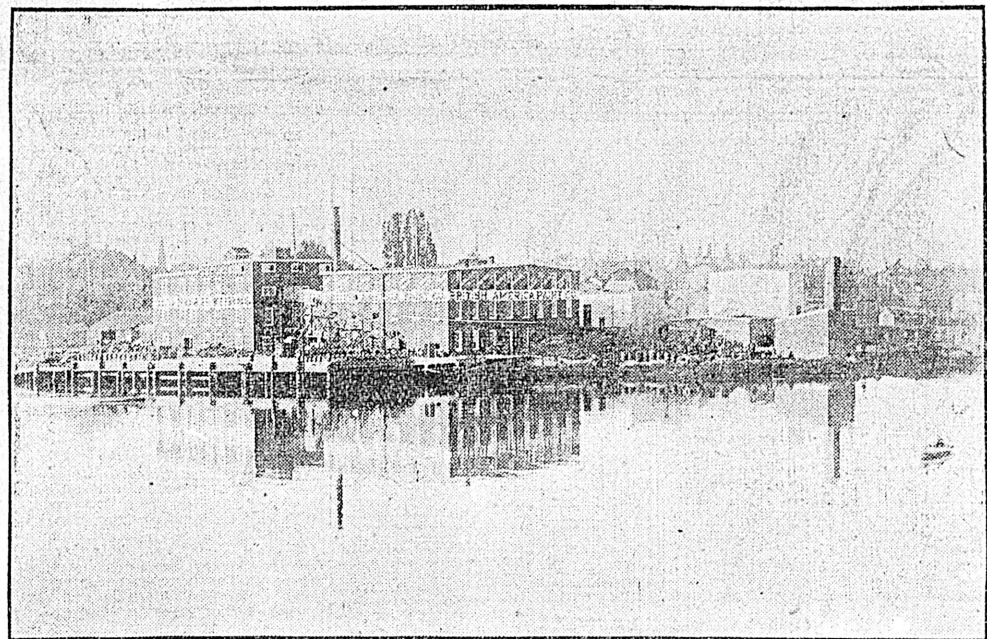
many, is running to keep pace with the orders which keep rolling in from every part of the province. It would be hard to find a concern more intimately associated with the growth of the industrial life of the Capital City or one which better exemplifies the result of a judicious and enterprising policy steadily pursued for a term of years.

THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMONG the most conspicuous of the manufacturing works of Victoria is the extensive works of the Victoria Chemical Co., Ltd., situated a little way north of the Outer wharf, at the entrance of the inner harbor. Here sixty men are employed and \$50,000 paid out every year in wages. The industry was established in 1892, and is the only concern of the kind in the province where sulphuric acid, nitric acid and muriatic acid are manufactured for commercial purposes. The raw material for these highly finished products have to be collected from all parts of the world, and the success of the industry is made possible by the favorable situation of Victoria for water transportation. Whole shiploads of material are imported from Japan and South America, and the finished article exported not only to all Western Canadian points, but to the United States. Chemical fertilizers form a very important part of the manufacture of the company, and in this connection it may be mentioned that the firm issues a very valuable "farmers' handbook" showing the result of a judicious

THE GIANT POWDER CO., LTD.

THIS enterprise, established near the Royal city 20 years ago has become one of the most important of Victoria's permanent industries. It is a branch of the firm of the same name which has its head offices in San Francisco, and is a good instance of the kind of Americanizing that Canada wants. American capital comes in to develop a native industry and employ native labor to produce an article required for native consumption. This is exactly the position of the Giant Powder company. The extensive mines of the Kootenay use thousands of tons of high explosives yearly. The less extensive but rapidly developing coal and metal mines at the coast and on the island are using more every year. To import means an excessive price for an actual necessity, for without blasting no mining can be done, and the development of the vast mineral resources of the country would be hopelessly retarded. This difficulty is met by local production, and the company has erected and equipped a modern factory at Telegraph bay, six miles from Victoria, where at date forty to fifty men are employed turning out all the standard grades of dynamite. It is a favorable point for distribution to all the consuming districts, and Mr. D. F. Ayers, from his office on Government street, directs the operations of the company. As British Columbia grows, the Giant Powder company bids fair to become a



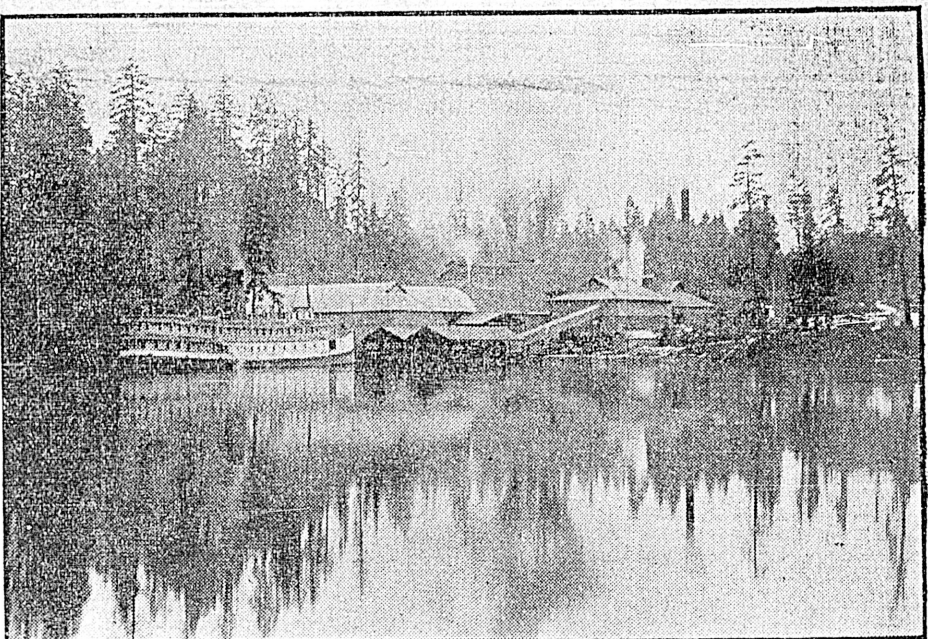
Plant of the British Columbia Soap Works and the British American Paint Works.

VANCOUVER PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

THE Vancouver Portland Cement company has its works at Tod Inlet, about six miles from the city of Victoria. The plant and machinery are of the most modern type, selected and installed under the supervision of Mr. Butchart, the managing director, whose office is in the Board of Trade building. The industry, which is the only one at present in Canada west of Owen Sound, has been established a year, and already has demonstrated the possibilities of production and the extent of the market. The capacity of the works in the first instance was 300 barrels a day; at the end of six months it was increased to 600, and is now undergoing a further change which will raise the production to 900. Constant employment is found for 160 men, and the payroll for the current year will aggregate \$100,000. The value of the finished product will be in the neighborhood of \$300,000. These figures show that the industry over which Mr. Butchart presides is one of the most important on the island, or indeed in the West, only being surpassed among the manufacturing industries by the largest lumber companies.

It has, however, a special significance and is exercising a marked effect on the development of the coast cities in furnishing cement at a price hitherto unheard of, and of a grade equal to the highest. Before the establishment of Mr. Butchart's company all the cement used in this section was imported from England and transported round the Horn at a cost of \$7.50 a barrel. Today the local product sells for \$2.50, and in large lots for \$2.35. Nor is this all. Of late years English Portland cement has been very largely superseded in the market by German and American brands of higher quality and finer mesh. This placed the English product at a disadvantage, and engineers often insisted on specifying the German and American brands. The cement manufactured at Tod Inlet grades with the latter, to which it is equal in every respect. It sustains the same strains for tensile strength, giving as high as 9.16 for a twenty-eight-day test, and an average of 8.16 for 1,000 barrels used at the works of the West Kootenay Light & Power company at Bonington Falls. Among the largest users, all of whom have testified to satisfactory results, are the corporations of the cities of Victoria and Vancouver, the British Columbia General Contract company, limited, the Canadian Pacific Railway company, the West Kootenay Light & Power company, the Western Fuel company, the Crown's Nest Pass Coal company, the Wellington Colliery company and many others.

The market is practically confined to the province, not by the necessity of the case, but from the fact that the supply of an excellent home-made article at a low price has so greatly stimulated the use of cement that it is impossible to keep pace with the demand, and it is only a matter of common justice to point out that the company is daily refusing orders for American points at \$1 a barrel more than the local price, because they have a definite policy to attend first to Canadian needs. Altogether the industry is one of which Victorians have every reason to be proud, and it is destined to have an important bearing on future works of a constructive and especially of an engineering character on the Pacific coast. Here is the ideal cement for bridges and dock work, and there is little doubt that when the great Pacific Orient port is established its foundations will be laid with cement from Tod Inlet.



Vancouver-Portland Cement Works at Tod Inlet.

Walker, is in a position to say that it is impossible to keep up with the demand, that he has orders for all standard lines months ahead, and that the only limit to increased production is the difficulty of securing sufficient labor, no further evidence of prosperity could be desired.

When Mr. Thompson five years ago decided to branch out into the manufacture of clothing there were many knowing ones who shook their heads. It was a new idea for a reputable wholesale firm of many years' standing to set up a factory, and therefore an idea to be scouted. Said some, the old lines are safer, and therefore should be followed. In other words, "stay in the rut." This did not suit Mr. Thompson's progressive and fertile mind. He was here to do business and to make money for his firm. His methods are characteristic of the man. If he had to go into the manufacture of clothing, he knew he should be between "the devil and the deep sea." Between the Eastern Canadian manufacturers, with their cheap raw material and favorable long distance transportation rates, on the one hand, and the San Francisco houses, with their low water carriage and old established businesses, on the other, there was only one way to successfully meet such competition, for nothing is harder than to oust a line of goods once it has taken hold in a market. But there was one way in this case, and Mr. Thompson saw it and promptly acted on it. To have placed an article on the market just as good as the Toronto and San Francisco houses would simply have resulted in cutting prices and spoiling his chances of doing a profitable business. To succeed he must give something better than any of his competitors and at the same price; then he could win out.

He first secured the best manager available, a thoroughly practical man, from the heart of the old country cloth district, Stroud. Next he purchased

tory. Whether in the ordinary dark blue, the black-white stripe, or the diamond on indigo it is, if not a thing of beauty at least a joy forever to the man who wears it. The inside is as neatly and carefully finished as the outside. There are no selvages or loose fringes. Every seam is turned in and double stitched; all of which conduces to comfort and durability.

But it must not be supposed that overalls and heavy goods alone are produced in this model workshop made famous throughout the West by the Big Horn brand. A mere list of articles of clothing manufactured would run to the limits of this article. Now a word as to the conversion of the material into garments. In a large, clean, well lighted room on the first floor, forty women and girls sit busily engaged at two long tables. Each is operating a machine; in fact, everything is done by machinery in this room. It matters not whether the seam to be sewed is straight, curved or crooked, the swift flying needles make the journey faster than the experienced eye can follow. Most of the machines are of the Wheeler & Wilson make; the others of the Singer. They tuck and sew automatically, working with two needles simultaneously in parallel lines. Others cut and stitch buttonholes, and one, the latest arrival, highly prized by Mr. Walker, sews shirt buttons on, and at the end of the process they are knotted in the thread and cut off the ends. It seems almost human in its deftness and efficiency. One girl, possibly the most expert, can make 250 dozen of overalls in a month; but when one learns that the machine runs at the rate of 4,000 stitches a minute it is not so much to be wondered at. The women all work by the piece, and earn from \$30 to \$50 a month, according to their skill and experience. They work eight hours a day and take a holiday whenever they need it. Some of them have worked there ever since the factory started, and are quite contented. In fact, it would be difficult to find a healthier or pleasanter room for the purpose. In the adjoining room an electric ma-

tive power is supplied by three dynamos connected with the wires of the British Columbia Electric company. The output for the current year will be 8,000 dozen overalls and 6,000 dozen shirts, a total of 14,000 dozen, or 168,000 single garments. The payroll will reach \$30,000, and the value of the manufactured product \$150,000 at wholesale rates.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SOAP WORKS AND BRITISH AMERICAN PAINT WORKS.

THE above factories are located on Laurel Point, which is one of the best sites in Victoria for manufacturing purposes, situated as it is right in the harbor, with every facility for loading and unloading without the cost of land transportation.

The B. C. Soap Works were first established in 1875 by Mr. W. J. Pendray, since which time they have grown with such rapid strides that they now rank among the largest on the Pacific Coast. The buildings are four stories high, and some of the enormous kettles reach from the top story to the basement, one of these kettles alone holding no less than 40,000 pounds of soap, while others are only just inferior in capacity. Mr. Pendray states that the demand for his soap is increasing to such an extent that it will not be long before another addition to the works will have to be made. Of late large shipments have been made to Japan, with the result that it is the intention of the firm to place a representative in the Orient to look after their interests in that quarter of the globe. The leading grade of soap turned out from these works is the well-known White Swan Soap, which is a universal favorite in British Columbia and throughout the Northwest Territory. In addition to the manufacture of all grades of laundry soap, the B. C. Soap Works place upon the market excellent qualities of washing powder, soda, bluing and ammonia, as well

word, and the products of their factory are to be found in every town and village of British Columbia and the western fringe of the prairie provinces. The offices and showrooms occupy one of the handsomest blocks in Victoria, on the corner of Government and Broughton streets; the immense warehouse of three floors and basement is on the corner of Broughton and Broad streets, and the furniture factory is a modern brick building of three floors on Humboldt street. The firm employs fifty-nine pairs of hands, and last year paid out \$63,000 in wages. It claims that it handles every requisite for house-furnishing, from the requirements of the humblest cottage to the mansion, and an inspection of the showrooms would appear to justify the claim. Necessarily much of this material is imported from the best known centres of special manufacture, England, France, Germany and Austria are all large contributors of choice ornaments and china, costly ware, ornaments in brass, copper and the most artistic grades of ware are brought from the best factories, whilst everything that can be produced from native material is manufactured on the spot. The finest bank, office, store and saloon fixtures, as well as the most artistic household furniture, is made in the factory on Humboldt street. In addition to the highest grade articles manufactured from imported hardwoods, such as mahogany, rosewood, walnut and oak, a great many articles of furniture in the cheaper grades are made from native woods. The method of transacting business has had not a little to do with their success. Weiler Bros. never ask a customer to keep an article if he is not perfectly satisfied with it. All goods are sold with the right of exchange or return if not satisfactory.

The firm of Weiler Bros. not only manufacture the furniture, but does all its own upholstering, for the requirements of which department the choicest lines of silk, satin, brocade and other recherche coverings are imported. The factory is kept busy, and every piece of machinery in it, and there are

use of a chemical fertilizer in promoting the cropping of hay, grain and fruit. The most marvelous results have been attained by scientific fertilizing on the lines suggested by this "vade mecum." These works, which are among the most valuable assets in the industrial world of the Capital City, have cost a large sum of money and are equipped in the most modern style. The capital of the company was until recently \$150,000, but has just been increased to \$250,000 to admit of further extensions to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing market. Col. Hall is the general manager, and Mr. Moore the practical works manager.

THE ALBION STOVE CO., LTD.

ONE of the pioneer industries in Victoria is that of the Albion Stove Co., Ltd., situated on Pembroke street, with showrooms at 81 Douglas street. It was established in the year 1864, and has continued without a break for forty-two years; not, however, without vicissitudes, for only five years ago the works, then known as the Albion Iron works, were completely destroyed by fire, only to give rise to a newer and more up-to-date equipment, and the abandonment of every other branch of iron foundry and machining in favor of stoves and ranges alone. Brands which have made this firm a household word in British Columbia are the "Nugget" steel range, "French" range for hotels and the "Coronation" range. In all sixty-five varieties are turned out. Mr. Wood, the present manager, narrates a striking circumstance as illustrating the durability of his firm's work. The second stove manufactured by the original company in 1864 was last year, and for all he knows is still, in use in a house on Galliano island. This must surely establish a record in the longevity of stoves. The firm employs about thirty pairs of hands and pays out nearly \$20,000 a year in wages for the production of 4,000 stoves and ranges.

huge enterprise and to contribute substantially to the development of the island.

VICTORIA SEALING COMPANY.

THIS immense industry has its head office in London, whilst its business office and base of operations is at Victoria. Capt. Grant, the general manager, directs its operations from the wharf and docks at Point Ellice, where rows of schooners are tied up out of the season. From this vantage ground no less than thirty-eight vessels are despatched in quest of seals, finding employment for 550 men. The company disburses over \$100,000 a year in wages and purchases supplies in Victoria to the extent of \$37,000, so that the value of the industry to the city is apparent.

F. R. STEWART & CO.

THE well known firm of F. R. Stewart & Co., have a large establishment on Lower Yates street where they carry on the business of produce brokers, handling every kind of farm and garden produce and acting as general distributors to the farmers and ranchers. In this way they have done much to promote the settlement of Island lands and to provide a ready market for the yield of orchard and field. They have now added to this a preserving factory where they manufacture their well known brands of preserves. The "Diadem" and "Crown." They use only local grown fruit and guarantee absolute purity. The result is that they already have a large market and one with the requirements of which they can with difficulty keep pace. They employ 15 men and have a monthly payroll of \$8,500. The only limit to their produce is the quantity of fruit available and that is increasing every year.

ESTABLISHED 1863
INCORPORATED 1902

WE MANUFACTURE

Shirts, Overalls
Denim Pants, Tweed Pants
Cottonade Pants
Jumpers, Blouses
Engineers' Jackets
Waiters' Jackets
Barbers' Jackets
Gingham Jackets
Mission Flannel Under-
wear
Cooks' Aprons and Caps
Carpenters' Aprons
Waiters' Aprons
Painters' and Plasterers'
Overalls
Mackinaw Coats
Mackinaw Pants
Tarpaulins
Dunnage Bags, Tents
Horse Blankets
Etc., Etc.

AGENTS FOR

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

TOTAL ASSETS - \$18,061,926.87

WHOLESALE
DRY
GOODS
SHIRTS
AHEAD

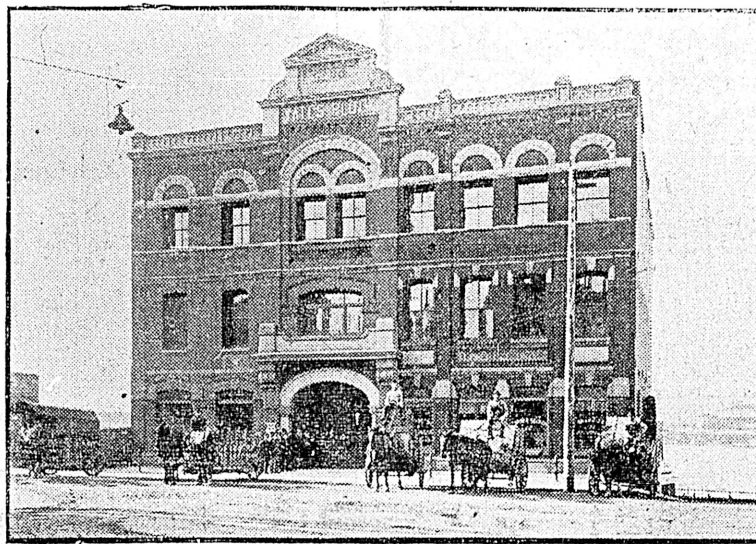


REGISTERED

UNION MADE

LIQUORS
—AND—
CIGARS
OVERALLS
OF ALL!

TURNER, BEETON & CO., Ltd.



WAREHOUSE, VICTORIA, B. C.

EUROPEAN AGENTS:
H. C. BEETON & CO.
57 Moorgate St., London

Sole Agents in British Columbia

—FOR—

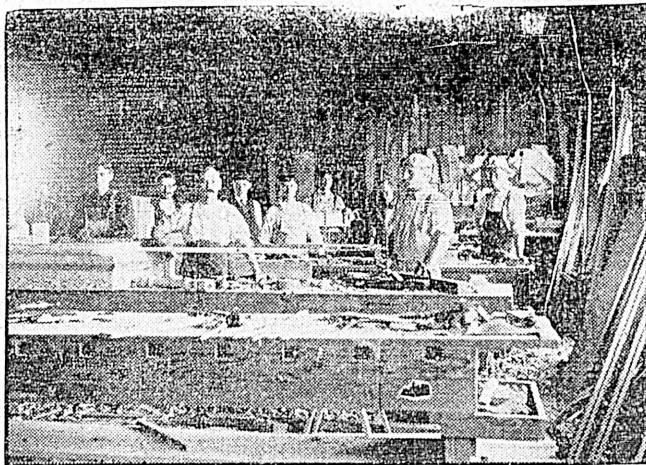
Robert Brown, Ltd, Glasgow
Four Crown Scotch Whisky
Eutellau & Co., Barbezieux, France, Brandies
Moet and Chandon, Eperney - Champagnes
Henry Thomson & Co., Newry, Ireland
Irish Whisky
Pease, Son & Co., Leith, London and
Darlington - B. O. S. Scotch Whisky
William Jameson & Co., Dublin, Irish Whisky
H. Corby, Belleville, Ont. - Rye Whisky
Croft & Co., London - Port Wines
Machen & Co., Liverpool
Pelican Brand Ale and Stout
American Brewing Co., St. Louis, A. B. C. Beer
Kellogg's - Bourbon Whisky
John Gibson & Co., Glasgow
Broomy Knowe Scotch
Edward Allan & Co., Glasgow, Old Priory Scotch
A. Tayler & Co., Glasgow
Taylor's Liqueur Scotch
J. C. Cowie, Glasgow, House of Lord's Scotch
Hedges Nessim, Alexandria, Egyptian Cigarettes
Gallagher, Ltd., Belfast, Tobaccos and Cigarettes

ALL LIQUORS SOLD IN THE SAME
CONDITION AS WE GET THEM
FROM DISTILLERS.

PRICES QUOTED IN BOND OR
DUTY PAID F. O. B. VICTORIA.

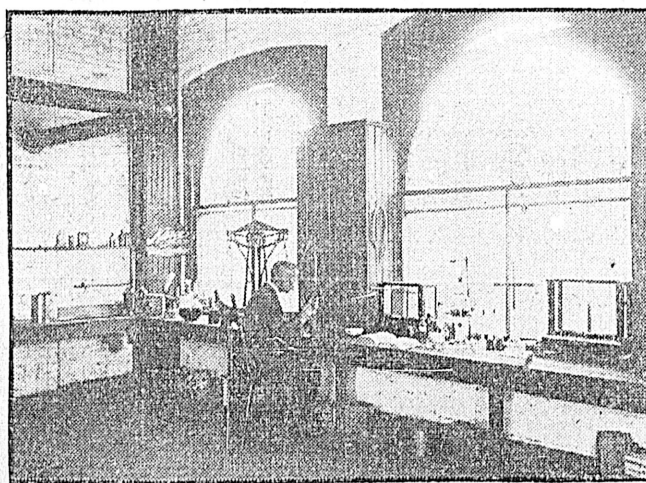
THE GRIBBLE & SKEENE CO.

THE firm of the Gribble & Skeene Co. is best known in Victoria as the company which secured from the C.P.R. the contract for building the palatial Empress hotel, now approaching exterior construction on the east of James Bay, and which promises to be one of the most striking erections in the west. South of the line the firm is well known, having during the last five years completed contracts on such important works as the Olympia Brewery, a \$100,000 job, the Ainsworth & Dunn, and the Standard Furniture Warehouse in Seattle. Prior to his association with the firm, Mr. Skeene erected many large buildings in the states of Iowa and Minnesota, and attained a high reputation as a practical constructional engineer. More recently the firm has erected in Seattle a \$80,000 residence for W. L. Hofius, and the fine new oil plants of the Standard Oil Co., in Seattle and Tacoma, which include office buildings, storage warehouse, pumps and tanks—in fact by arrangement this firm does all the work of the Standard Oil Co. in the Northwest. Then a recent contract, successfully carried to completion, is the handsome new annex of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., in Seattle, which is admittedly one of the most imposing blocks in that city. The other cities of the coast all bear witness to the enterprise and skill of Gribble & Skeene. The large business block which is the most conspicuous feature of Aberdeen West, is their work. In spite of these large contracts, the Empress hotel, which by the time it is completed will run into \$1,000,000, is the largest, as it promises to be the best, monument to the skill, thoroughness and reliability of the builders. The solid foundation is of granite, the decorative and relief work of sandstone, and the main structure of chocolate pressed brick. The framework is constructed of steel girders and columns, the interior walls of hollow fireproof tile, and the floor construction of reinforced concrete, making the building absolutely fireproof. The design is the Tudor Gothic style of architecture, and is the work of Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, who made himself famous by designing the parliament buildings across James Bay. The hotel and annex cover a space of 30,000 square feet, with a frontage of 200. There is little doubt that this monumental work will but be the first of many which the firm will secure in B. C. They have won the favorable opinion of the community by the fair and considerate manner in which they have treated their employees, giving the preference to Canadian laborers whenever they could be secured; in fact, of the nearly 200 men employed, very few are Americans. Then they purchase all their supplies locally, and as far as possible use local material in construction. But for the fact that the head office of the firm is in Seattle, no one would know that it was not a Canadian company. During the year of construction constant employment is being found for upwards of 200 men, either about the buildings or at the stone quarries; the amount paid out in wages will exceed \$1,500,000, which, excluding the transportation companies, makes the Gribble & Skeene Co. the largest wage payer in Victoria, and actually the largest among industrial concerns.



The Workshop of Dixon & Howes.

ness men, putting in full working time themselves, and personally supervising every detail of their business. Mr. Skeene is an alert, bright, capable man, whose observation nothing escapes, and who keeps the various departments of practical designing and construction steadily moving to the completion of their task without friction; whilst Mr. Gribble keeps his eye on the sinews of war. Both are men in the prime of life, and with a future before them in which it is reasonably certain that Canadian enterprises will figure largely, for they represent the very type of American, for which there is still plenty of room in this new country; men with money, with ideas, and with a grasp of the situation which shows them that capital and brains have no nationality if they respect the views of the people in whose midst they are exploiting. An American contractor on Canadian soil is short of all his terrors when he employs Canadian labor, purchases Canadian supplies, and uses Canadian raw material.



North American Soap Co's Laboratory.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POTTERY CO.

ONE of the thriving industries of Victoria is the British Columbia Pottery Company, employing forty men and paying about \$25,000 a year in wages. It is a great advantage to have at one's door the raw material to produce all the requisites in connection with the drainage of a city, as well as the thousand and one articles of potteryware, which enter into the building and decorating of a city. Their enterprise fulfils all these requirements and has contributed not a little to the sanitary and hygienic excellence of Victoria. The range of manufacture covers salt glazed vitrified sewer pipe (from 3 to 24 inch), branches, bends, yard and gully traps, and all kinds of sanitary fittings, agricultural drain tile, flower pots, terra cotta chimney pipe,

and flue lining, chimney tops, fire brick stove and grate backs, fireproof tile and furnace linings, and all kinds of fire clay goods, paving brick for sidewalks, roof cresting and flue tiles, cement, ground fire clay, all kinds of ornamental plaster work, ceilings, brackets, cornices and centres. The office of the company is on Pandora street, near the city hall, and the works in Victoria West.

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE CO.

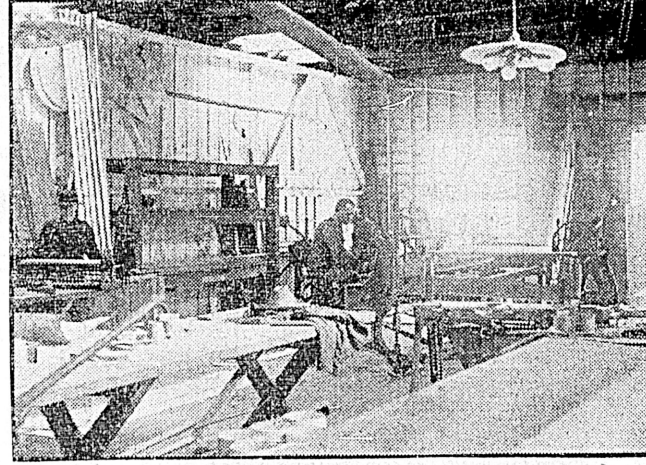
J. J. COLLINSON is the manager of the Pioneer Coffee & Spice Mills, on Pembroke street. The plant is installed in a modern building conspicuous for its neatness and cleanliness. Mr. Collinson is a thoroughly practical man, who attends closely to his business and turns out the purest of coffees and spices. He buys only high grade beans, and a careful examination of his stock verifies his claim to a quality of coffee that cannot be surpassed. Competition in his line of business is keen, and quality is the only thing that tells. If Victoria retailers would only give this home product a fair chance against the high priced imported article, which is neither as pure nor as finely flavored, the business of the Pioneer Coffee & Spice Mills would rapidly expand. At present nine men are employed, the annual pay roll is \$6,000, and the product 40,000 cases of goods.

THE PRICE PRESERVING CO.

ON Work street, Esquimalt road, south of Point Ellice bridge, is the fruit preserving factory of the Price Company. Established many years, this firm aims more at quality than quantity, although last season 200 tons of local grown fruit were converted into appetizing preserves. Berries of every kind are the favorites; strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, cherries, plums, prunes, and crabapples complete the tale. Mr. Price, the present proprietor, proudly displays upwards of twenty gold and silver medals won at various exhibitions, attesting the excellence of his product; but he has one certificate which he values more than all the medals. It is from the Dominion government, an analyst, and testifies that of seventy-eight samples of preserves tested by him throughout Canada, that submitted by the Price Company factory was the only absolutely pure one. No firm needs or could have a better advertisement.

VICTORIA-PHOENIX BREWERY CO.

THE Victoria-Phoenix Brewery Company is the leading brewery company of the Capital City. The business is located in a massive and handsome red brick building situated on Government street, north. An ornamental cornice stone proclaims the date of its erection as 1892. In nothing does the quality of the article determine its sale more positively than in beer. Victoria is a beer-drinking city, a circumstance which, to those who have studied the question, is accounted for by three facts—the large proportion of English-born residents, the climate, and the excellence of the local product. One has to go to the old country to get a tankard of ale or beer as fresh and as palatable as the brew of the Phoenix Company. The Victoria-Phoenix Company



Cooley's Galvanized Iron Works.

fills this public need, and to that extent is a boon to thirsty Victorians. The make is not confined to one grade; ale, beer, stout and aerated waters of every kind are manufactured, and there is also a modern ice-making plant. On the payroll are thirty names, and the disbursements in wages exceeds \$25,000 a year.

VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY.

ALTHOUGH there are scores of laundries in the city, there is but one Victoria steam laundry. Replete with every kind of appliances to do its work thoroughly, expeditiously and with the minimum of wear and tear, the well known establishment on Yates street continues to give satisfaction to its patrons after years of service. The utmost precaution is taken to keep the workrooms sanitary, and every consignment of

clothes received is thoroughly disinfected, both on arrival and before leaving. Patrons feel quite safe in entrusting their business to this model laundry, which finds employment for 40 pairs of hands and pays out \$11,000 a year in wages.

F. FOSTER.

THE large furrier's and taxidermist's establishment on Johnson street is owned exclusively by Mr. F. Foster, who some years ago bought out the interest of his partner, Mr. Lindley. He employs nine men, and pays out \$5,000 a year in wages. Here one may find a private collection of heads, furs and birds as unique and almost as extensive as will be found in any provincial museum. There are two distinct branches, furriery and taxidermy. In the latter Mr. Foster himself

is an expert, and in the former he employs the best skill procurable. Either come the hunters of big game with their trophies of the chase, and under Mr. Foster's skillful fingers they are treated and mounted until they present that picture of a thing of beauty which is a joy forever. He pointed with pride to a magnificent specimen of the wapiti, shot by Mr. Truman, of the well known London firm of Truman-Hanbury. Another trophy of which he was especially proud was a fine mountain sheep, purchased for presentation to the Princess of Wales as a memento of her visit to the Canadian west. Yet another exceptionally fine head was of a caribou, which had just been selected as a present for Sir Wilfred Laurier. Ranged along the showroom were bears from Alaska (grizzlies), black bears from the Island, moose from the Stikine, elk and caribou from Cariboo Creek, sheep from the same section, and an endless variety of panther, mink, fox, con and other smaller animals from the Island and Pacific coast.

The fur department is a large one, for Mr. Foster handles every kind of fur on the market, from the costly ermine, silver fox, chinchilla and seal to the homely but necessary coon skin. He treats the hides himself, purchasing them in large quantities in the raw state, and making them into coats, pelisses, capes, linings, muffs or mits, as the customers may require, to say nothing of rugs and mats. He also undertakes the renovation and repair of furs and fur-made garments. Altogether Mr. Foster has a genuine home industry such as few cities can boast of; he uses the native material to produce articles of luxury which are a la mode on the streets of London or the boulevards of Paris.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON.

THIS is a modern lumber company, with a compact up-to-date mill on Pleasant street, and with frontage on the Gorge. Whilst yet in its infancy, it is making progress and finding employment for 13 men. The annual payroll approximates \$10,000.

NORTH AMERICAN SOAP CO.

AMONG the younger industrial establishments is that of the North American Soap Company, whose factory, laboratory and office is at 14 Johnson street. Under the trade name of "Nasco," the company has placed on the market a liquid soap that is rapidly winning a reputation throughout the West. "Nasco" soap has many uses for the laundry, bath, removing stains, and is a valuable aid during house-cleaning. The soap has also germicidal and disinfectant qualities, and is an excellent soap for horses and dogs. The product is put up in several different sized tins, and is for sale at all grocery stores.

A paradise for young people.

"The Ever Green City of Canada."

The centre of the greatest tourist business in Canada.

There is a need for more capital in existing industries and for the establishment of new ones.

The centre of the best fruit-growing, dairy farming and poultry raising country in Western Canada.

Victoria has facilities for repairing the largest steamers and sailing ships at the least cost of any port on the Pacific coast.



Fred Foster's Fur Store.

M. R. SMITH & CO.

WITHIN a few blocks of the Outer Wharf M. R. Smith & Co. have their biscuit and confectionery factory, which is at the same time one of the most important and profitable of all the industries in Victoria. The business of this company is rapidly and continuously expanding, trade having been established with all important points in the Province and the Northwest Territory. In consequence of this increase the company have decided to enlarge their plant, and in the near future an annex 40 feet by 50 will be added in the rear of the existing building. It has already been found necessary to remove the wholesale office to more convenient quarters on Yates street. Some of the machinery in use at the factory represents what is most modern in the business; for instance, the old-fashioned cooling table is quite out of date, and the company have installed several Columbian steel coolers, the temperature of which, regulated by water, can be kept stationary. In the basement of the building are to be seen the bread bakeries, for the firm sends out a large quantity of bread to local consumers. The excellence of the manufactured goods may be well gauged by the number of medals which have been won by the company, e.g., the bronze medals of the Colonial and London Exhibition in 1886, silver medals at the British Columbia Agricultural Association Exhibition in 1891-2, and gold medals at the same place in 1895-6-7-8. Silver medals were also won at the British Columbia

must be fed on corn, which alone imparts the necessary qualities of firmness and flavor. Canada is not at present a corn-growing country, although the day will come when extensive crops will be raised in the Okanagan, Osoyoos and Similkameen valleys; meanwhile the raw material has to be imported. This can be profitably done in consequence of the lower duty on the raw than the finished article and furnishes the opportunity of which the B. Wilson Co. has taken advantage with such satisfactory results. Although only a young industry, the firm already employs twelve men and pays out \$14,000 a year in wages. In addition to the curing and packing departments a large trade is done in provisions. Here is also the only cold storage warehouse in the city and a modern ice-making plant. The principal proprietor is a young man of energy and ideas who is bent on making his firm as well known in the province as the leading Chicago firms are in the United States, and there is little doubt he will succeed.

VICTORIA TRANSFER COMPANY.

JUST what justification there may be for including the Victoria Transfer company among the industrial firms of Victoria may not at first be very apparent, but the genial manager solved the problem by modestly suggesting, "We manufacture health." That is a legitimate claim, for no one can ride in their luxurious carriages or tool one of their drags

POPHAM BROS.

ONE of the rising industries of Victoria is that just established by Popham Bros. In the commodious building formerly occupied by Simon Leiser on Mary street, Victoria West. The business represents an amalgamation of the Excelsior bakery with the candy department previously carried on by Popham Bros. Now their energies are divided, one brother, A. C., taking charge of the former, and the other, F. J., of the latter. Needless to say, both are thoroughly practical men, and it is a pleasure to watch the skill with which they handle the products of their factory in the various stages of manufacture. With them is associated Thomas Nelson, who was for many years head sugar boiler for the renowned firm of R. T. Watson & Co., Toronto. Every part of the work that can be done by machinery, especially in the biscuit department, is entrusted to steel bins, steel teeth or steel rollers. After human experience has cast the proper ingredients into the kneading trough there is nothing left for man to do except transfer the mass of well prepared "dough" from one machine to another. First it is dumped into a mixer, in which is a long horizontal revolving screw, just like the mixer in a clay pipe mill. When this process is completed the mass is turned out by an odd looking ratchet into a wagon and pushed to the rolls. Here it is passed and repassed, just like sheet iron or plates in a steel mill, gradually becoming thinner and firmer. When reduced to the proper consistency it is moved to the carrier, an ingenious machine, which controls three processes. First, the flat band of "dough" is passed through a pair of rollers in an adjustable frame, where it is reduced to the exact degree of thickness required for the particular

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONS

Many people imagine that, because an article is manufactured in the place where they reside, it cannot be equal to---far less excel---a similar article made at a distance.

This is a fallacy, and to prove our assertion, our goods have gained numerous medals, not only in British Columbia, but also in Great Britain at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, in open competition.

(These medals are on view in Messrs. Watson & Jones' window, Yates Street.)

Having been manufacturing for half a century, we may say that we have brought our goods to a perfection not excelled in British Columbia.

We make BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY, and our name is an indication of excellence.

M. R. SMITH & CO., Ltd.

Head Office - - Yates Street, VICTORIA Branch Office - Cordova St., VANCOUVER
Factory - Niagara St., Victoria

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURERS

...OF...

HIGH CLASS BISCUITS

...AND...

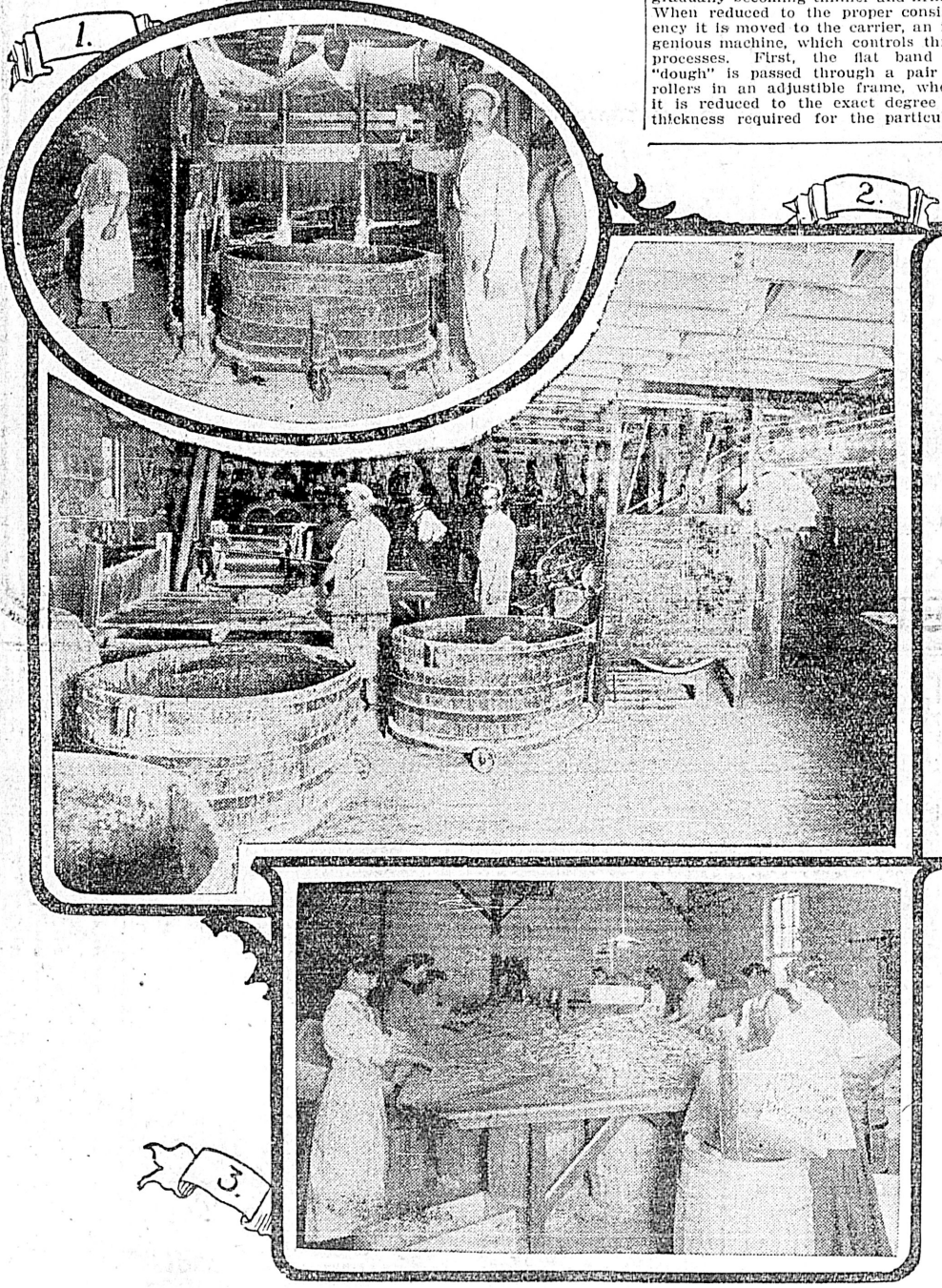
CONFECTIONERY

P
O
P
H
A
M

B
R
O
S.

V
I
C
T
O
R
I
A

B.
C.



BISCUIT ROOM OF M. R. SMITH & CO.

1. Mixing Room. 2. Main Room. 3. Packing Room.

B. WILSON CO., LIMITED.

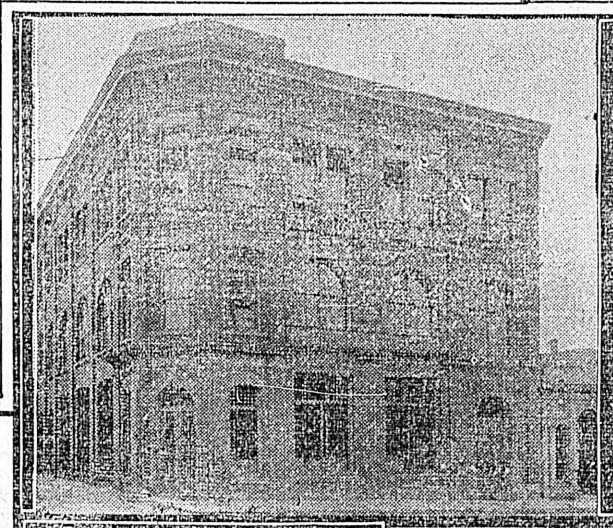
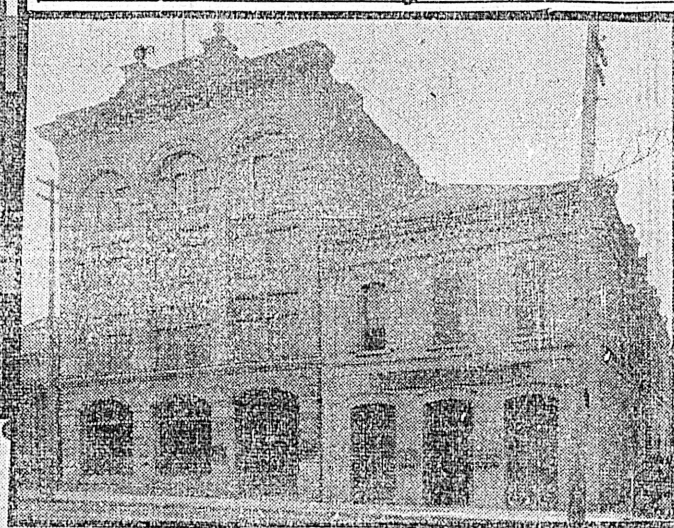
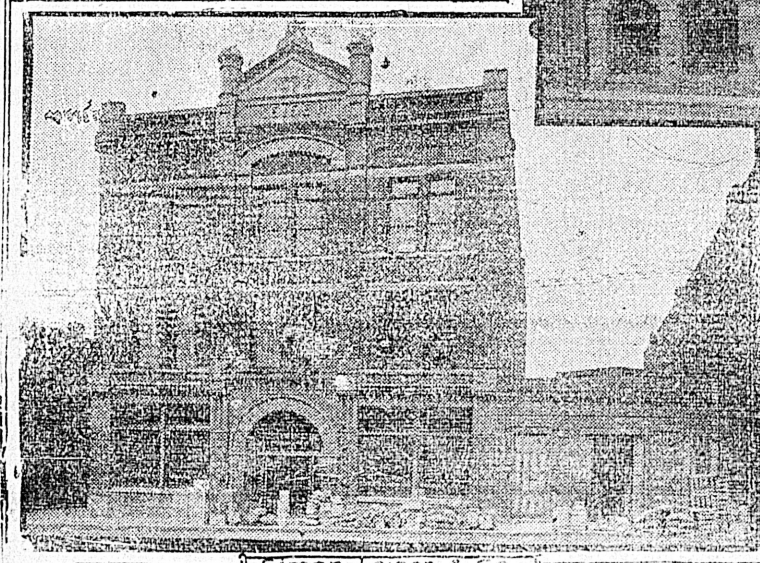
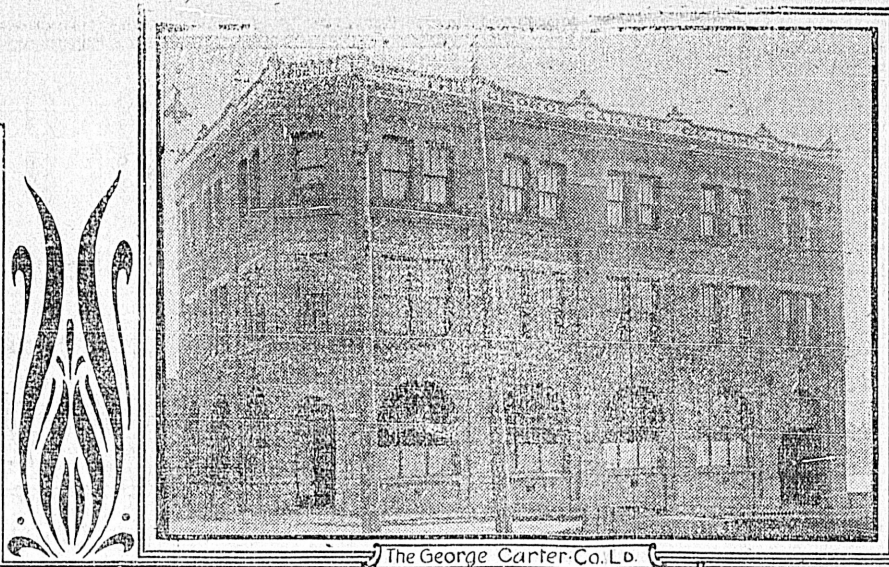
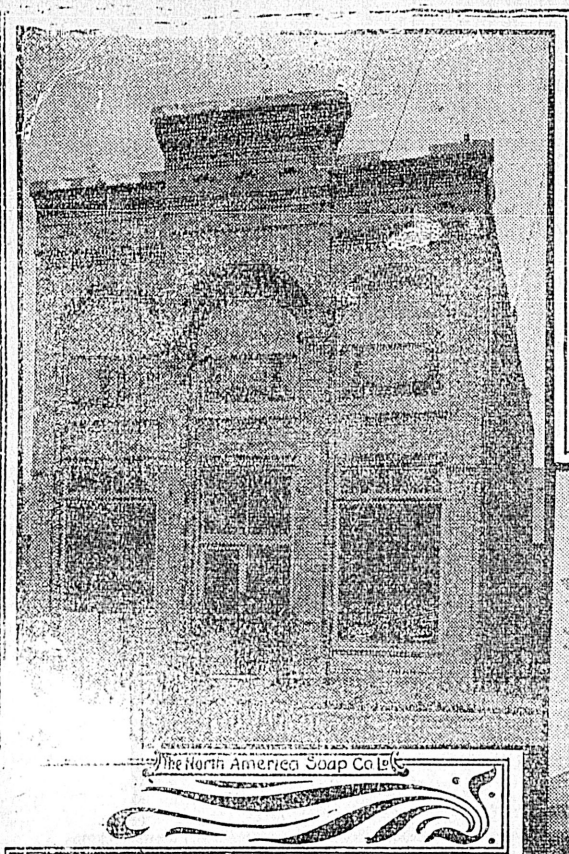
ONE of the local industries to which Victorians point with particular pride is that of the B. Wilson Co., Ltd. This is one of the most progressive and enterprising firms in the city, and is well housed in a handsome red brick building on Store street. Here is the only packing industry on the coast, developed under considerable difficulty in consequence of the fame of the Chicago product of such well known firms as Armour and Swift. It remained for the local company to prove that they could put as good a product on the market as their formidable competitors, and they have succeeded. In the opinion of the most competent judges, the bacon and hams of the B. Wilson Co. are equal in every respect to the American goods. There is no reason why they should not be; the stock used is the same, for all the green pork has to be imported, and carload after carload arrives in Victoria in a green state, to undergo the various processes of curing at the hands of this firm. It is an established fact that the grade of pork suitable for packing

around the magnificent bays or along the country roads of Victoria without drinking in deep draughts of invigorating air to expand the lungs and purify the blood, to say nothing of the keen delight with which the whiff of ozone or the perfume of flower and tree, the beauty of the landscape, the serene majesty of the far-distant snow-capped mountains and the eternal murmur of the ocean appeal to the senses. It is the business of the Victoria Transfer company to introduce visitors to these native charms, a duty they have performed to the delight of tens of thousands of people during the last thirty years. Their patrons never tire of calling on them, and whilst they are thus contributing to the best advertisement Victoria can have in displaying its matchless attractions, they are finding employment for fifty men and disbursing \$25,000 a year in wages.

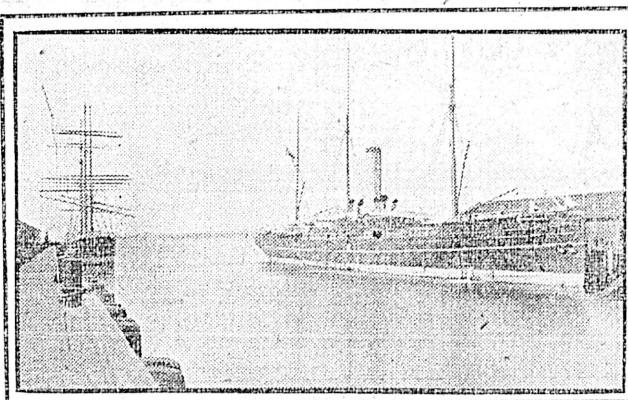
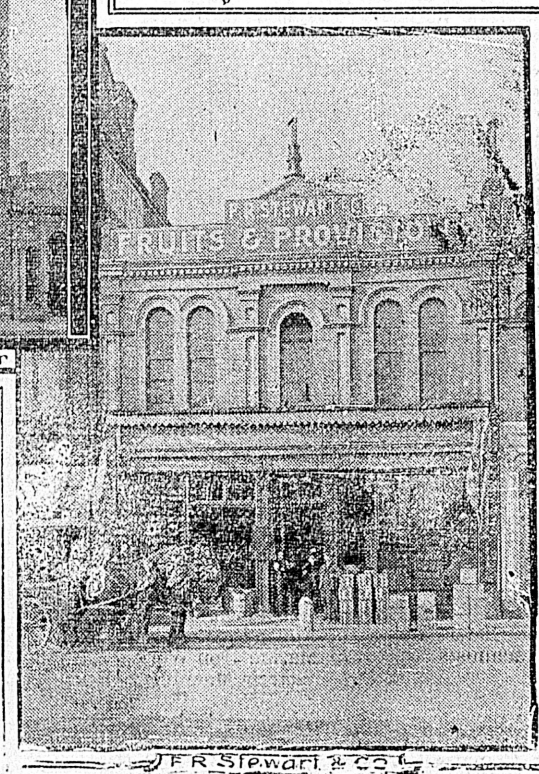
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA RICE MILLS.

THE British Columbia Rice Mills are located in a commodious building on Douglas street, employ four to eight men and pay out \$3,000 a year in wages. The output is five tons a day. Having to compete with a number of small mills operated by Chinese labor, this company has not found it an easy task to hold its own, but Mr. Townsley has stuck manfully to the work and is on the eve of launching out on new lines which will ensure a larger market and increased prosperity. The product of this mill is sold as far east as Winnipeg, with distributing agencies at Calgary and Edmonton.

kind of biscuit it is designed to make; then as it lies on a flat table the cutter discs descend and stamp out say fifty biscuits or crackers at a stroke. A canvas belt carries the material, which is now ready for the oven, to the end of a long table, where a thin wooden "peel" is cleverly pushed underneath, and the fifty biscuits at once turn in the interior of the oven. The biscuits are well and truly baked. Crackers only require ten minutes, being very thin and flaky. Pilot bread, at the other extreme, takes forty minutes. The wheel can be stopped and started instantly by a friction clutch, and a new batch of goods placed on a vacant shelf. Each shelf holds about 300 transferred to the oven. The latter is very interesting, at any rate to a tyro. In a huge chamber, probably twenty feet by twelve, is a revolving wheel almost exactly like the paddle of a steamer, only that it is constructed entirely of steel and the paddles or flat parts are deeper. Each one of these forms a shelf, and as there are ten shelves it will be seen that the capacity of this oven is very considerable. The oven is enclosed with fire brick, has a movable sheet iron front and consumes half a ton of coke a day. Everything about the factory is scrupulously clean and sanitary, and no one need have the slightest suspicion of goods manufactured by Popham Bros. They use Canadian flour wherever practicable, and at the time of this inspection had several carloads in stock from the Armstrong mills in the Okanagan. For the finest grades of confectionery they have to import from Oregon. The latter is much whiter and finer than the former. In this model factory thirty-two pairs of hands are employed and an annual payroll of nearly \$9,000 disbursed.



VICTORIA'S
WHOLESALE
HOUSES



WIRE ROPE
CHAIN, Etc.

AGENTS:
DISTILLERS' CO., Ltd.
JOS. E. SEAGRAM
MELCHERS' DISTILLERY
J. P. WISER & SONS
MENZIES & CO.
Etc., Etc.

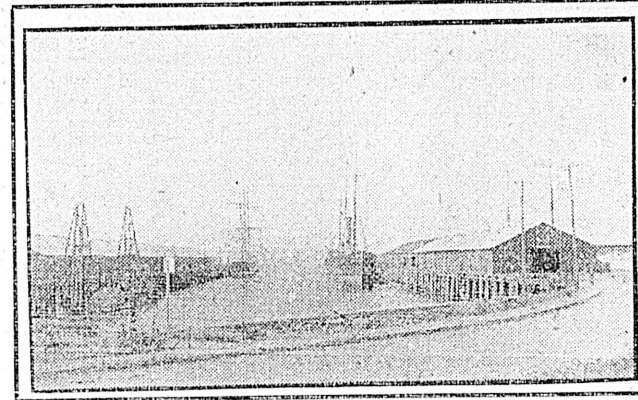
GROCERIES

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.

IMPORTERS
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS
INSURANCE and SHIPPING
GENERAL AGENTS

VICTORIA - - B. C.

WINES and LIQUORS



CEMENT AND
FIRE BRICKS

AGENTS:
KONA COFFEES
GILLARD'S PICKLES and SAUCE
ST. JAMES' TEA
VOONIA TEA
COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.

LIST OF VICTORIA INDUSTRIES

DESCRIPTION	NAME OF FIRM	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.				ANNUAL PAY ROL
		Men	Women	Boys	Total	
Aerated Waters and Syrups	Thorpe & Co.	10	...	...	10	6,000
Awnings	C. Morley	5	...	...	5	3,000
	Smith & Champion	6	3	4	13	7,850
	Jeune Bros.	2	2	1	5	3,700
Automatic Push Button	The Taylor Co., Ltd.	5	...	...	5	4,500
Biscuits and Crackers	Popham Bros.	10	16	6	32	8,400
	M. R. Smith & Co., Ltd.	21	26	5	52	24,500
Boat Builders	T. C. Jones	2	...	...	2	2,000
	John Nickells	2	...	...	2	2,000
	Harris	2	...	...	2	2,000
Baking Powder and Extracts	Henderson Bros.	3	2	1	6	3,500
	Pioneer Coffee Mills	9	...	...	9	6,000
	Terry & Maret	4	...	2	6	2,000
Boots and Shoes	Angus McKeown	21	...	...	21	7,000
Boxes (Paper)	T. N. Hibben & Co.	4	5	4	13	6,000
Bookbinders and Printers	Colonist P. & P. Co., Ltd.	59	3	29	91	65,000
	Victoria Printing Co.	7	3	2	12	8,300
	T. R. Cusack	6	4	2	12	9,000
Brewers	Victoria Phoenix Brewery Co.	30	...	...	30	25,000
	Fairall Bros.	8	...	...	8	5,000
	Silver Spring Brewery Co.	5	...	3	8	2,500
Brickmakers	Baker Bros.	40	...	...	40	12,000
	M. Humber	55	...	...	55	24,000
	J. P. Elford	40	...	...	40	18,000
Candies	A. Bancroft, Langley Street	4	8	...	12	10,000
Cement	Vancouver Portland Cement Co.	160	...	...	160	100,000
Carriages	John Meston	12	...	...	12	8,000
	W. Mable	7	...	...	7	5,500
	T. M. Brayshaw	5	...	5	10	6,000
Chemicals	Victoria Chemical Co.	40	...	...	40	25,000
Cigars	M. Bantley	4	...	1	5	3,500
	H. F. W. Behnsen	14	...	...	14	10,000
	T. F. Gold	5	...	3	8	6,000
	J. Levy & Sons	3	...	1	4	1,800
	Province Cigar Co.	8	2	3	13	10,400
	Schnoter & Sons	4	...	...	4	2,800
Cereals and Milling	Brackman-Ker Milling Co.	31	...	...	31	35,000
Clothing	Turner, Beeton & Co.	2	40	4	46	30,000
	Jno. Piercy & Co.	1	20	1	22	10,000
Contractors	Gribble & Skene	180	...	...	180	150,000
Creameries	Victoria Creamery Co.	6	...	...	6	4,800
Electric Signs and Paper Hanging	The Melrose Co., Ltd.	60	...	...	60	50,000
Electric Supplies	Mellor & Son	11	...	1	12	10,500
Feed	Hinton Electric Co.	12	...	4	16	15,000
Fruit Preserving	Sylvester Feed Co.	7	...	...	7	7,200
	F. R. Stewart & Co.	15	...	...	15	8,500
	Price Preserving Co.	4	...	...	4	2,500
Furniture	Weiler Bros.	59	5	5	69	63,000
Furriers	B. C. Fur Co.	2	8	...	10	5,000
	F. Foster	4	5	...	9	4,500
Galvanized Iron Worker	H. Cooley	4	...	2	6	4,200
Granite and Marble	Alex. Stewart	4	...	...	4	4,500
	J. Mortimer	2	...	...	2	1,200
Garage	Victoria Garage Co.	3	...	...	3	1,600
	Hutcheson Bros.	10	...	3	13	6,450
Harness	R. J. J. J. Co.	11	...	...	11	7,500
	Norris & Sons	12	...	...	12	8,000
	W. Duncan	2	...	...	2	2,350
Iron Founders and Machinists	Albion Stove Works, Ltd.	27	...	3	30	20,000
	Marine Iron Works	40	...	10	50	25,000
	Victoria Machinery Depot	120	...	20	140	90,000
	E. G. Prior, Ltd.	30	5	5	40	23,000
Lime	Raymond & Sons	16	...	...	16	12,000
Machinist	Louis Hafer	6	...	...	6	6,000
M'n'cturing Jewelers	Challoner & Mitchell	20	...	5	25	18,000
Paints, Oils and Soaps	B. C. Paint Co.	30	9	16	55	30,000
	North American Soap Co.	5	...	...	5	3,300
Powder and Dynamite	Giant Powder Co., Ltd.	50	...	...	50	30,000
Pottery	B. C. Pottery Co.	40	...	...	40	25,000
Pickles and Sauces	Brady, Houston & Co.	4	...	2	6	2,000
Publishers and Eng.	The Times Pub. & Ptg. Co.	26	1	40	67	35,000
Rice Milling	B. C. Rice Mills Co.	4	...	...	4	3,000
Smoked Meats	B. Wilson & Co., Ltd.	12	...	...	12	14,000
Showcases	Dickson & Howes	9	...	...	9	9,500
Saw and Planing Mills	J. A. Sayward	151	...	6	157	109,000
	Taylor Mill Co.	65	...	4	69	32,000
	Lemon & Gonnason	60	...	...	60	45,000
	Muirhead & Mann	20	...	...	20	17,000
	Leigh & Son	50	...	...	50	45,000
	Moore & Whittington	13	...	7	20	10,000
Steam Laundry	Victoria Steam Laundry	7	25	...	32	8,350
Salmon Canning	J. H. Todd & Sons	200	...	...	200	52,000
Sealing	Victoria Sealing Co.	550	...	...	550	101,000
Ship Builders	Bullen Bros.	250	...	...	250	175,000
	Turpell & Co.	20	...	...	20	15,000
Transfer	Victoria Transfer Co.	50	...	...	50	25,000
Whaling	Pacific Whaling Co.	10	...	...	10	5,000

LENZ & LEISER

LIMITED.

WE MANUFACTURE THE POPULAR

WINNER BRAND

-OF-

Shirts, Overalls, Etc.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS,

GENT'S FURNISHINGS,

CLOTHING, Etc., Etc.

Write for our prices before placing orders.

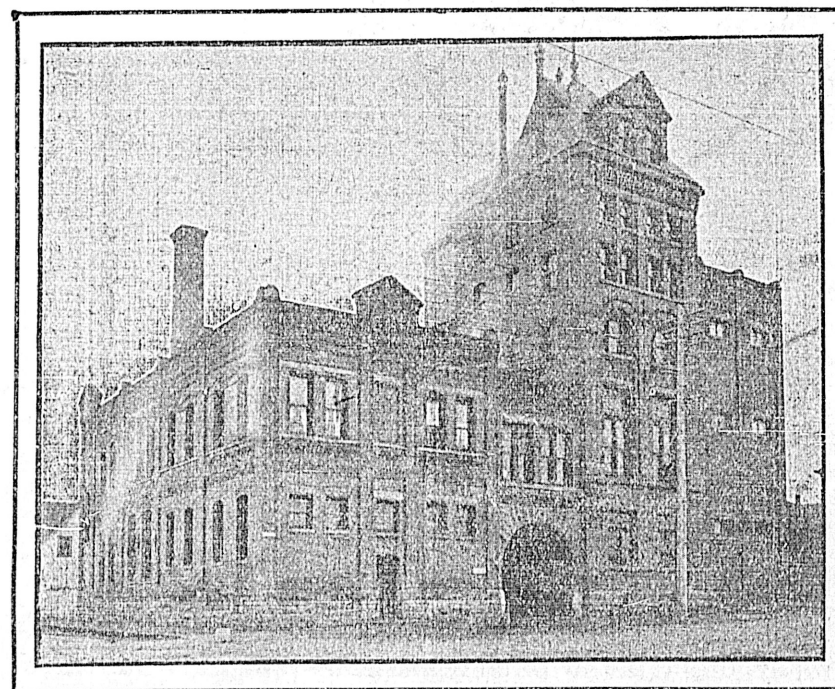
LENZ & LEISER, Ltd.

No. 9-11 Yates St. - Victoria, B. C.

The
Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Co.

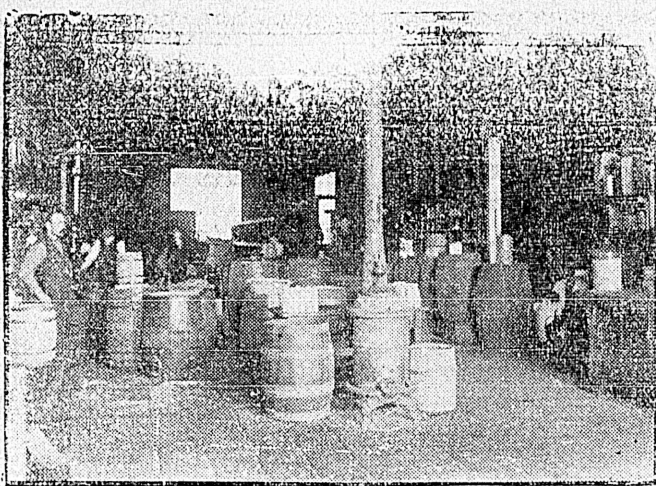
Limited Liability

VICTORIA, - B. C.

Export
Lager,
Pilsener
AND
Phoenix
Lager.Light
Ales
AND
XXX
Stout.

Dixie H. Ross & Co's Model Grocery.

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Brewery
in Western Canada.



The Brady-Houston Packing Co's Plant.

THE BRADY-HOUSTON PACKING COMPANY.

AT 131, 133 and 135 Johnson street are the work of the Brady-Houston Packing company. Established in 1885, this firm has for twenty years turned out a brand of pickles, sauces and syrups that has established their reputation as one of the most reliable firms in the province, as attested by the steady increase in the demand for their goods. At the present time they employ six pairs of hands continuously, and during this year their product has increased 25 per cent. over last. The line of goods which they prepare and place on the market includes Worcestershire sauce, pickles, horseradish, curry powder, malt, wine and cider vinegars, tomato ketchup, flavoring extracts, fruit syrups, Madras chutney, salad oil, ciders, etc.

The firm also acts as coast agents for the Wilson, Lytle, Badgeron Co., Ltd., of Toronto, the owners of the largest vinegar works in America. Their goods are manufactured under government supervision and are absolutely pure. The Brady-Houston company procure all their raw material from the market gardens and farms of Victoria and the island. They pay out in wages about \$3,000 a year.



B. C. Fur Co's Show Room.

THE B. C. FUR COMPANY.

FOR six years the above company has been established in a good position on Government street, where a first-class selection

of furs, rugs and heads may be seen on application. The B. C. Fur Company buys its seal skins from the Indians, forwards them to London to be dyed, and receives them back again, so that it is able to place the very best article on the market at a reasonable figure. All kinds of cleaning, dressing and curing are done on the premises, together with taxidermy. At the Dominion Fair, held in 1905, at New Westminster, the gold medal for the best selection and finest display of furs and taxidermy was presented to this enterprising firm. In their show rooms on Government street is to be seen a fine range of heads of elk, moose, caribou and sheep, bearskins and panther rugs, stuffed birds and dressed furs of every variety.

JAMES LEIGH & SONS.

THE firm of James Leigh & Sons has been established 17 years and has done a steady and improving business during the whole of that time. The works are situated on Pleasant street with a water frontage on the Gorge. The equipment is modern and well adapted to the extensive business conducted by the

BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LIMITED.

THE Brackman-Ker Milling Co. is one of the best known firms in B. C., and evidences of their energy and enterprise are to be met with at every turn, both in this Province and in the fast advancing new province of Alberta.

In British Columbia, with the head office at Victoria, their branches extend to Vancouver, New Westminster, Nelson and Rossland, owning their own premises in these different places.

In Alberta, they have very large interests, having elevators at all the principle points along the Calgary & Edmonton line, with a large mill at Strathcona, and another large mill in the course of construction at Calgary, all of which are under the general management of Mr. D. R. Ker, who is so well known to the people of this province that any comment as to his personality is unnecessary.

In Victoria, the mill is situated at the Outer wharf to ensure cheap water transportation. A Colonial representative visited these mills the other day, and could come to but one conclusion—that the mill was equipped with the most up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of the standard brands bearing the mark B & K.

To give a small idea of the capacity of the mills, we might say that no less than 50 machines are installed for manufacturing the different cereals as turned out by this firm, and which are to be found on every well appointed breakfast table in B. C.

The wharf warehouses have also the most improved facilities for the expeditious handling of grain, which arrive by boat in sacks, and being dumped into a hopper on the wharf, is conveyed to any portion of the mill which is desired, by especially constructed conveyors. And so it is, that the grain, whether it be oats, wheat, rye, barley, etc., is never handled at all but the once, until it is packed ready for consumption in the various packages which are placed before the public.

These packages consist mainly of cotton bags, neatly branded. Cartons made and lithographed in Victoria, and neat, clean wooden boxes also manufactured in Victoria which contain the different sized smaller packages eventually finding their way to the consumer. By the time one of these packages reaches tradesman's hands, it has passed through at least 20 different processes, each of which advances the grain from its original condition to the perfected food, such as the beautiful flakes of oats and wheat which form the staple breakfast food of more than half the people in the province.

The whole machinery of this extensive plant is operated by a 120 h. p. Wheelock engine, electricity not being used for the reason that the different processes through which the grain must of necessity pass, require steam at a high pressure to partially cook them, such as rolled oats, wheat flakes, etc., and in the case of Nemo to thoroughly cook before they are placed on the market.

The list of cereals, etc., manufactured by this firm comprise in part, Rolled Oats, Wheat Flakes, Corn Meal, Rye Flour, Graham Flour, Whole Wheat Flour, Split Peas, Pearl Barley, etc., and the afore mentioned Nemo, for the manufacture of which a separate plant had to be erected, for the method of treatment of this celebrated food is entirely different from that employed on the other ordinary cereals.

All the material used by this firm is the finest selected grain that can be obtained, and in the manufacture of Nemo it will give the reader some idea of the many processes it has to go through, when it is mentioned that the wheat is first pearled to remove the husk or bran, then steamed for a period, after which it is passed through rolls reducing the grain to an exceedingly thin flake from which point it is conveyed to the oven and here receives, during the baking process, that treatment which makes it the breakfast gem, "Cooked ready to eat."

Besides the manufacture of all these different cereals, the company do a large business in all sorts of chopped and mixed feeds, hay, grain, and all classes of mill feed, and handle large quantities of flour, and field seeds, and this year obtained the agency for the whole of British Columbia for the celebrated seeds of Messrs. Sutton & Sons, Reading, England.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

DICKSON & HOWES, manufacturers of show cases, furniture and store fittings, have their factory at 131 and 135 Johnson street. This firm has a well-earned reputation for high-class work, not only in Victoria, but throughout the Island and Mainland. Their factory is equipped with a modern wood working machinery plant and appliances. Of recent date Dickson & Howes have paid particular attention to the manufacture of furniture from special designs, and have been successful in securing several good contracts from both local and Vancouver architects in this line. The firm employ nine men and pay out \$9,500 in wages per annum.

GALVANIZED IRON WORKS.

AT 30 Kingston street is the workshop of Henry Cooley, who manufactures all kinds of galvanized iron work, cornices and heaters. Mr. Cooley employs six hands and has a payroll of \$4,800 per annum. The present era of building activity, in which he shares to a very large extent, has necessitated enlargements in his plant, which promises in the near future to need the services of more skilled mechanics as the business continues to expand.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
SUTTON'S
FLOWER AND
VEGETABLE
SEEDS

SOLE AGENTS FOR
MYER'S
ROYAL HORSE, CATTLE
AND POULTRY
SPICE

B & K
OAT
MEALB & K
RYE
FLOURB & K
BUCK
WHEAT
FLOURB & K
GRAHAM
FLOURB & K
CHICK
FOOD
THE POULTRY
KEEPERS' FRIEND**NEMO**THE QUEEN OF
BREAKFAST FOODSB & K
WHEAT
FLAKESB & K
ROLLED
OATS

A PYRAMID OF PROGRESS
FROM THE
NATIONAL MILLS
BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LTD.

HALL & WALKER

VICTORIA AGENTS

The Wellington Collieries Coal

The Favorite Household Fuel

The Comox Anthracite Coal

For Ranges, Furnaces and Heaters

Blacksmith and Nut Coal Specially Prepared

In Quantities to Suit and Weight Guaranteed

Telephone 83. 100 Government St.**THE B. WILSON CO., Ltd.**

PROVISION MERCHANTS, Etc.

Packers of the Celebrated

B.C.

BRAND

HAMS AND BACON

The result of years of experience, combined with exceptional carefulness, enables us to produce an article that cannot be surpassed by any other brand on the market.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS

Victoria's Sealing Industry

ONE of the industries centred in Victoria which has made the city known throughout the world is the pelagic sealing industry. Fleets of schooners of from 60 to 90 tons, with crews larger than big ocean steamers, are sent twice a year from this port in pursuit of the valuable fur-bearing seals. Aforetime the life of the sealer was an adventurous one; now it is more or less prosaic. It is a profitable industry, though, and brings yearly many thousands of dollars to Victoria; last year the catch of the fleet was sold in London for \$350,000, and the Victoria Sealing Company, which owns the majority of the schooners of the fleet, all except three, paid a dividend of 20 per cent. The pelts have of late years been bringing large prices, having more than doubled in value since the schooners began following the herds; in fact, the price has almost been trebled. At one time there were sealing schooners sailing from Seattle and San Francisco as well as from Victoria, but in 1892 the United States Congress passed a measure which made pelagic sealing unlawful, and the industry flourished again at Victoria, then the only port from which sealing vessels were despatched on this side of the Pacific. Victoria's sealing industry grew from that time until today it is the largest in the world. Japanese ports come next, with a fleet sailing to the Sea of Japan and the Komandorski islands, and, of late years, a fleet, mostly owned by Victoria sealers, has been despatched from Halifax to sealing grounds in the South Atlantic, off Cape Horn, and in the South Shetland, where, far into the Antarctic the most valuable of all seal pelts are taken. Since the passage of the United States legislation, aimed to protect the monopoly of the lessees of the Pribyloff islands, restrictions have been made by treaty with Great Britain, which, sad to relate, has at times sacrificed the rights and interests of the sealers for

Imperial reasons. A limit of a sixty-mile radius has been prescribed about the rookeries on the Pribyloff islands, and the pelagic sealers are permitted to use spears only, instead of shot guns and rifles as aforetime, in the pursuit of the seals. Efforts were made by the United States government to close the Behring Sea entirely to the sealers, but without effect. Regulations were made limiting the hunting seasons, that, on the coast and in the North Pacific, where firearms are still permitted to be used, being brought to a close on the last day of April, and the Behring Sea season does not commence until the beginning of August.

The method of pelagic sealing is to hunt the seals on the face of the waters from boats and canoes. The schooners carry complements of from 21 to 30 men, divided into boat's crew with one hunter, a boat-puller and boat-steerer to each boat, they being engaged at pro rata lays, or shares, usually at a given price per skin. From Victoria, if the schooner has shipped a full complement of white hunters, the vessels start seaward, with eight or ten boats lashed on deck and provisions and outfit for a nine months' cruise, often extending from Southern California waters to Alaska, across to the former Russian rookeries off the Kamchatkan peninsula and into the Sea of Japan or the Okhotsch Sea; if the schooner is carrying an Indian crew (such a vessel is generally known among sealers as a "Siwash schooner") she proceeds from Victoria to one or other of the villages of Vancouver Island to ship a crew of from 18 to 24 Indian hunters, with from 7 to 14 canoes, and thence starts seaward, following the herds off the coast of British Columbia and the United States territory abutting on the North Pacific until the end of the spring season at the end of April, when the schooners with Indian crews return to land their catches. A second start is made in June or July from Victoria to the west coast of Vancouver Island, and thence north to Behring Sea, where the schooner's complement engage in hunting with spears until September, when,

with the "lowering" weather ended the schooner returns to escape the raking gales of autumn.

The schooners cruise until seals are sighted, and then with creek of blocks the boats and canoes are hoisted over-side, their complements clamber on board armed for the chase, and provisioned for a day with water and biscuits. On a calm day following a gale the sea is littered with sleeping seals calmly sleeping on the long-lipped waves. The boats sail down the wind and take up a position so that, if possible, each is just within sight of the other. The schooner will sail to leeward of the line of boats and take up her station to wait the home-coming at the end of the day with the boats laden with pelts and slippery with blood of the carcasses thrown overboard, leaving stains on the thwarts. The boats are rowed and canoes paddled silently as possible, for the seals are quick to take fright, and the hunters creep up on the sleeping fur-bearers. If hunting outside the Behring Sea, where firearms are permitted, the queries of the hunters can be killed from a greater distance than with a spear, which necessitates the hunters creeping close, ready to cast their spears the instant they detect a waking movement, which would be quickly followed by a dive out of reach.

The dangers which threaten the sealers can easily be imagined. Fog, sudden storms blowing the crews far from the schooners, squalls which capsize even the staunchest of sealing boats, are among the dangers, and the sealers have need of their great hardihood. Many stories are written in the history of pelagic sealing of lost boats, of boat's crew that drifted about the face of the ocean starving for days until, more dead than alive, they were picked up by a strange vessel or found their way to the coast, famished and suffering from the terrible privations. Such boat's crews have never been heard of. It requires little imagination to picture the sufferings of those who were in them. There is no longer the danger of past years of fierce fights with rival schooner, of the bullets of guards of far away rookeries who came upon raiders in the grey fog. Kipling has immortalized one of these fights of rival schooners in his "Rhyme of the Three Sealers," the poetic narrative of what befel when the schooners from Yokohama sought to worst the other in the effort to fish seal pelts of the Russians from Lobben island, a small isle off the Saghalien coast, in the Okhotsch Sea, at the other side of the Pacific. Jack London has told a veracious tale of an American sealer that went in bygone days from the Golden Gate to fish seals. Even the prosaic governmental reports are replete with tales of romance and adventure, of seized schooners running away with the prize crews aboard them, of fights with pursuing revenue cutters of raids in the dark nights of Lukanmoo's beaches, and shots fired ricocheting from the rocks at runaway raiders who were found by the Aleut guards of the Pribyloffs looting the protected skins. Of later days these dangers have been lessened, but

the primeval battle of manking with the fiercer elements can never be lessened, and the dangers of the sea are no less today than when the first schooners went to Behring Sea, daring seizure of the revenue cutters of the United States government, which paid an indemnity of \$25,000 some years ago to the sealers for the illegal seizures then made.

Pelagic sealing is no new thing. From the earliest days before the white man came, the Indians hunted fur seals, spearing the stragglers from the migrant herds that came within reach of their off-shore canoes. It was the late Capt. William Spring who was the pioneer of sealing at sea. Noting the catches made by the Indians, Capt. Spring, then a trader on the west coast of Vancouver Island, built a sealing schooner, and was later followed by Capt. Warren and others, who entered the business. In 1872 there were half a dozen sealing schooners sailing from Victoria with Indian crews, killing the seals off shore. The industry increased quickly, the Alaska Commercial Company adding a fleet of schooners from United States ports on the Pacific, and the range of the sealing grounds were increased year by year, the fleet going down to meet the migrating herds from Behring Sea—the sealers soon learned the movements of the seal herds—and followed the seals northward when they returned to Behring Sea. It is well known that the seals only use the hauling grounds on the Behring Sea in the summer months, and in November again leave Behring Sea to migrate southward to the warmer waters in the vicinity of Southern California, often further south. The return northward occupies from January to May.

The entry of sealing vessels into Behring Sea dates from 1883, when the sealing schooner City of San Diego went from Victoria and secured 2,000 seals in the northern waters. In 1885 firearms were first used, and white hunters took their place in the industry. These hunters were men of ample means when they returned from their cruises, for the pay of the trade was bountiful. In 1890 there were 29 vessels engaged in sealing from Victoria, which were valued—for purposes of the United States case at the Paris tribunal—at \$265,385, the value per ton being placed at \$121.54, which the United States counsel argued was excessive. In 1891 the fleet numbered 49, whose value is given as \$452,150. There were then 678 white men and 439 Indians engaged in that year. At the same time the United States fleets were then large, the combined fleets of Victoria and United States ports numbering as many as 122 vessels in 1892. Although this was the largest fleet of any year it was not in that season, but in 1894 that the largest pelagic catches were made. The fleet of schooners from all ports, Canadian and the United States, numbered 95 in that year, and the catch amounted to 140,000 skins.

Some sigh to have their dreams come true,

I cherish no such habit.
If dreams come true, 'twixt me and you,
I'd never eat Welsh rabbit.

—Washington Star.

The Summer Girl—What do you keep this pencil for?

Mr. Would Be—Oh, ah! That's to write my cheques with.

Summer Girl—Oh, then you're a waiter.—Scraps.

The Pacific Whaling Co.

THIS is a new industry started last year. The Pacific Whaling Company has expended \$116,000 in establishing and equipping a station at Sechart, on the west coast. At present only one vessel is in commission, but two other stations are planned, with a steamer stationed at each. One station will be at Esperanza Inlet, the other in Fitzhugh Sound.

Capt. Sprott Balcom is the pioneer of steam whaling in British Columbia waters. Before he organized the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, of Victoria, B. C., he built the steam whaler Orion at Christiansa, Norway, and founded the whaling station at Sechart, in Barkley Sound, Vancouver Island, only the Indians of the coast hunted the many whales which were off the island coast, and many a potlatch was held as an adjunct to feasts of whale meat after a carcass was towed ashore by flotillas of canoes. Capt. Balcom was the first British Columbian to embark in steam whaling and introduce modern methods into the romantic business, which in previous years was confined to vessels making long voyages in the South Seas and the Arctic, with principal headquarters at New Bedford, Mass., and San Francisco, Cal. These fleets go in search of the more valuable bone whales and the less valuable fin back and sulphur bottom was not thought as desirable. In Norway and Japan, where Norwegians combined with Japanese to develop the coast whaling of Korea and Saghalien, the whaling industry was revolutionized, small steam whalers being used with convenient coast stations, at which the whales were quickly converted into merchantable products, and with the success of these companies to encourage them, promoters established companies for coast whaling at Newfoundland and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Dr. Rismuller, one of the foremost of the men interested in the Eastern Canadian companies, investigated the business in a scientific manner, with the result that he invented patent processes which made the coast whaling stations an exceedingly profitable enterprise.

Capt. Balcom was the first to consider the possibilities of the business on the Pacific coast, and he also saw the advantage of installing the inventions of Dr. Rismuller, who is one of those interested in the business of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company at Sechart. The Victoria company has the sole rights for coast whaling in British Columbia, and Mr. Kildall of Minneapolis is stated to have secured the rights for the Southeastern Alaska coast, where he proposes to establish a business similar to that of the Victoria company. A San Francisco firm is reported to have secured a concession for the Washington and Oregon coasts and will also establish a station.

Capt. Rupert Balcom, brother of Capt. Sprott Balcom, was despatched to Christiansa when the establishment of the British Columbia whaling industry

was decided upon, and he superintended the building of the steamer Orion, which he brought to Victoria when completed, and on arrival turned her over to her present master, Capt. Nels Nelson, who has had considerable experience in coast whaling from Norwegian ports. The Orion is a trim little vessel, with a harpoon and at her bow and big winches like those of a 6,000-ton freighter. She is a copy of several hundred similar craft that Norwegian shipyards have built for the whaling industry. Before the arrival of the vessel, Sechart in Barkley Sound had been selected as the station from which the vessel would be operated. It is an ideal location and most convenient to Victoria. The necessary buildings were erected, boilers and vats set in place, drying and other machinery emplaced and a slip like that of a marine ways was made, where the mammals brought in by the whalers could be hauled up to be carved and rendered into marketable goods of various kinds.

On September 1st, 1905, the Sechart station started operations, but the drying station was not what the makers had claimed, for in the first place some drying machinery was used which was bought in New York instead of Dr. Rismuller's patent machinery. Dr. Rismuller was summoned then and he soon rearranged the drier, and his process was installed throughout. The process is the best in use in the world today, in fact, it is almost indispensable. From the commencement of work the station has been busy constantly.

The Orion's day's work at sea is an interesting one. The little steamer is equipped forward, fixed to a platform extending over the bow a harpoon gun, which is a formidable affair. This gun is the invention of an expert Norwegian whaler named Foyen. It is a short muzzle-loading gun worked horizontally in a semi-circle, although the barrel can be readily raised or depressed if necessary. It has an effective command of a large area in front of the steamer. The harpoon with a bomb at its point is fixed more or less tightly into the muzzle, after the necessary powder charge has been placed in the gun. The harpoon is a big weapon, an iron bolt, six feet long, with head, body and tail. The head is a conical projectile, the bomb, imbedded in which is a fuse which explodes the shell within two seconds of the time it strikes the whale, burying itself in the oily flesh. There are four stout arms or bars fastened like a bundle of sticks which open at right angles when the harpoon is made taut by the tension. To the tail a fine Manila line is made fast, a plant five-inch line which has been carefully tested.

As on the old-time whaler the look-out stands in a crow's nest high on the foremast, and the whale, blowing water or tumbling about playfully is seen first by him. His cry is the signal for a quicker burst of speed—the Orion can make twelve knots—and the whaler is steamed to within ninety feet of the quarry, this distance being the effective range of the harpoon gun. A trigger contrivance is used to fire the gun, and the head whaler stands on the platform

with his gun sighted in readiness for the psychological moment. A flash, a boom of sound, and the harpoon speeds to strike the whale, dragging behind it the line which runs easily from the hawse piping leading to the rope collars below decks. The bomb explodes with a dull sound, and the shock of the impact having set in motion the time fuse, and the thin spun yarn which held the bars in place has been broken, causing these to spread at right angles from the body of the harpoon, fastening the prongs surely in the flesh of the victim. Often the exploding bomb kills the whale, but often, too, the bomb no more than infuriates the big mammal, and there is a lashing of the water and plunging jerks, as though to break the rope. The line has, however, been caught over the drum of the big steam winch, which has a powerful clutch, and with the machinery at his control the whaler is able to play his big catch as a trout fisher plays the small fish on his line.

When the struggles of the whale have ceased the whalers bore a hole and pump air with their engine into the carcass to keep it afloat for the voyage home. The catch is then taken in tow. On some occasions the whalers turn the whale adrift and proceed after others, the Orion on some occasions returning to port with two mammals in tow. On arrival at the station the Orion runs the whales alongside the station wharf, and the tackle of the runway is made fast. There are huge logging chains and a big winch, such as one would expect to see to haul schooners on to the slip. The chains are made fast and the whale is hauled up on the slip, where the flensing is done. In flensing the carcass of a whale the workmen strip off the outer coating of blubber with long-handled knives, the handles of which resemble cutlasses, and great strips of meat are torn off, and these are cut smaller and fed to a mincer from which they are carried to the steam tanks which extract the oil. The remaining material is ground up and put through the dryer, being converted into a guano that is an excellent fertilizer.

The Pacific Steam Whaling Company exports large shipments of whale oil and fertilizer. Glasgow is the market for considerable of the whale oil and Japan is a big customer for the fertilizer. Recently some trial shipments of whale meat were made to Japan. The whale meat is tinned in some parts of Norway. That a steak cut from behind the eye of a young finback is juicy and palatable some of the workmen will testify. For years whale meat has been a delicacy of the coast Indians, and a favorite dish of potlatches. The Japanese are also fond of the whale meat. Peary on his last voyage to the Arctic took a supply amongst the provisions of the steamer Windward.

Of course, there isn't anything like the same amount of romance to the British Columbia whaling industry as that of the long-cruising whalers which go to get frozen in the Arctic or drift lazily in tropical seas; but there is considerable more money, and those interested in the business naturally prefer this to the romance.

MARINE IRON WORKS

ANDREW GRAY, Proprietor

ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS and BOILER MAKERS

GENERAL SUPPLIES

REPAIRS EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH

Works: PEMBROKE STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Works Telephone 681

Residence Telephone 100

GROCERIES

..WINES..



WHOLESALE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS

Hudson's Bay Hungarian Flour

Manufacturers of....

Mills at WINNIPEG, PRINCE ALBERT and VERMILLION

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Saunders's House of Lords

Scotch

Trade O. B. Mark

Whiskies

Dewar's.

Watson's.

Schlitz Milwaukee Beer

TETLEY'S Celebrated TEAS.

MacLAREN'S Imperial CHEESE.

Steamship Service in B. C.—The Hudson's Bay Company operate the steamers "Mount Royal" and "Hazelton" on the Skeena and Stikine Rivers. Close connection at Port Essington and Wrangel, with Skagway service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Private Educational Establishments

By L. McLeod Gould.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Boys			
Schools—	Pupils.	T'ch'rs.	
Collegiate	48	3	
Corrig College	20	2	
Rev. Bolton's	19	2	
St. Louis	65	5	
Mixed			
Mrs. Blakelock's	37	3	
Miss Carr's	33	3	
Stanley Avenue	24	2	
Girls			
St. Ann's Convent	150	14	
St. Ann's Kindergarten ..	45	2	
	441	36	

IN addition to her many fine public schools, Victoria is exceptionally well provided with private schools, where both boarders and day pupils are given a first-class education. The peculiar advantages which Victoria the "city of homes" possesses as an educational centre are proved by the number of boys who are sent from other parts of the Dominion to these schools. The magnificent climate, the Old Country intellectual atmosphere, the unlimited scope which is provided by nature for healthy rambles in the country, the pure sea air, all combine

drawn from every quarter of Canada, and from the United States.

The Collegiate School.

Of the boys' schools founded on these lines the largest is the Collegiate school, situated at "The Laurels," on Belcher street. Here Mr. J. W. Laing, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, an educationalist of thirty years' standing, has established a flourishing and prosperous boys' boarding school, having removed to these new quarters from Angela college since March, 1903. The present number of boarders has reached the high standard of 30, and these come from as far a field as Edmonton, Alberta, and Dawson, Y.T. For the better accommodation of the boarders, the main building of "The Laurels," spacious as it is, has been extended by the addition of a large indoor recreation room and two dormitories, while two acres of playing field bordering on the school property were acquired a year ago.

In addition to the boarders there are 22 day boys who share in the school work and sports in every particular, as do the boarders. Boys are received in the Collegiate school from the age of eight upwards, and are prepared for the universities in England and Canada, the Royal Navy, the English public schools, the R.M.C., Kingston, banks, and commerce. Recent successes include naval and military cadetships in England and the Royal Military college, Kingston, an

with their rivals, the utmost attention is paid to drill and gymnastics. Mr. Laing is a firm believer in the old adage: "A healthy mind is a healthy body," and having himself been president for three years of the Oxford university athletic club and gained his varsity blue by winning the mile and two mile races against Cambridge, the two being won on the same day, he is in a position to inculcate into the rising generation the value of athletics as to taking their share with mental attainments. In consequence he employs on his staff masters who, in addition to their intellectual capacity, are thorough exponents of all branches of athletics, and take a personal interest in extending the range of the boys' games.

It is worthy of note that one pupil who was prominent in games during his residence at the school, at the last examination for entrance into the Royal Military college, at Kingston, passed second in Latin and third in French of the thirty-two candidates from the Dominion.

The private grounds of "The Laurels," three acres in extent, are beautifully laid out and are second to none in Victoria, while the main building is fitted up, both in the boys' part and in the private portion, in the most up-to-date style.

Corrig College.

Another of these schools is Corrig College, which has the pick of any situation in Victoria for this particular pur-

ally develops; a fine gymnasium is attached to the school and here the boys have every opportunity to grow up strong and healthy, with well developed frames. Mr. Church himself, is an Old Country university man, and took high honors both at Edinburgh and Durham; he was then appointed headmaster of Middlesborough Grammar school, whence he came to British Columbia, where he has been residing for nearly twenty years. Although Corrig college has such splendid advantages in being situated outside of the town, and on the flank of Beacon Hill, it is by no means cut off from easy communication with the shopping portion of Victoria, as the street cars run right up to the front door.

Mr. Bolton's School.

At the other end of the city from Corrig College, close to the beautiful district of Oak Bay, is the school kept by the Rev. W. W. Bolton, who has been connected with scholastic life in the island for nearly twenty years. Mr. Bolton has been established in Belcher Avenue since 1888, where he has also been fortunate enough to be in a position to have to refuse boys, owing to want of room. This is a school where there are always more applicants for vacancies than there are vacancies. At present there are five boarders and fifteen day boys who are instructed by Mr. Bolton and one assistant. Boys are received between the ages of 7 and 14, and for the most part pass on into English public schools, though many go to the High school. But apart from the ordinary school routine, Mr. Bolton has many private pupils whom he prepares for all other examinations. Perhaps in no place in Canada is more attention paid to the physical training of the boys. Mr. Bolton is an ardent athlete himself and firmly believes that the best way to bring boys out as manly men is to encourage them to live healthy lives out of doors, when not engaged in their school duties. He is therefore to be seen with them at all times during play hours, on the golf links or on the shore, engaging in their pursuits and teaching them how to play as well as how to work. Mr. Bolton is a graduate from Cambridge, where he represented the light blues in the Inter-varsity sports in 1878-79; in the latter year he won the half-mile amateur championship of England. He has played football for Blackheath and other well known teams, and it is not to be wondered at therefore that he is the president of nearly every athletic body in the district.

St. Louis School.

Next in order for boys' schools of this class is that known as St. Louis school, on Pandora street. This school, which claims to be the first established school in the city of Victoria, is under the direct patronage and supervision of Archbishop Orth, and in fact is more often called Archbishop Orth's school than anything else. The pupils here, who number sixty-five, are all day boys, and as regards age are on a level with the public schools of the city. The majority of them on leaving, enter the High school, but there is a substantial portion who continue their studies at St. Louis, where there is ample provision for them being well instructed in modern languages and in all the branches of higher mathematics. Although St. Louis must be classed as a private school, so that it is not under

the public direction of the school board, yet it differs from the ordinary private school in the fact that with a few exceptions the tuition is given free of charge. Some parents who are willing and able to pay, do provide for their sons' education there, but this is entirely voluntary. The building is large and commodious, and stands in the centre of an open playground which allows of two extensive playgrounds on each side.

St. Ann's Academy.

The largest of the girls' schools in Victoria is St. Ann's academy, where there are 150 pupils, of whom fifty are boarders. A staff of fourteen teachers of the Sisters of St. Ann is kept to superintend the studies and recreations of the girls. The convent was first built as early as 1858, but even before this the sisters had begun their good work, and were engaged in teaching before the city was founded. In 1886 additions were made to the original building, and the result is a fine structure, standing in ample grounds, with

ers is to be seen in the numerous pictures which decorate the passages and the classrooms. The chapel, which was the first cathedral chapel erected in the island, is beautifully adorned with pictures which represent the handwork of the inmates. This same chapel is one of the most finely furnished places of worship to be found in the province. The convent possesses a private kiln for the manufacture of chinaware, which is painted by the pupils. Music in all its branches is studied, there being no less than seven pianos in the building. For recreation there is a fine tennis court and a court for basketball, while two indoor recreation rooms furnish all the space for games on a rainy day. St. Ann's convent is entirely self-supporting, and in addition helps to maintain two orphanages.

St. Ann's Kindergarten.

In conjunction with the convent is St. Ann's Primary and Kindergarten school, on Blanchard street. Here tiny

physical culture is taught, as well as sewing and elocution.

Miss Carr's School.

In a pretty house bordering on Beacon Hill, and close to the most beautiful part of the park, Miss Carr carries on a school at 46 Carr street. Miss Carr, as the result of ten years' experience, has now thirty-three day pupils, which is as many as she can manage to take, varying in age from 6 to 10. Two assistant teachers are required here to give the children the individual care which is so essential at that age.

Queen's Academy.

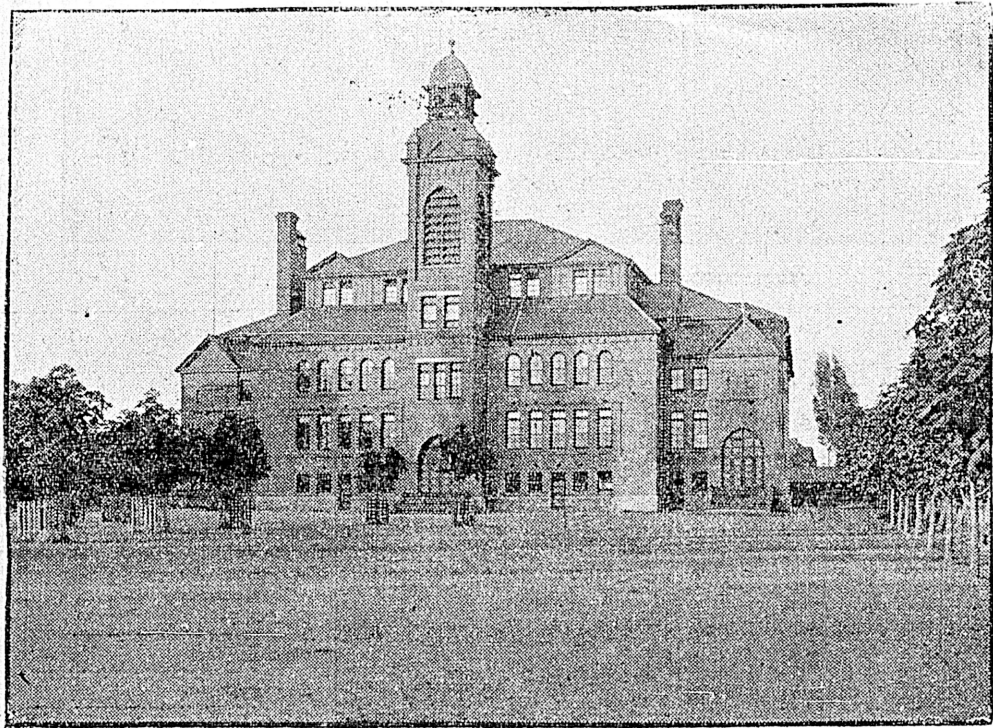
There is a large girls' school situated at the corner of Henry street and Rock Bay avenue. This is Queen's academy, which is conducted by Dr. Pope, with the assistance of his daughter. Dr. Pope, who holds the degrees of B. A. and LL. D. from Queen's university, Kingston, was for fifteen years superintendent of education in the province, and has resided in Victoria for thirty years. Girls of all ages are taken as day scholars, but the average age of the school is about 11. All branches of study are taught at Queen's academy, and the doctor makes a specialty of a business education for those who require it, teaching them bookkeeping and business correspondence. Some remain at the academy to "finish," but the majority proceed to the High school. The house stands in extensive grounds, where there is a good tennis court for the use of the elder girls; behind the house are two open plots of ground which furnish plenty of room for games of all kinds, and surrounding them is a most delightful shrubbery which effectually ensures the privacy of the grounds. The pupils are carefully instructed in physical culture by a competent teacher who visits the school regularly for this purpose.

Stanley Avenue School.

To accommodate families residing on Cadboro Bay road the Stanley Avenue school was first opened seven years ago. It is now under the control of Miss Sehl, who employs one assistant to teach the kindergarten section of her school of twenty-four. Both boys and girls are taken here from the age of 3 to 12, though in special cases, where it is so desired, Miss Sehl will keep pupils until a later age. As may be inferred, the training is of an elementary character, the younger children leaving the kindergarten at the age of 6 to enter the primary school. At the Stanley Avenue school, as at almost all the other schools in Victoria, a special feature is made of physical culture, which in this case is taught by Miss Sehl herself. Singing is taught, and arrangements can be made whereby music in its other branches can be taken without interfering with the school routine. The girls are also carefully instructed in the art of sewing. Miss Sehl's pupils on leaving, for the most part go, the boys to the Rev. W. W. Bolton and the girls to the public schools.

Victoria Day School.

In the same district Mrs. Blakelock has a school of thirty-seven, with three teachers. This is known as the Victoria Day school, and admits boys under 8 years, while the girls are allowed to remain until 18, or occasionally longer. The boys continue their studies at the public schools, but the



The North Ward School.

to make Victoria the natural home of the boarding school in western Canada. Where else could be found a more ideal playing field than the slopes of Beacon Hill, exposed to the sea breezes as it is, with all the beauty of the park behind it? What other town can offer such charming walks for boys or girls as can be found in whatever direction they turn? It is in consequence of all these natural gifts that men and women have been induced to open schools on their own account, trusting that parents who give in more rigorous climes will not neglect the opportunity thus offered of sending their sons and daughters away to a place where they will get a careful instruction in every branch of learning desired, and receive a home during the period of separation. Nor has this confidence been misplaced. There are, as will be seen, many schools whose numbers are perpetually kept up to the fullest capacity, and whose members are

open scholarship at Trinity university, Toronto, commissions in the Imperial army service corps and Indian army, and first class honors in degrees at the universities of McGill and Toronto.

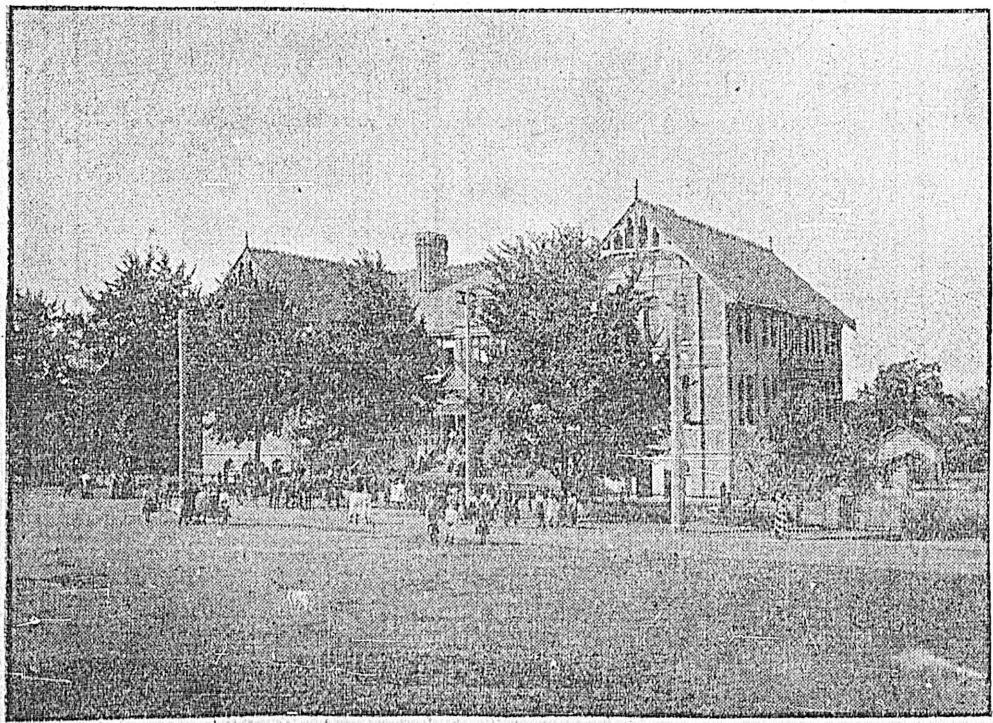
The number of passes from this school into McGill and other institutions by boys who have achieved honors is a matter for much congratulation on the part of the head master.

Mr. Laing is assisted by a capable staff of university men who reside on the premises, and take their share in the supervision of the boarders in addition to the school work. There is a school cadet corps, gazetted at Ottawa No. 108, which is drilled regularly twice a week by a sergeant of the Canadian artillery who visits the school for that purpose, while an expert gymnastic instructor takes charge of them once a week for gymnastics and exercises in physical culture in the school gymnasium.

In addition to the ordinary games of cricket and football, in which the Collegiate boys have always held their own

pose, seeing that the building is erected right on the heath of Beacon Hill, which offers itself as a huge natural playing field to the boys, being also within 100 yards of the sea shore. No place could be found more healthy, or more suited to the requirements of a school for small boys.

Mr. J. W. Church, the head master has been established at Corrig College for over 16 years, and has no difficulty in keeping his numbers up to their limit, which is 20, 7 of whom are boarders. Boys are accepted between the ages of 8 and 15, when they are carefully prepared for the professions, or for university matriculation at McGill, Toronto, or Kingston Military college. Mr. Church calculates that there are now well over 250 of his old boys settled down as prosperous men in the province alone. There is every facility for the encouragement of games, a special feature being always made of the athletic sports which take place once every year. Fencing is taught to those who wish to cultivate the quickness of eye and suppleness of wrist, which this art so speci-



The South Park School.

Telephone No. 1086.

P. O. Drawer 762.

The Pacific Coast Realty Co., Ltd.

12 MacGregor Block,

VICTORIA, - B. C.

DEALERS IN

Lands, Timber, Mines, City Property and Estates.

SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO

Investments in Northern B. C., in Territory of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

If you are looking for Acreage Property in any part of British Columbia you cannot do better than consult Us.

OUR LIST INCLUDES:

Blocks of Land in the Nechaco and Bulkley Valleys, Northern Interior.
A few Selected Ranch Properties Near Victoria.
Two Gentlemen's Estates Near Victoria.
The Finest Portion of the Fairfield Estate.
General Inside City Lots—Improved.

(We are Exclusive Agents for the Above.)

Victoria and District offer Cheaper and Better Bargains in Real Estate than Any Section of British Columbia
We predict a 50 per cent increase in values for 1907.

girls, for the most part, remain with Mrs. Blakelock until their education is completed. It is now twelve years since this establishment was first opened, and there can be no better proof of the general efficiency of the tuition there received, than the fact that at the present day it is in a more flourishing condition than ever before in its history. In addition to the usual curriculum, unusual care is bestowed on the arts and physical culture.

Other Educational Advantages.

But it is not to the private schools alone that we must look to find the many advantages which Victoria affords to her residents. "Above all things, the capital city prides herself on being a musical city, and to assert her right to this title she affords advantages to her children, and to her adult population also, which cannot be surpassed in any other city in Western Canada. Too often the taunt has been flung at Victoria that she is not musical, because through some unforeseen circumstance her theatre has not been crowded to hear a celebrity sing or play. But that this is undeserved can be appreciated by those who have some knowledge of the zest with which musical training is sought in the various studios which are open for those who wish to patronize them. As has been said above, music, both vocal and instrumental, is taught in the majority of the private schools, and those which have no resident music master or mistress on the staff, take special care to send those pupils who show any taste for music to one or other of the professors in the town.

Miss Smith's Studio.

The premier musical studio in Victoria is undoubtedly that presided over by Miss S. F. Smith, at 57 Fort street, who is an associate of the Toronto College of Music, where she passed with honors no less than seven examinations and finally won the Field gold medal at Leipzig. The number of testimonials which Miss Smith has received from gratified parents is an unanswerable tribute to the thoroughness of her system in teaching the piano, while the record of her pupils is sufficient to prove her powers as one who can turn out a really finished pianist. Miss Muriel Hall, who studied with Miss Smith for eight years, won a musical scholarship only last November, which was given by Dr. Torrington, of the Toronto College of Music. This constitutes a record in the history of British Columbia, as no other pupil in the province has been successful in winning a similar scholarship. Miss Ethel Green, who so lately has won much renown in New York, was also one of Miss Smith's pupils. The writer was privileged to hear Miss Smith's present brightest scholar, a little girl of 13, play a wonderful selection of different pieces, including such things as "The Spinning Wheel," from Wagner, and Gounod's "Serenade." These were executed with an accuracy and delicacy of touch which would seem to show that Miss Smith has another pupil on the high road to fame at Toronto. Every year Miss Smith conducts an examination not only in actual playing, but also in the rudiments of music. For these examinations prizes and certificates are offered, and the result is indeed wonderful. Besides this annual examination, frequent piano recitals are given at Miss Smith's home on Dallas road, where the children, as well as the elder pupils, play before a large number of their friends; thereby the nervousness which so often spoils the playing of a young amateur is early

combated. Amongst her pupils Miss Smith has numbered the children of all the best families in Victoria, who have never failed to express their complete satisfaction with the result of her tuition. It might be mentioned here that when Lord and Lady Aberdeen were in Victoria, they had the opportunity of hearing Miss Smith's pupils play, and were so pleased with the performance that they gave a photograph of themselves, as well as of their family, to be hung in the studio.

Victoria College of Music.

Another well known musical establishment in Victoria is the Victoria College of Music, under the management of the principal, Mr. A. Longfield, F. V. C. M. Mr. Longfield, assisted by his son, Mr. Jesse Longfield, takes pupils of all ages in piano, organ and stringed instrument lessons. Fitted up in the music room at the college is a pipe organ made by Wordsworth & Co., of Leeds, England, which is worked by an electric motor. This is the only organ in the city which has this electric attachment for the bellows. Both Mr. Longfield and his son are well known in Victoria musical circles, and both render invaluable aid on Sundays, the former to St. Barnabas' church, where he plays the organ, and the latter to St. Andrew's, where he acts in a similar capacity.

Mrs. Boulton's Studio.

At the corner of Fort and Vancouver streets Mrs. Boulton takes pupils on the piano, of which she teaches both the theory and harmony. Her pupils range from 10 years upwards, and of these Mrs. Boulton has as many as she can possibly undertake. An associate of the Royal College of Music, Mrs. Boulton is well qualified to develop to the utmost what taste for music her pupils may have.

Miss Walker's Studio.

There is another excellent academy for music also on Fort street, but rather further up the hill than is Mrs. Boulton's; this is where Miss Walker, who was a pupil herself of Dr. William Mason, teaches her thirty-three students. For twelve years Miss Walker has carried on this work in Victoria, and at present her music studio is one with which few can compare. She is the fortunate possessor of a magnificent Heintzman Grand piano, whose tone must be heard to be appreciated.

Signor Claudio's Studio.

Those who desire to learn stringed instruments other than the violin can do so in Signor Claudio's studio at 75 Fort street. The signor is a skilled teacher of the violin, but also instructs pupils in mandolin and guitar playing. In addition he has a special class for accompaniment on the piano. He has been successful in forming a mandolin club which numbers twenty-two members, and the concerts which are given once a year by Signor Claudio's students is one of the most popular features of Victoria amateur performances. The professor himself, after a course of study in Naples, taught for five years in Greece and Turkey, and came first to Victoria as violin leader in Rose Cecilia Shay's grand opera company.

Mrs. Garrett Smith's Studio.

Another skilled instructor in the piano is Mrs. Garrett Smith, of "Am Meer," Dallas road. Here students may gain an intimate knowledge of harmony and theory, and be well prepared for the Toronto School of Music. Mrs. Garrett Smith has the recommendation of Edward Fisher,

Mus. Doc., and of other leading musicians in Canada.

Business College.

For the benefit of those who wish to learn typewriting, bookkeeping and stenography, Miss McMillan has established a class in Broad street, where she undertakes as many as thirty pupils of all ages. Now that stenography is so necessary an equipment in almost every branch of commercial life, is of the utmost value to the resident of a large city that there should be some provision for its capable instruction, and Miss McMillan, by taking up this work right in the heart of the town, has fulfilled a very desirable mission.

VICTORIA IN BRIEF.

Victoria is the capital of British Columbia, has a population of 30,000, and is in every way a modern city. It owns its own lighting plant and waterworks. There is an excellent sewerage system (separate) which gravitates to the beach, the outlet being well out at sea. It is one of the healthiest cities in the world. The city schools are unsurpassed in efficiency anywhere on the continent. There are many private schools and colleges. It has an electric railway system and four public parks, namely: "Beacon Hill," "Mount Douglas," "The City Park," at the Gorge, and the "B. C. Electric Railway Park," also at the Gorge. The Beacon Hill park occupies one of the most beautiful situations in the world, and has few equals as a resort for the enjoyment and recreation of the people. The new park at the Gorge opened last year by the Electric Railway Company is a great addition to the attractions of Victoria, being situated on an arm of the sea sheltered from all prevailing winds, provided with pavilions, bathing facilities and amusements for children and young people. There are churches of almost every denomination, some of them being magnificent structures, and almost every known friendly society has one or more lodges within the city. Almost all the large Canadian banks have branches in Victoria, while for many years it has been the centre of large industrial and commercial activity. Every industry in the city is in a flourishing condition, and there are opportunities for the establishment of many others, and for the employment of additional capital in those now existing.

No blizzards.
No earthquakes.
All her industries are flourishing.
A resort for health and pleasure.
"The finest residential city in America."

The public schools are as efficient as any in America.

Has the reputation of being the most beautifully situated city in Canada.

The Pacific Gateway to Canada and the nearest British port to the Orient.

A perfect climate. The most sunshine, least rainfall, coolest summer and warmest winter temperature north of San Francisco.

Victoria is undoubtedly unequalled in the opportunities offered for the enjoyment of all sorts of outdoor life, including fishing, canoeing, sailing, fishing, tennis, golf, football, cricket, baseball, lacrosse, hunting and shooting.

It is Victoria's
Growing Time,

—AND—

Well Selected
Investments in

Rural and Urban Property WILL MAKE BIG MONEY.

For Further Particulars,
Write or Apply to

A. W. BRIDGMAN,
Financial, Estate and Insurance Agent,

41 Government Street,

VICTORIA, B. C.

(N.B.—This office is the Oldest Realty Business in the City,
having been established in 1858.)

AGENCIES.

FIRE:—Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.

MORTGAGES:—Northern Counties Investment Trust, Ltd.

ACCIDENT:—Canada Accident Assurance Co.

VICTORIA

"QUEEN OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE"

"THE CITY OF SOLID COMFORT"

Right here is where you can realise what is meant by the expression "all the comforts of a home," because we have all the requisites—magnificent scenery, perfect climate, immunity from nature's most terrifying phenomena and the advantage of all up-to-date conveniences. If you are looking for a place to settle down, don't overlook us.

WHAT COMPRISES HOME COMFORT!

Dealing only with the mechanical side of the question we contend that among the requisites which go to make a comfortable home, a cheery, cool and handy kitchen is one of the most important.

THE QUESTION OF COOKING IS VERY IMPORTANT

The old method in vogue in cities where gas is not to be obtained is for this part of the domestic routine to be carried out on a coal or wood range. The kitchen, under these circumstances, becomes a veritable torture chamber throughout the summer months owing to the heat. Then again, there is the labor of chopping kindling, carrying coal and wood, emptying ashes, keeping a fire going rather than troubling to re-light the same whenever the stove is wanted—which is practically all the time. The way to avoid all these troubles and bring the home up-to-date in this important respect is to

USE A GAS RANGE

The cook's troubles are immediately ended. The kitchen is always cool. Time, labor and fuel are saved. Turn a valve, strike a match and the range is ready for instant use. No waiting! No badly cooked dinners! The heat is right where it is wanted immediately, work goes on without delay and with positive certainty of the best results. No home is complete without a gas stove.

For Lighting
Your House

ELECTRIC LIGHT

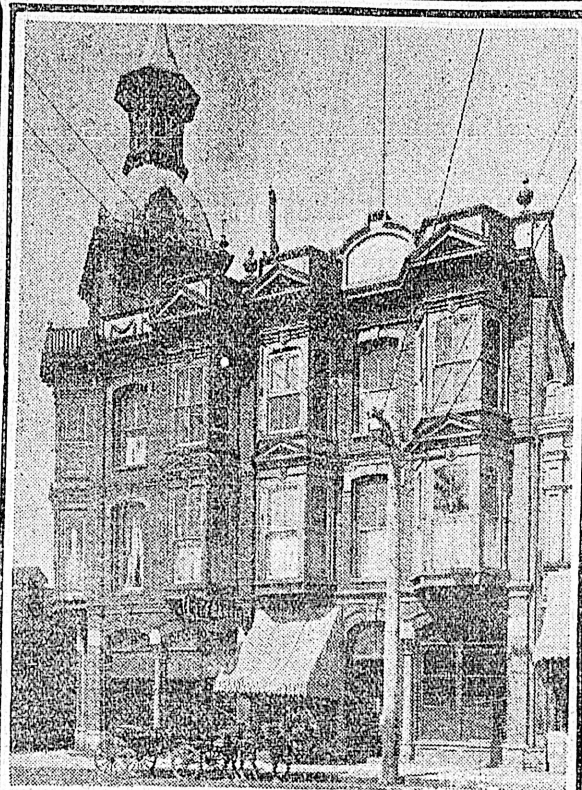
Is the only comfortable
and convenient light

It is the great modern illuminant. It makes everything look bright and cheerful with its sparkling radiance. It does away with the labor of cleaning lamps. It obviates all danger from fire, which is an inestimable advantage where there are children. It is right at hand in every room in a properly wired house. In brief, it is the only light for use in the home of those who appreciate comfort and economy.

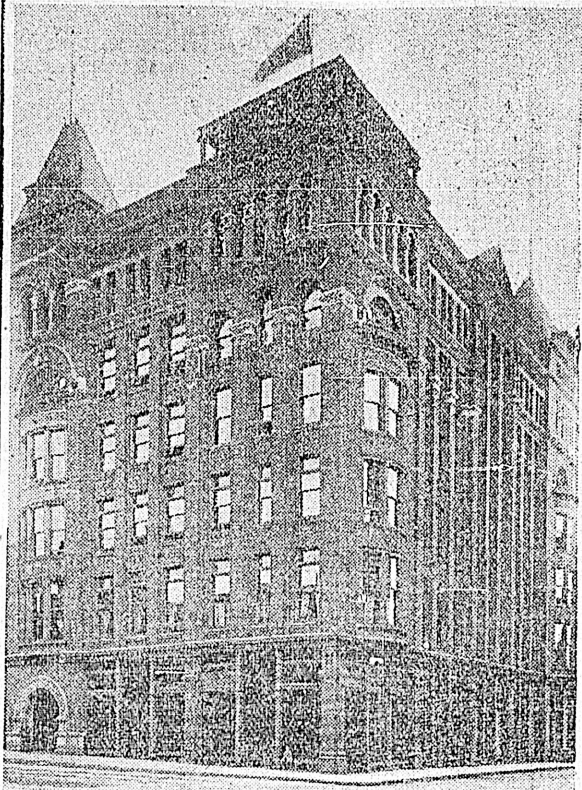
If you are going to reside here, or if you are a resident and do not possess either of these two great advantages, Call and Have a Talk With Us.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., Ltd.

35 YATES STREET



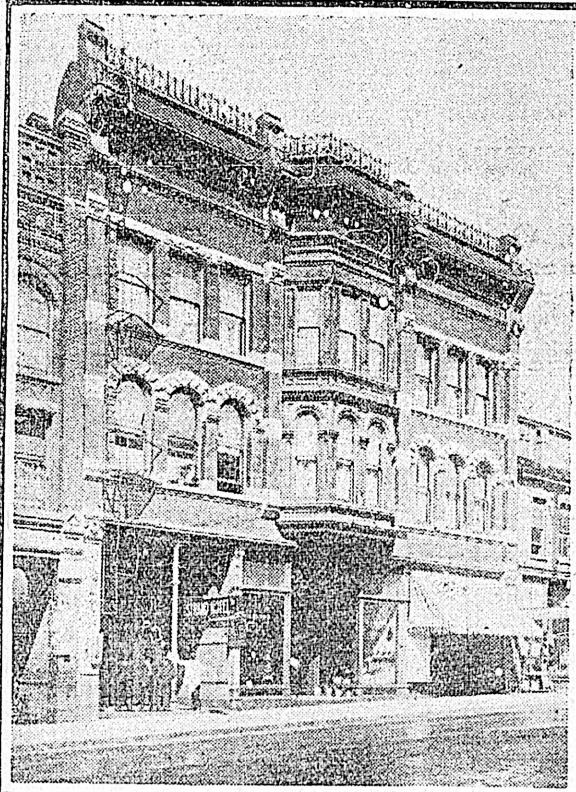
St. Francis Hotel



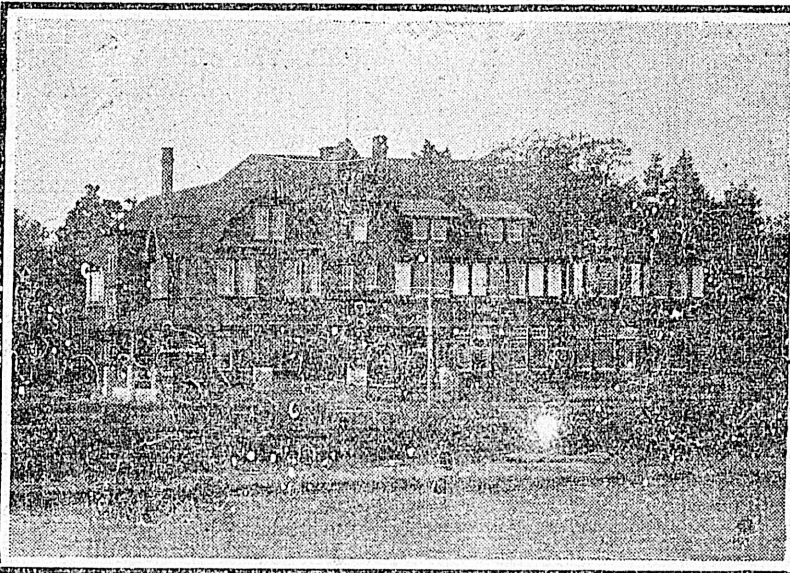
Driard Hotel



Clarence Hotel



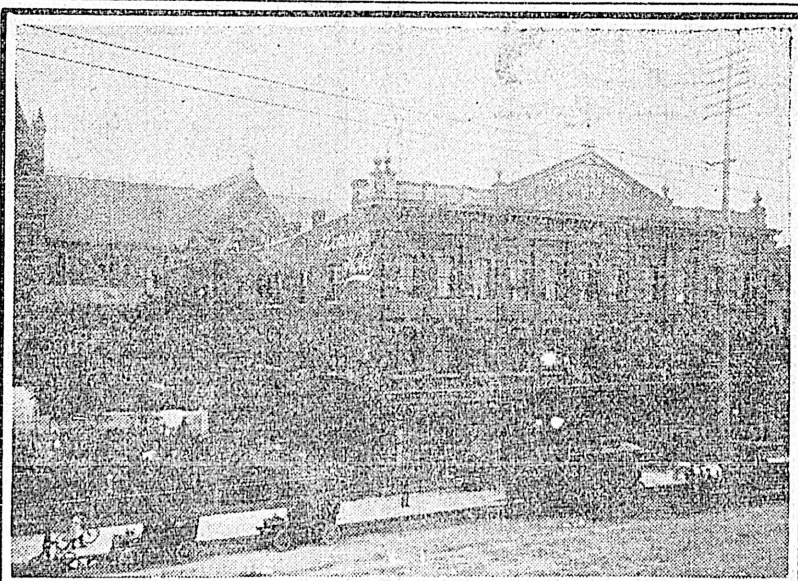
Strand Hotel



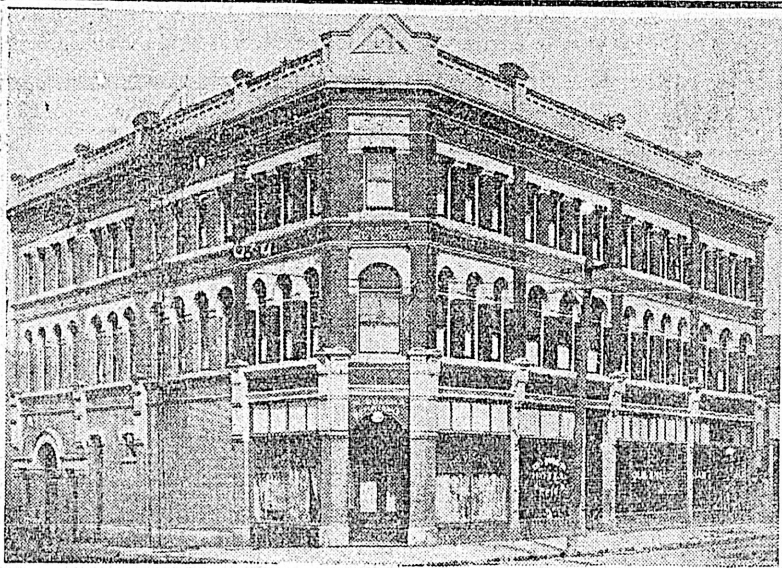
Oak Bay Hotel



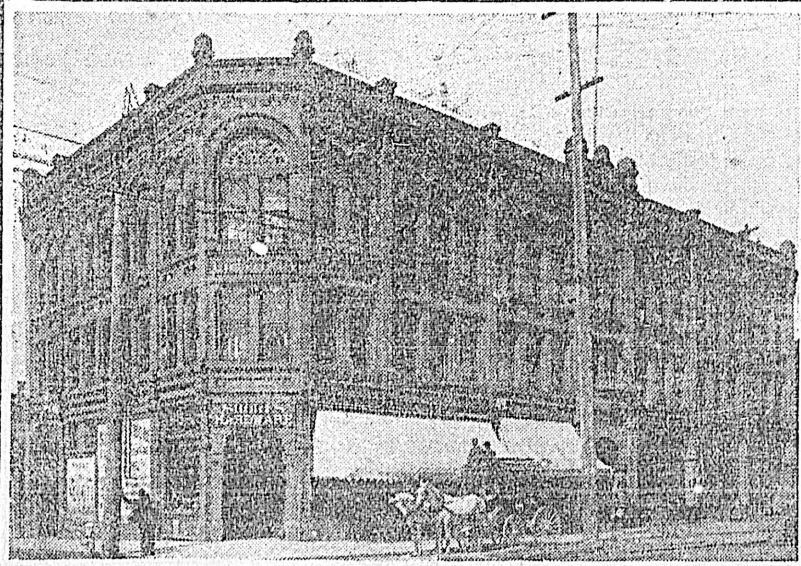
Hotel Dallas



Dominion Hotel



Queens Hotel



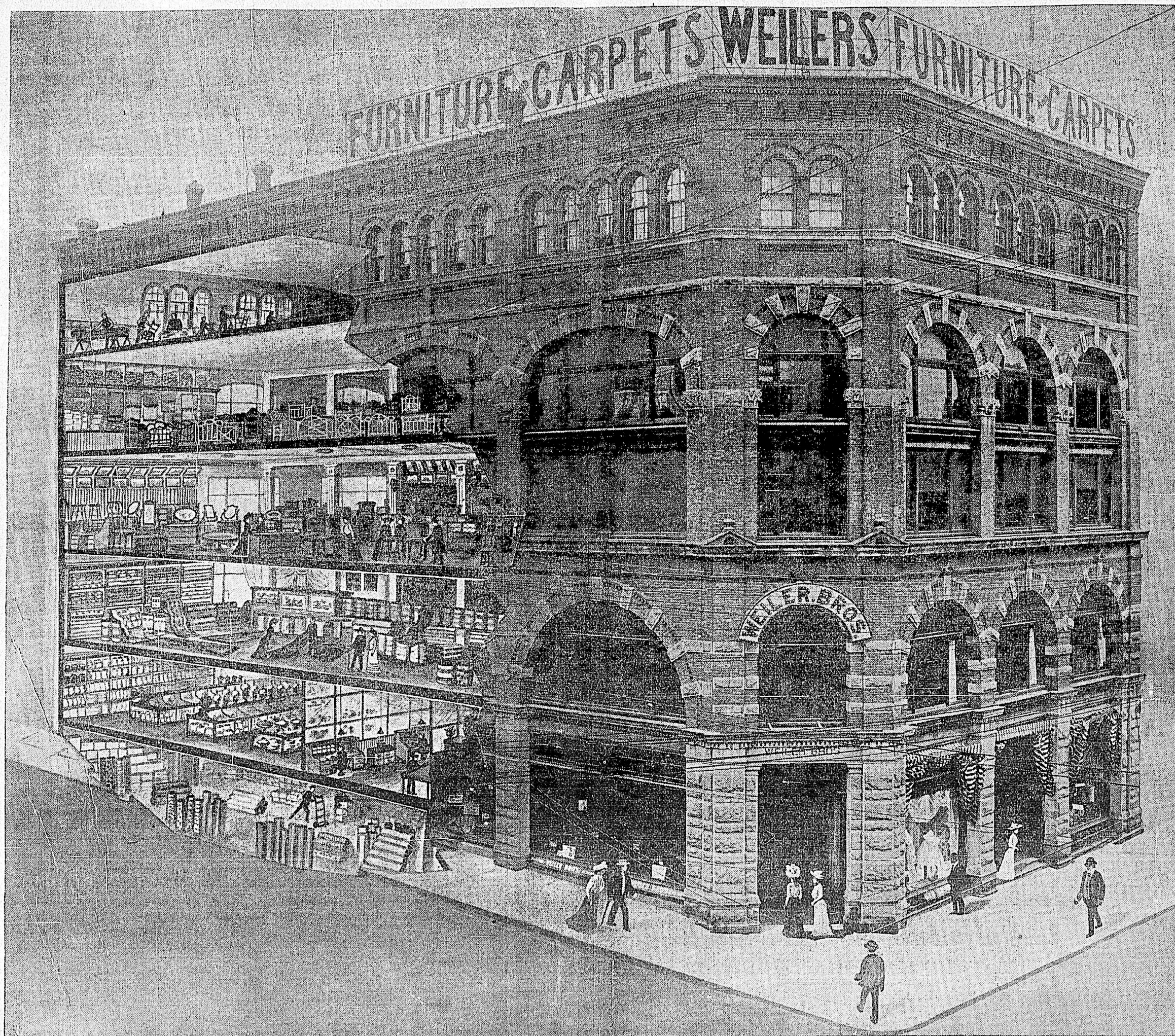
Hotel Victoria

Some of
VICTORIAS
Popular
HOTELS



Balmoral Hotel

Western Canada's Largest Furniture Store



The Largest and Most Complete Furnishing Establishment in the Great West

The Pride of all Victorians.

The Wonder of the Tourist and Traveller.

This great store has grown with the country since 1862 and is still growing. No order too large or too small for us to handle. We have the goods right in stock. We manufacture in our own factory special pieces of Furniture to suit your own ideas—Interior Woodwork for Residences, Hotels, Clubs, Stores, Offices, Banks, etc.—and guarantee all our work equal or superior to any imported, and at prices as low or lower. When you visit Victoria, come in and look around at your leisure. Our illustrated catalogue, mailed free, is yours for the asking.

WEILER BROS.,—Home, Hotel and Club Furnishers,—**VICTORIA, B. C.**

The Daily Colonist.

VOL. XCVI., NO. 53.

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1906.

FIFTY-TWO PAGES.

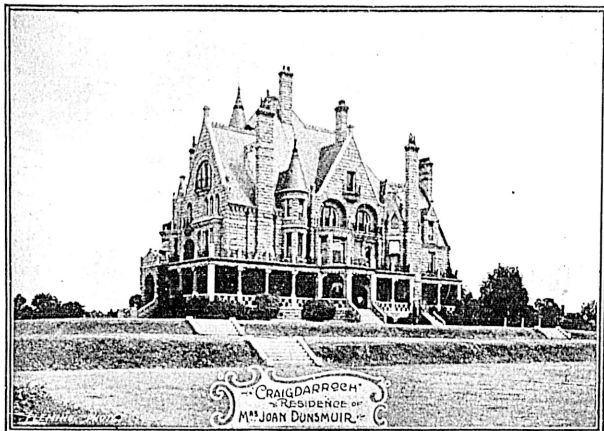
CANADA'S PARADISE ON THE PACIFIC

THE REAL OUTLET
TO THE ORIENT

VICTORIA

THE CAPITAL OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Finest Residential City in America



TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, GREETING:

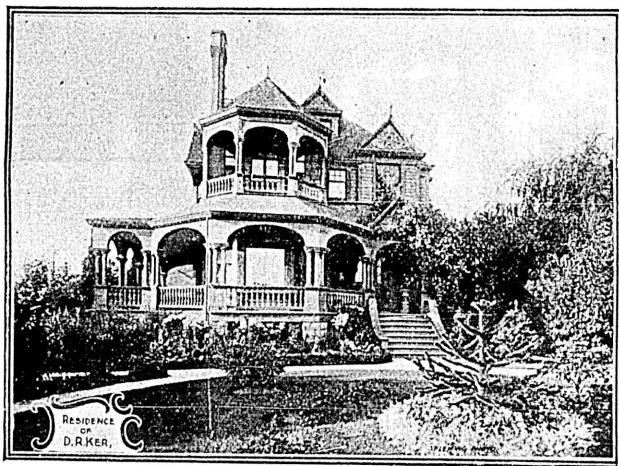
I take this occasion to bid welcome to the city of Victoria all who are seeking a desirable place for residence, recreation, sport, investment, business or manufacture.

It possesses a climate as near perfection, for health and comfort, as can be found, and the natural beauty and grandeur of its surroundings are second to none. Here the true charm of British home life exists at its best.

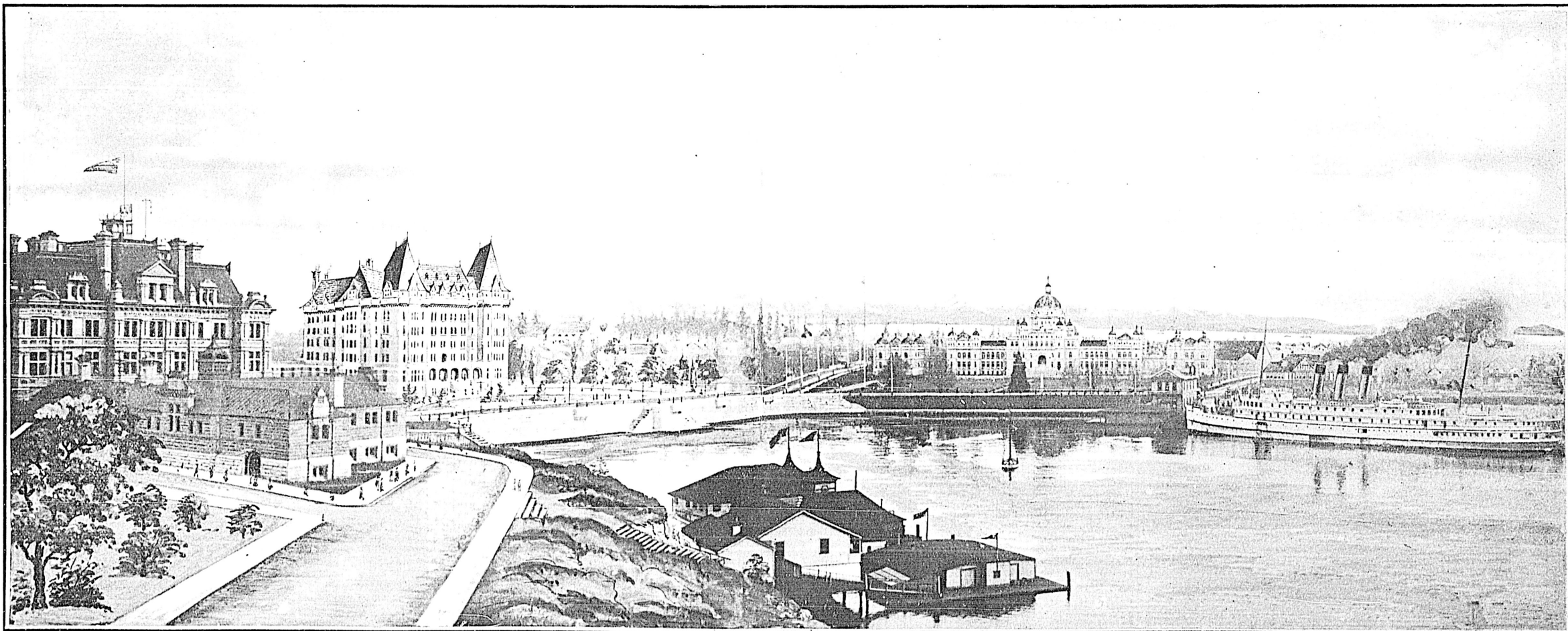
The city is winning more attention than any on the Pacific Coast, not only as the most attractive on the American continent, but also as the point chosen by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the location of the "Empress Hotel," now nearing completion, a fitting connecting link in the great C. P. R. system of railroads, with their famous "Empress" line of Oriental steamers.

As the base from which the long-deferred development of the mineral, fish, timber, fruit and agricultural wealth of Vancouver Island is rapidly taking place, Victoria offers exceptional inducements to investors, business men and manufacturers to share and assist in its growing prosperity.

A. J. MORLEY, Mayor.



A VIEW OF THE INNER HARBOR VICTORIA



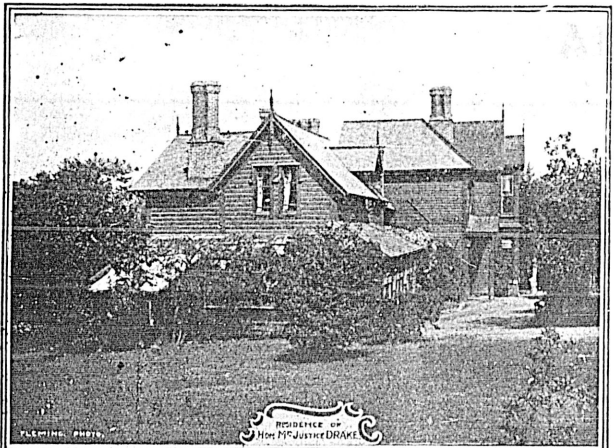
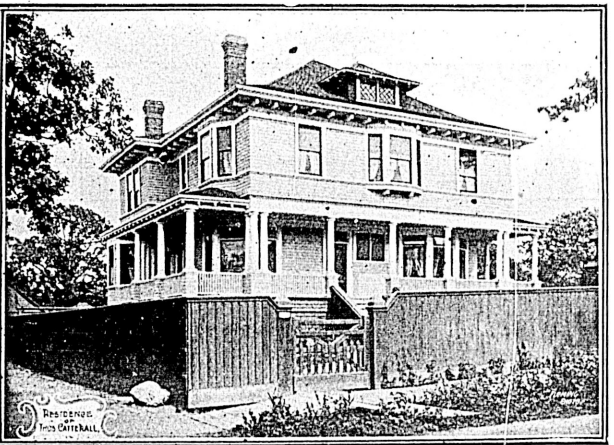
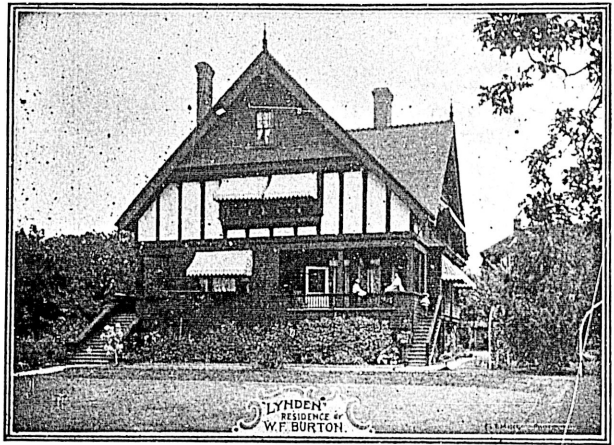
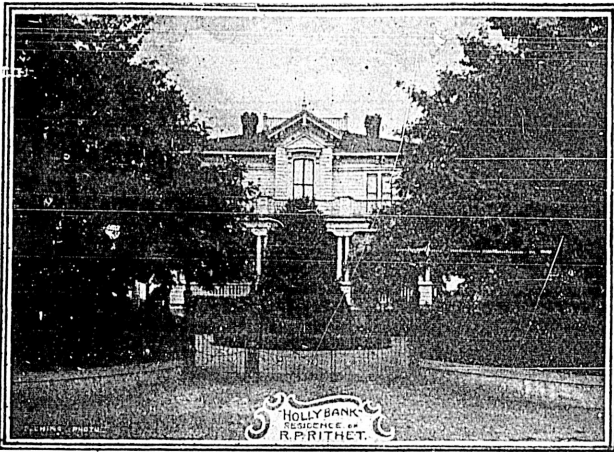
Post Office.

C. P. R. Empress Hotel.

James Bay Embankment.

Government Buildings.

C. P. R. Wharves.



A Vacation, Health And Pleasure Resort

By Herbert Cuthbert, Secretary The Victoria Development and Tourist Association

WHAT is the chief aim of a vacation? Is it not to enjoy a rest from business activity and worry? To fit one for another year's work? To tone up one's system by recreation, change of air and scene?

How often a person returns home conscious that in all its essential features the vacation, so long looked forward to, has been a failure, that no real and lasting benefit has been received, and that the time and money devoted to the so-called holiday have been thrown away. To all who have had such experiences, and to those who do not care to risk having them, let me tell you a little about Victoria and its environs, "the Evergreen City of Canada," and the most important city on Vancouver Island.

For years Victoria has been the resort for health and pleasure of the people of the Pacific Northwest, whose object was to get real substantial enjoyment from their outing, but it is only within the last few years that the city has been "discovered" by the continental tourist, and the pleasure seeker from afar. Nevertheless, in this short space of time it has become famous as the one place on the North American continent where a summer holiday is a holiday, where a pleasure trip is a pleasure trip, and where relaxation from business, change of scene, the enjoyment of perfect, temperate climate, and the fascination of

land. It is true that the cities on the mainland coast are not quite so fortunate as Victoria in this regard, but it simply emphasizes the fact that Victoria is pre-eminently the residential city of the coast.

Victoria and Vancouver Island will, in the course of a very few years, probably not more than five, be the centre of the greatest summer tourist business in the west.

There is no part of the North American continent richer in natural resources than Vancouver Island. It has a wealth of forest, of mineral deposits— including copper, gold, silver, lead, iron, and coal— of fisheries, and of agriculture that cannot be surpassed by any section of the old or new world, and which, some day, will be the means of giving employment to a large population. Yet, acknowledging all this, the tourist industry if it may be termed such, will bring more prosperity to the country than any other single industry, because it has every conceivable qualification and natural location, and because the possibilities of such an industry on this continent are so enormous. The advantages of climate and scenery necessary to attract and to hold visitors have already been referred to, but they are only conditions, so to speak, under which all the other delightful attractions of Victoria and the rest of this great island can be enjoyed, and which, when once known to the ninety millions of people upon this continent, to say nothing of Europe, the Orient and the rest of the world, will bring a travel and a cash

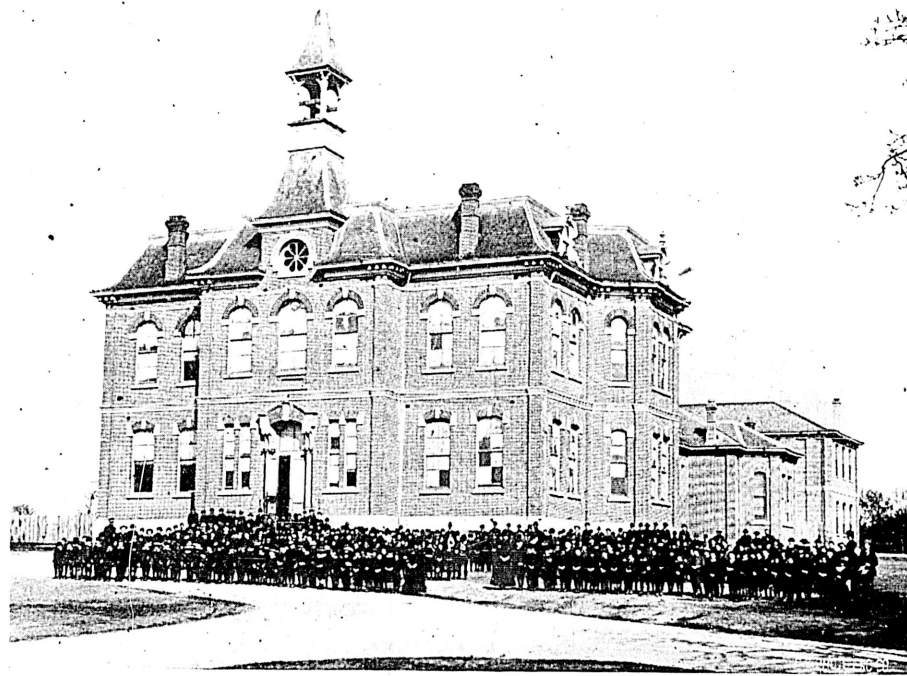
which we had passed. This is an experience of one short Victoria drive.

Excursions by Steamboat.

There are also many excursions by steamboat or by rail to nearby cities or resorts that afford considerable pleasure to those on holiday bent in Victoria. It can readily be understood that these trips are, from a scenic standpoint, everything that could be desired. The trip amongst the "Islands of the Gulf" is worth crossing a continent to experience, and scores of travelers who have sailed amongst the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence admit that the western trip is infinitely finer.

Victoria is not without its places and points of interest, and visitors may find much to do in the way of sight-seeing. The noble parliament buildings immediately arrest the attention of strangers, the arrival docks being almost immediately in front of them. These buildings are considered to be one of the most beautiful pieces of architecture in America, and are visited by almost every stranger passing through the city. In these buildings the provincial government maintains three museums, agricultural, mineral, and natural history. The latter is one of the most complete on the American continent. It contains a collection of British Columbia fossils, Indian curios, specimens of natural history, of the game birds of the province and of the game fish, besides many other extremely interesting features.

Four miles from town is situated the



perate climate, and the fascination of wonderful scenery have put new vigor, vim, and life into those who have been privileged to visit this beautiful city.

It is not a Monte Carlo. It is not a Coney Island. It is not a resort frequented by the rabble, and where you will find the army of cripples and mendicants so often seen at popular seaside resorts. In fact, it is a conservative and live business and commercial city, where the tourist is an accessory and not a necessity, and, yet, to the searcher after a perfect holiday, it is without a rival in its power to give real pleasure and content.

There is no place in the world where one can get so close to nature and have all the comforts of a city life as in Victoria. Almost entirely surrounded by the sea, with about fifteen miles of a frontage on salt water, its coast line broken with innumerable bays, with sandy and shingle beaches, the delight of the children, rocky promontories and high bluffs, commanding magnificent and uninterrupted vistas of the Foulca, with the sublime range of the mighty snow-capped Olympian mountains in the distance, its situation is without equal in any country.

Victoria's chief advantage, however, over all other cities as a place of residence and a resort for a summer holiday is in its unique climate. The value of this climate is not yet fully realized by Victorians, and its invigorating character, at a time of year when almost the whole of this continent is suffering from excessive heat, is almost unknown to 90 per cent. of the general public. For very many years the thermometer has rapidly registered above 80 degrees, and every evening is so delightfully cool that the same amount of bedclothes is used in the summer as in the winter. Those of my readers who know what a temperature of from 95 to 110 is, will, if they stop to think, realize what this means. It means that the full measure of enjoyment can be taken out of all outdoor recreations and excursions without the danger of experiencing that feeling of exhaustion so common at the usual resorts, and that a person is always assured of a night's sleep and repose.

Victoria's winter climate is almost as remarkable as that of summer. The thermometer rarely registers below 24 degrees above zero, while its average lowest point touched in 24 hours for the whole of the winter is 10 degrees above zero.

Small Average Rainfall.

An enormous impression seems to prevail in other parts of the world that Victoria has an enormous rainfall, and that, in what they term the rainy season, there is an almost continuous downpour. This idea is immediately played abroad, when the average rainfall for the year is stated to be only 26 inches, and that of last year to be still less, namely, 23 inches. This is less than many of the best known resorts and residential cities in Eng-

land. It is true that the cities on the mainland coast are not quite so fortunate as Victoria in this regard, but it simply emphasizes the fact that Victoria is pre-eminently the residential city of the coast.

Unequaled Driveways.

It is impossible in so short an article to even mention all the advantages there are for tourists in Victoria now, even in the infancy of this business. There radiates from the city a series of country roads that cannot be equaled in America. These roads are macadamized, and are in splendid condition for driving or motoring, and pass through a variety of natural scenery leading to charming country resorts that afford the greatest possible pleasure to all who enjoy getting into the country. A person can take a fresh drive for two weeks and in a different direction each day.

I wish my readers in other and perhaps less favored parts of this great country could have been with me today, as we drove along the foreshore with the blue sparkling waters of the straits and their background of snow-capped mountains on our right, and the residences of our business men on our left. Then, through the public park we went, threading our way under the old oaks and majestic elms, around and amongst the beautiful flower beds, past the miniature lakes adorned with graceful swans, and around Beacon Hill, crowned with its mass of golden yellow Scotch broom. Then, following the water front, past sandy beaches, high promontories, rocky bluffs, and sheltered bays, through the golf links, with still the glorious blue waters of the sea lapping their rocky boundaries, past Oak Bay, with its unequalled wharves and the sublime crest of Mount Baker, 14,990 feet above the sea, and one hundred and twenty miles away, returning to the city through some of its chief residential avenues, upon each side of which are stately mansions and cozy bungalows, with their magnificent and well kept gardens ablaze with every kind of bloom, even the very acacias themselves, as well as the country roads along which we had passed being fringed with riotous bushes laden with the same golden broom that crowned Beacon Hill, and, in and among this glorious profusion of yellow blossom, was to be seen the delicate plump of the sweet brier, or "wild rose of old England," leading to the air a perfume that was almost as intoxicating as the beauty of the flowers, sea, mountains and meadows through

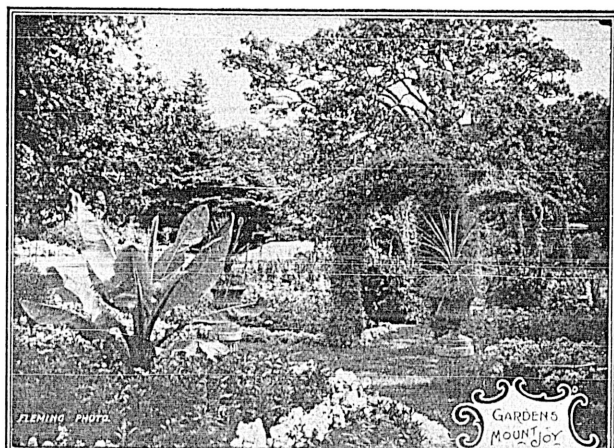
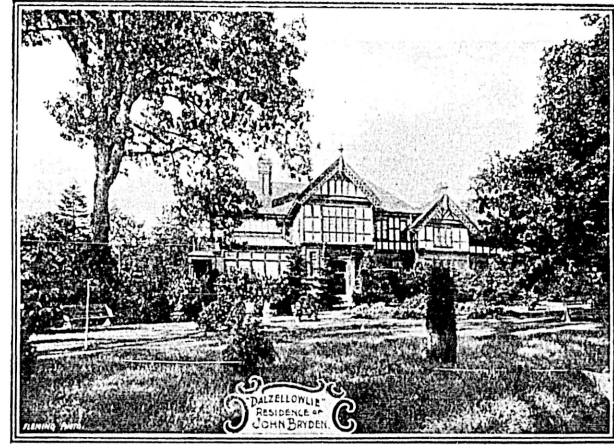
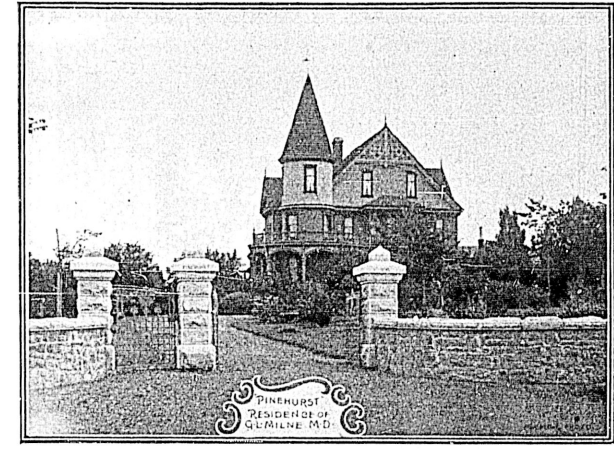
quaint village of Esquimalt, for many years Great Britain's only dockyard and naval station on the coast. Its surroundings are extremely beautiful, the harbor being one of the best in the world. There is an immense dry dock belonging to the Dominion government, built primarily for the accommodation of H.M.S. now used almost entirely for commercial purposes, and which is the means of bringing a large amount of marine engineering and shipbuilding to Esquimalt. There were about six thousand blue jackets and almost one thousand of His Majesty's regular troops stationed here and at Fort Macaulay. There are still His Majesty's survey ship and a third class cruiser making Esquimalt their home port, and the Canadian government has taken over Fort Macaulay and it is now garrisoned by Canadian troops. Esquimalt is, therefore, still a very interesting point to visitors.

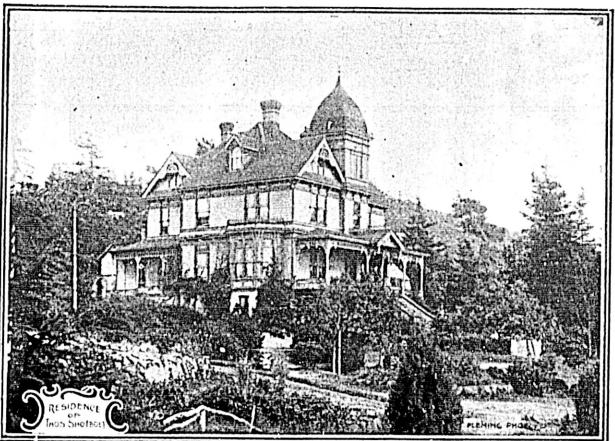
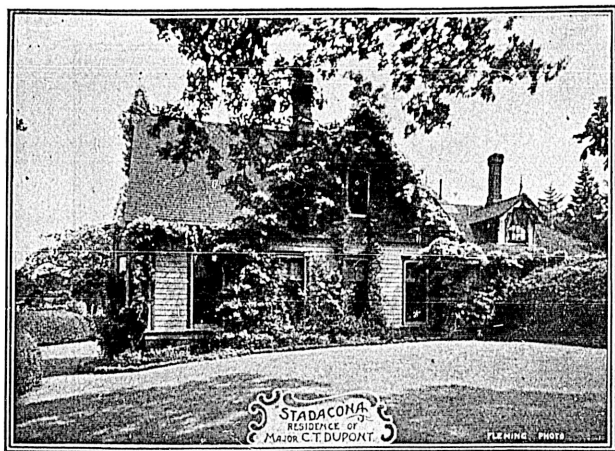
The Beautiful Gorge.

The beautiful Gorge is a natural curiosity, where a huge volume of water dashes at Niagara speed through a narrow channel, alternating in direction according to the change of tide. The Victoria Arm, a splendid stretch of water and a continuation of Victoria harbor, leads to the Gorge. Its beautifully wooded banks and promontories dotted with charming residences form a picture of rare beauty. Boating and picnic parties enjoy themselves here to their heart's content. There is an electric car service to this popular resort, and a small steam launch leaves the centre of the city, every hour giving a very beautiful alternate route. The B. C. Electric Railway company have recently purchased and opened up a fine natural park, with rustic bandstand, refreshment booths, summer houses and tables for picnickers, swings for children, and many other facilities for the enjoyment of a pleasant outing. Dressing rooms are also being provided for the people who desire to enjoy a swim in the waters of the Arm, and music is provided almost every evening during the week.

Beacon Hill park has been already mentioned and there is not space in this article for me to do more than to draw attention to the fact, that its attraction, both for the old and young, must be seen to be appreciated. There are many other places of interest such as Oak Bay, Mount Douglas, Cordova and Cadboro Bay beaches, with their hard, dry, clean, white sand, ideal spots for picnics and camping; they are within easy reach of the city.

I would again call the attention of my readers to what must be apparent from this article, that Victoria's greatest charm lies in its natural rather than artificial attractions, that all its advantages contribute to perfect health and rational enjoyment of life, and that as a vacation, health and pleasure resort it stands unrivaled amongst the cities and resorts of America.





Outdoor Recreation, Athletics and Sport

By Herbert Cuthbert, Secretary The Victoria Development and Tourist Association

WHEREVER there is found an abundance of outdoor sport and recreation for young men and women, there you will find a city of homes and a contented people.

In my experience on two continents I have never found a city even twice the size of beautiful Victoria, "The Ever Green City of Canada," where there was more outdoor recreation than in this, the most western city in this Dominion and in the British Empire. I have described it, and I believe aptly, "The City of the Young." In my wanderings to and fro I have occasionally met young men in other cities once residents of Victoria, who have been transferred through promotion, and if ever one were called upon "to listen to a tale of woe," it was from these gentlemen on their bad luck in being called upon to enjoy a better salary, but to lose those pleasures, and environments which had been so much to them in Victoria.

Victoria is acknowledged to be the most English city on the continent and in nothing is it more so than in its appeal for all kinds of outdoor recreation, athletics and sport. There is a reason for this. The city possesses excellent facilities, unexcelled I think in any other city, either in the old or new world, for the encouragement of everything of this nature.

In Beacon Hill park, over three hundred acres in extent, the people have not only a beautiful park, but a perfect recreation ground that is the delight of every youngster in the city. Situated on the sea coast within fifteen minutes walk of almost every part of the city,

of the Straits of Georgia in and out among the many islands, until, when the night came, we had covered over a hundred miles. Night! What a charming night and what scenery!

"As the sun was going to rest behind the mighty Olympics, the moon made its appearance from behind the rugged Cascades, as if these two great orbs were playing hide and seek with each other. While we were still gazing from the deck of the boat, the beauty of the scene was greatly enhanced by the lordly Mount Baker appearing in full view, covered with its snowy mantle. This picture, painted so vividly upon the soul's canvas will never be effaced."

The inlet of the sea already mentioned, and which is known as Victoria Arm, is a beautiful, riverlike stretch of salt water extending through almost the centre of the city for four miles. Along its lovely banks are many of Victoria's best homes. It is a perfectly safe and ideal place for boating for the young people, and in the summer months there is a constant procession up and down all day, and especially in the delightful evenings. Nothing can be imagined that is more charming than the evenings spent on the Arm, in listening to the snatches of music and song from these boats as they drift hither and thither, or from some camp, the glow of whose fire adds the finishing touch to this glimpse of fairy land.

Athletic Sports.

The pioneer athletic association in Victoria to which is due a great deal of the credit for the high position Victoria holds in the athletic world, is the James Bay Athletic Association. This is particularly so with reference to sculling. They have utilized the "Arm" for train-

ing our young men in this grand old pastime with the result that the Victoria four have invariably been able to beat all comers. At present our "Big Four" holds the championship of the Pacific Coast, and has done so for four consecutive seasons. Two years ago they toured the East and beat everything in sight on a straightaway course, and while the Argonauts of Toronto beat them in a "turn" race, yet at the regatta at Nelson of the same year they rowed a mile and a half "straightaway" in 7:49, which is as fast as the time of the crack Winnipeg four of last year. In the opinion of Victorians, our championship four could have turned the tables on our friends from Winnipeg in a contest for the championship of the world.

Victoria is also fortunate enough to possess what has been described as the most picturesquely situated golf links in America. Naturally these afford very great pleasure to the young people of our city and to our visitors, as they are open all the year around, except the month of August, and the only reason for their being closed then is, that being some distance from the regular water supply of the city, it is rather expensive to keep them in good condition in this month.

There are several tennis clubs in the city and again we are fortunate in having in this form of recreation, residents of Victoria as champions of the Pacific Northwest in the singles, doubles and mixed doubles. Nearly every residence where there are young people, has a private court, which, combined with the lovely gardens containing a wonderful wealth of flowers which grow in great profusion, combine to make home life in this city particularly charming.

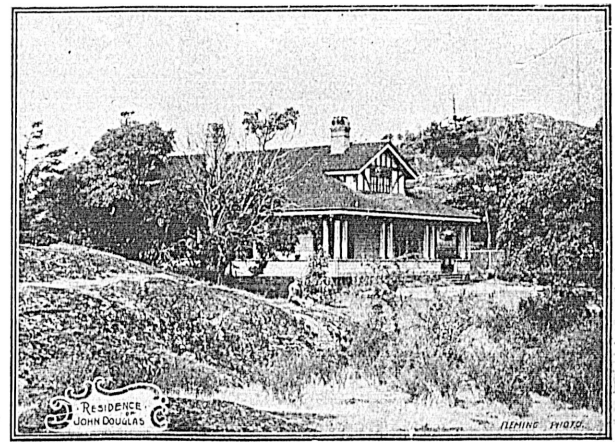
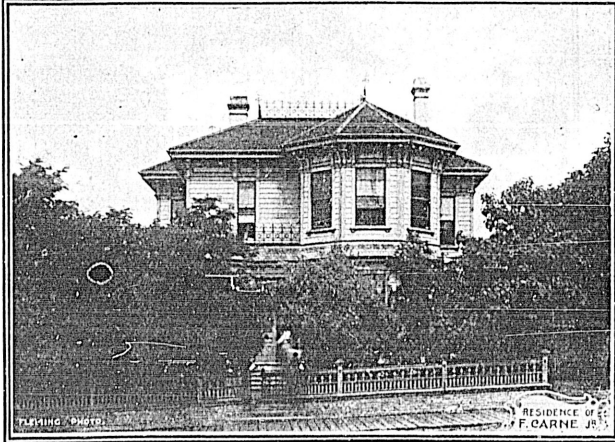
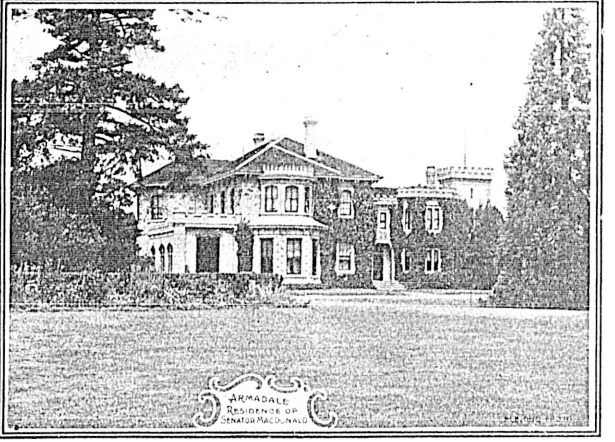
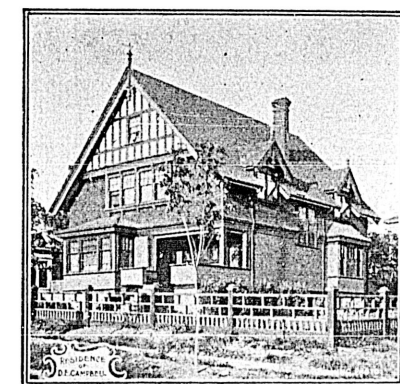
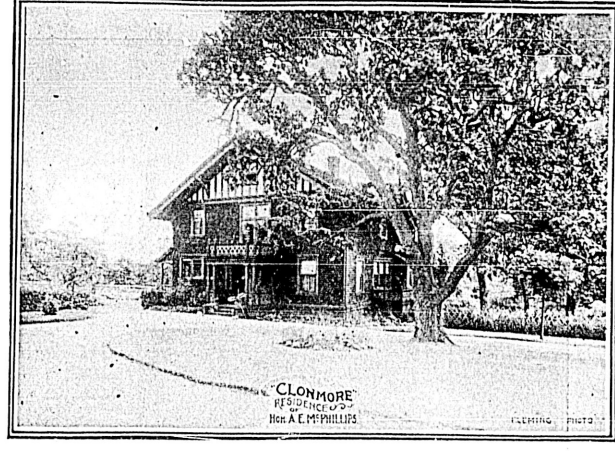
In winter the Saturday afternoon paper chase of the Hunt Club is a popular feature with horsemen and there is usually a good field with excellent sport. The Hunt Club also holds several race meets during the year, on their fine race course at Colwood, the steeplechase being especially attractive.

With Rod and Gun.

In addition to all the features of outdoor life that I have mentioned so far, must be added the splendid opportunities for fishing and shooting which are available. In this connection a young sportsman who appreciates conditions in Victoria, says: "The district around Victoria is a veritable sportsman's para-

disse, game of all kinds abound and is procurable within easy distance of the city. Grouse shooting comes in September when some five hundred sportsmen, mostly from Victoria, turn out and make an average bag of ten per man, some of the most expert hunters will secure as many as forty to fifty in two days. The grouse hunting country is open to all comers, and on account of its large area plenty of room is available for everyone. During September the weather in which Victoria and district is at its best, a large number of sportsmen camp out and by that means are enabled to be on their hunting grounds early in the morning.

Pheasants were introduced into the country about eighteen years ago; since that time they have multiplied so quickly owing to the mild climate and good cover afforded them that today they have spread over the entire country to a distance of at least sixty miles and afford the very best sport. Quail as well as pheasant shooting comes in on October 1st, and also affords excellent sport. A little English snipe arrive in great quantities, and those who like that kind of sport and know where to find them get large bags. Ducks of all kinds and Brant abound in the bays and inlets around the islands, and any sportsman who fires of hunting grouse, pheasant and quail can make up parties or a duck shooting expedition which affords the very best kind of a day's outing. Several parties are made up annually and hire a launch and row boats and visit many of the various bays within easy distance of Victoria, and often return with from three to four hundred ducks. There are no poisonous snakes on the island and no drawbacks of any kind whatever to interfere with the



containing an aviary, swings for children, menagerie, bear pits, deer runs, pleasure gardens, artificial lakes—the home of graceful swans—beautiful drives and walks beneath fine old oaks and splendid maples, and above all, that magnificent hill from which it takes its name, and from the summit of which there is a view of sea, mountain and sky unsurpassed in the whole world, no wonder this splendid park is appreciated. It is on the sloping sides and at the base of this hill that successive generations of Victorians have learned to become proficient in lacrosse, baseball, Rugby, and Association football, and the time honored English game of cricket. There are, naturally, clubs and associations representing each of these branches of sport, and it is only a few years since the Victoria lacrosse team toured Eastern Canada, playing every team of note and returning with an unbroken record. The clubs of the military at West Point barracks, always provided excellent competition for the Victoria players.

Aquatic Pastimes.

Victoria being almost entirely surrounded with the calm waters of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and having an inlet of the sea running almost through the centre of the city, it can readily be imagined that there are few places, if any, that can afford the same facilities for aquatic sports. Only last year in the month of October, a young business man who felt that a day's outing would do him good, hired a row boat, and in company with his wife, spent the afternoon leisurely trolling off the cliffs along the Dallas road, returning about five with four large salmon. This is not by any means an isolated case. It is a sport and recreation that is obtainable almost at any time during certain months. Of course these waters afford the very best opportunity for sailing, and we have a flourishing yacht club and a considerable membership. There is no finer sight than to see the beautiful waters of the Straits dotted with the graceful yachts of the people of Victoria and neighboring cities on the occasion of their annual races, which can be followed with interest by spectators from the cliffs. A recent visitor who enjoyed this form of outdoor life in Victoria in describing her experience, said: "One Saturday, an ideal day, we cruised the livelong day on the placid waters

ing our young men in this grand old pastime with the result that the Victoria four have invariably been able to beat all comers. At present our "Big Four" holds the championship of the Pacific Coast, and has done so for four consecutive seasons. Two years ago they toured the East and beat everything in sight on a straightaway course, and while the Argonauts of Toronto beat them in a "turn" race, yet at the regatta at Nelson of the same year they rowed a mile and a half "straightaway" in 7:49, which is as fast as the time of the crack Winnipeg four of last year. In the opinion of Victorians, our championship four could have turned the tables on our friends from Winnipeg in a contest for the championship of the world.

Victoria is also fortunate enough to possess what has been described as the most picturesquely situated golf links in America. Naturally these afford very great pleasure to the young people of our city and to our visitors, as they are open all the year around, except the month of August, and the only reason for their being closed then is, that being some distance from the regular water supply of the city, it is rather expensive to keep them in good condition in this month.

There are several tennis clubs in the city and again we are fortunate in having in this form of recreation, residents of Victoria as champions of the Pacific Northwest in the singles, doubles and mixed doubles. Nearly every residence where there are young people, has a private court, which, combined with the lovely gardens containing a wonderful wealth of flowers which grow in great profusion, combine to make home life in this city particularly charming.

In winter the Saturday afternoon paper chase of the Hunt Club is a popular feature with horsemen and there is usually a good field with excellent sport. The Hunt Club also holds several race meets during the year, on their fine race course at Colwood, the steeplechase being especially attractive.

With Rod and Gun.

In addition to all the features of outdoor life that I have mentioned so far, must be added the splendid opportunities for fishing and shooting which are available. In this connection a young sportsman who appreciates conditions in Victoria, says: "The district around Victoria is a veritable sportsman's para-

pleasures of the sportsman, even malaria being entirely unknown in the province of British Columbia.

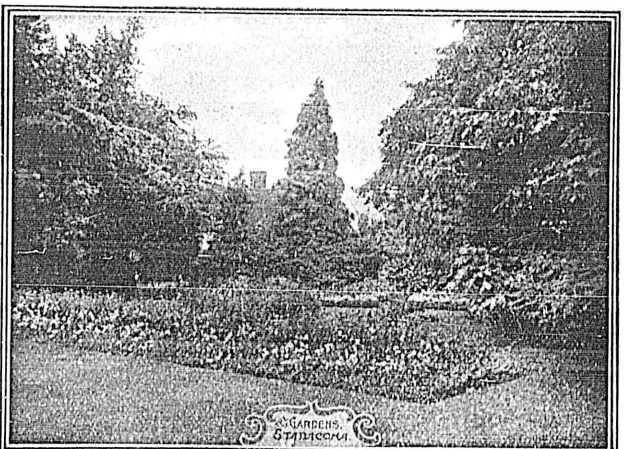
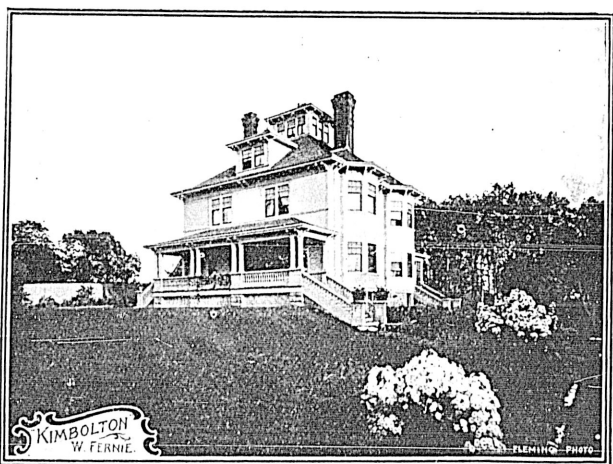
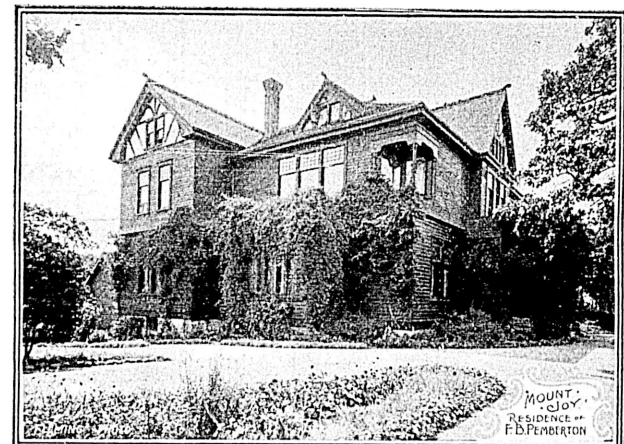
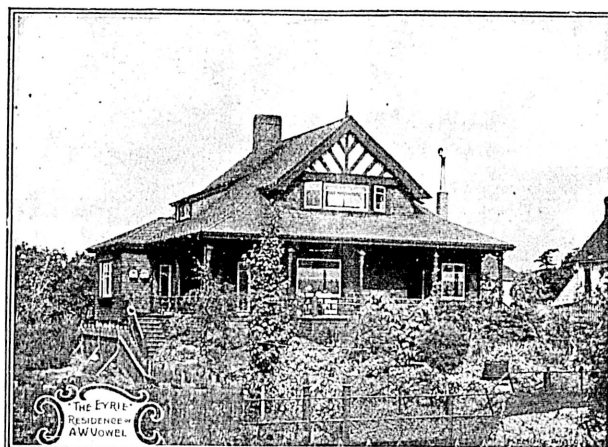
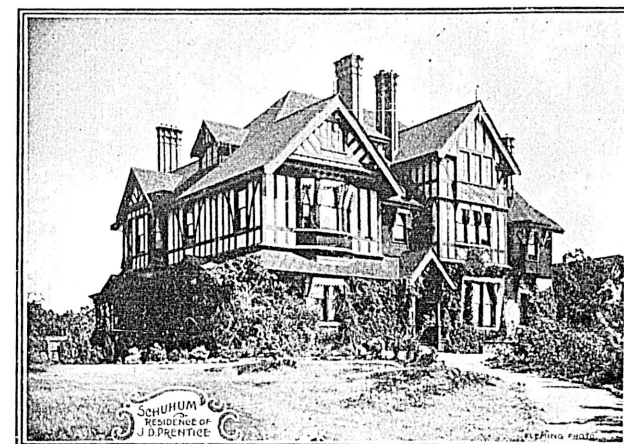
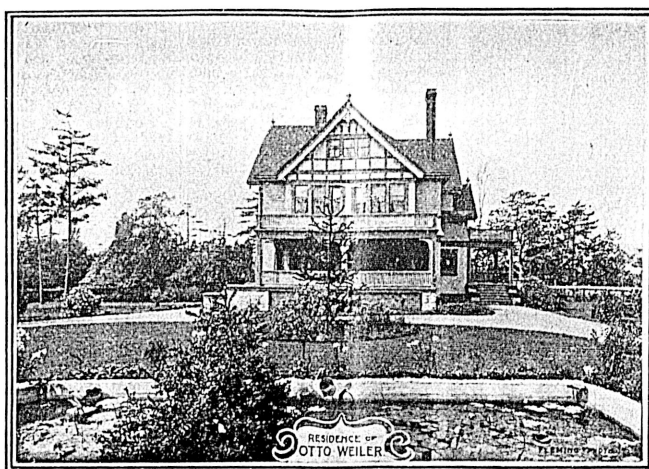
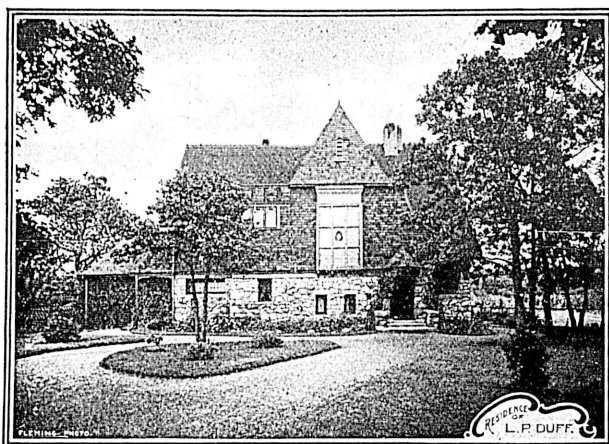
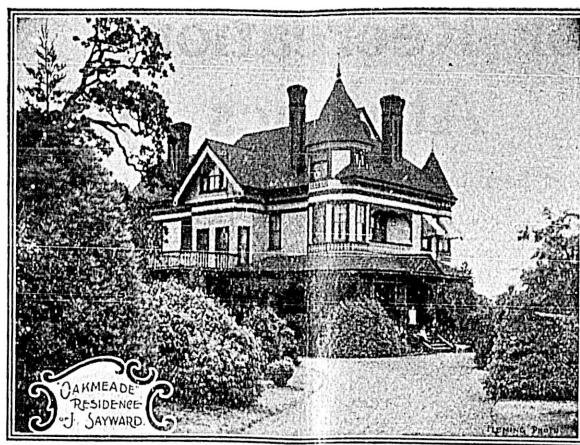
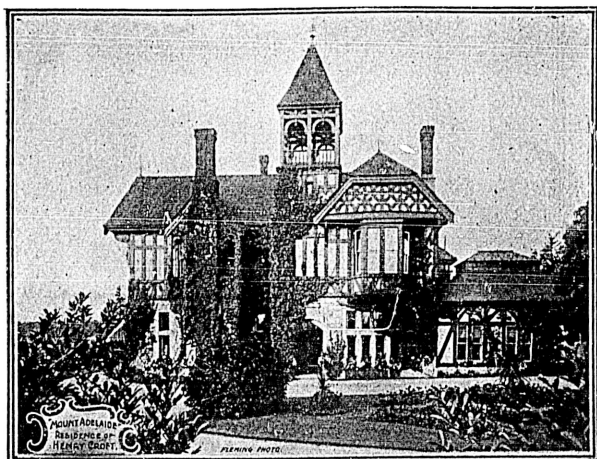
At many points along the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway there is excellent small game shooting, particularly black tail deer, pheasant, grouse and quail. For big game, it is necessary to go farther into the interior of the island, but not very far, and the places are easy of access, where bear, panther and elk are plentiful.

Excellent Fly Fishing.

Trotting for salmon has already been mentioned, but nothing has been said so far of the excellent fly fishing for salmon trout that is to be had in the rivers, streams and lakes that are within easy distance of the city of Victoria. A description of this form of sport would require an article in itself. It is sufficient to say that there is no city in the West where fishing resorts are so reached easier than from Victoria, some of them by walking, cycling or driving, and even many of those for which it is necessary to take the train, are within a very reasonable distance of the city.

In summing up this article, in order to impress upon the young people who may read it the advantages there are for them in this city and neighborhood, let me again enumerate the different clubs and associations. There are James Bay and Y. M. C. A. Athletic Associations, including lacrosse, football, also rowing and sculling, Rugby and Association football clubs, cricket clubs, baseball clubs, hunt club, driving club, cycling club, yacht club, young men and women's basketball and hockey clubs, lacrosse club, gun club, field and game club, tennis and golf clubs. No wonder that Victoria is rapidly coming to the front as one of the greatest pleasure resorts and residential cities on these continents.

To parents on the outlook for a city in which to establish a permanent home it should be of paramount importance that these facilities for their people exist. When a city is blessed with them in such profusion as is the case in Victoria, and the climate is such as to make it possible for them to be thoroughly enjoyed amidst most charming and delightful surroundings, then there is little left to be desired. Victoria is in this respect, and as a place of residence, very nearly perfect, at least the young people think so.



VICTORIA RURAL & URBAN REALTY

The Capital City Offers Intrinsic Values in Realty Investments—Building Sites for Residences in the City—Acreage Plots for Fruit Growing and Market Gardening in the Suburbs Are Attracting a Most Desirable Class of Home-Seekers and Investors—A Prediction for the Future.

(Written by James Anderson, of the Pacific Realty Co., Ltd.)

VICTORIA, the Sunshine City of the Pacific Northwest, with its unequalled climate, its wonderful natural resources, its unique situation at the gateway to the Pacific ocean, has beyond doubt entered on a new era of growth and development.

The old Victoria is a thing of the past and in a few years time the city will have changed so materially as to be hardly recognizable to anyone who has not seen it since the '90's.

Although Victoria has been slow in starting its second growth, in comparison with the more active development of the neighboring cities of Vancouver, Seattle and Tacoma, yet the last three years have shown steady improvement which to the careful observer is growing stronger every day and will by another year have a marked effect on the general appearance of the city and suburbs.

Activity in Local Market.

The real estate market has not been so active for many years as it is now and the transactions for the first five months of this year are greater than the entire business for the year 1905.

Many transfers have taken place, of which the public have not heard of, and it would surprise most of Victoria's citizens to know of the large amount of city and urban property which has changed hands since the 1st of January, 1906.

But the writer does not intend to deal with statistics, the intention of this article is more to show the prospective value of Victoria real estate rather than the present or past estimates.

Victoria has had a real estate boom in common with all other Western cities and like them it has had the reaction which resulted in values touching the low water mark and from that mark there has been no appreciable increase up to the present time. It is worth noting, however, that the second rise in property values in any city which has suffered from over-booming at one period of its existence, is almost sure to be a steady and permanent one, fully justified by local conditions and which seldom suffers from even a temporary relapse. Take several instances of growing Canadian cities, Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg and even Ottawa furnish examples of steady growth of values after the bottom of the first boom had been dropped out. Seattle and Tacoma also bear strong testimony of the stability of the second increase in property values. The reason for this is easily explained; the initial boom is generally worked up by over estimating the future possibilities of what may be, while any second growth is governed entirely by the supply and demand for property and the rental returns on investments.

Victoria's Business Centre.

The business centre of Victoria is contained in a very small area and may be described as being contained in the space bounded by Douglas street on the north, Cormorant street on the south and Belleville street on the west, the total Inner Harbor on the east, about 300 acres, acreage covered by about 100 buildings, the inside of which and most of the whole leading retail and Government street running south and south is the main artery and principal thoroughfare, while Yates and Fort streets running east and west are the most important cross streets. Property on Government street is valued at from \$800 to \$1,000 per front foot according to location, and the best foot according to location, and the best sign of the prosperous condition of the city is marked by the fact that there is not a vacant store for rent on the street within the boundaries mentioned.

Give Victoria ten years steady growth, however, and Douglas street will naturally develop into one of the most important retail business thoroughfares in the city, as it is a recognized fact today that the natural commercial centre of Victoria is located at the junction of Yates and Douglas streets.

Anyone having confidence in Victoria growing rapidly in population within the next four years will readily concede that for future business locations, the property on Douglas for a block either way from Yates street, and on Yates for a block either way from Douglas street, forms what is bound to become the retail commercial centre of the city and offers at the prices which are asked today one of the best investments in inside business property that can be found on the Pacific Coast.

The pessimists will naturally say, "Well, we have lived in Victoria for thirty years and have never heard of any lack of business sites for the accommodation of enough stores to handle all the city's trade and we do not believe that any more space will be required." To them it might be pointed out that Victoria has gained in the past two thousand inhabitants in the past year and is almost certain to add at least five thousand in 1907 to her present population. By studying the growth of the local industries and the increase of skilled labor employed, particulars of which will be found in another column of this issue of the Colonist, an idea can be gained of the steady growth of the city's pay roll, and when the large number of the retired wealthy class, who have recently settled here are added to the growing list of wage earners, the estimate will be found to be a conservative one.

To those acquainted with the past conditions which have influenced Victoria's commercial career the best advice that can be given is not to consider our past or form any opinion even on the present order of things. "The Sunshine City" has started on a new era of prosperity and rapid development which cannot be checked, and even our sister cities to the south will be surprised at the rate of advancement shown in the next few years.

Our Future Prosperity

A few reasons for the forecast of prosperity are: First, the wonderfully advantageous position Victoria occupies in being the best port of call for the immense bulk of shipping between the Pacific Northwest and all Oriental ports,

Look carefully at a map of the Pacific coast and note that all the important shipping north of San Francisco passes our doors; remembering at the same time that Esquimalt possesses one of the finest natural harbors on this continent. We are practically a day nearer the Orient than any other Western port.

What must this fact mean to us now that several powerful railway corporations are rapidly heading towards the

land was sold the other day for \$1,000, while at and near Victoria there are a number of parcels of the best fruit-growing land possible to obtain, offered for prices varying from \$100 to \$500 per acre.

Another feature bearing on the value of acreage property in Victoria is the increase in the number of available markets for our soil products. Northern B. C. and the Yukon are gradually be-

lieve reserve stands a palatial passenger depot, from which is ready to start the Canadian Northern Overland Limited, running via Butte Inlet and the Yellowhead Pass through to the Atlantic Coast.

Huge coal bunkers have been erected at Esquimalt harbor, which is now the home port of several lines of steamers plying between Canada and the Orient. At the corner of Yates and Douglas

ver and Victoria.

A canal has been cut through from Esquimalt harbor to the Gorge, providing a splendid inland waterway for small steamers and pleasure craft plying between the two harbors.

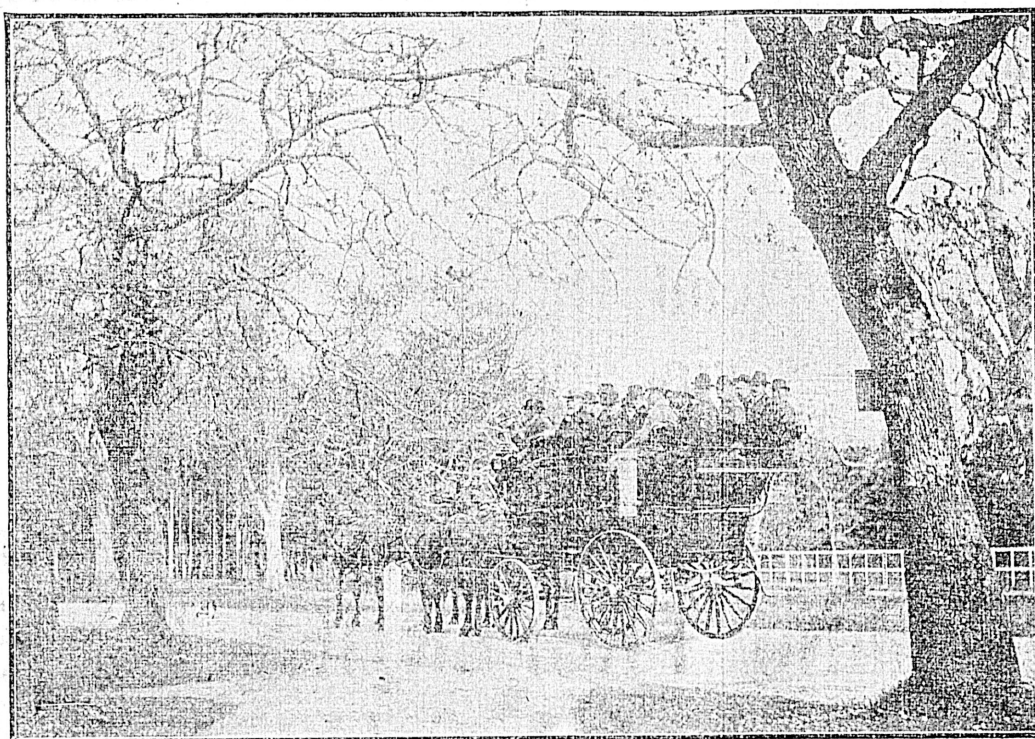
The old Victoria & Sidney Railway has now been converted into an 'inter-urban' electric railway, running along the entire waterfront of the Saanich peninsula and comfortable observation

tractions for the tourists, and many stock farms on the Island, containing local bred fast horses, which establish the fame of our home racing stables for capturing the principal events.

The price of real estate has advanced steadily in the past ten years. Lots on Government street are now quoted from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per front foot, while property on the business portions of Yates, Fort and Douglas streets is nearly as valuable.

The greatest increase in values, however, is in inside residential property;

the choice sites commanding fine views of the straits and the Olympic Mountains being very seldom offered on the market, and as there is always a greater number of buyers than sellers, they are quickly picked up at fancy prices. The slopes between the city proper and Cadboro Bay are now occupied by fine residences, and as far as Cedar Hill and Mount Tolmie the country has all been converted into beautiful small estates principally occupied by the large number of wealthy people who make Victoria their summer home.



The Victoria Transfer Co's Tally-Ho.

Pacific coast? The Oriental traffic is the most important factor in bringing the railroads and the facilities that Victoria can offer for the handling of that traffic cannot be overlooked.

Second, the greatest transportation company in the world—the Canadian Pacific Railway company—has at last set its seal of approval on Victoria as being the finest all-the-year-round tourist resort in Canada and to those familiar with what has happened in other less favored cities endorsed and attested by that company, it is not necessary to point out that our future is assured beyond all doubt.

Third, the new development of the northern portion of British Columbia—the advent of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway in that section—the splendid natural resources of the richest portion of Vancouver Island, the West coast, the trade of which is entirely tributary to Victoria, our growing importance as the capital of the most important province in our prosperous Dominion—and last but certainly not least, our city's superb attractions for wealthy home-seekers and tourists, form a combination of conditions bound to eventually justify any forecasts made in this article.

Residential Property.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Victoria's value as a residential city. That it will finally become the Los Angeles of Canada is most readily admitted by our American visitors. With a climate unsurpassed anywhere on the North American continent and a variety of beautiful coast and country locations available for any kind of home the heart of mankind can desire, the only wonder is that long before this its claims have not already been discovered by a much larger number of that great army of people who are looking for some favored spot to retire and enjoy the harvest of their toil. From a strictly real estate standpoint it is safe to say that nowhere on the Pacific Coast can be found cheaper residential property than that offered in Victoria and its suburbs. Take as an example the property recently sold by the B. C. Land & Investment Agency known as Fairfield Estate. This property is situated within five minutes' walk from the heart of the city, adjoining the water front and Beacon Hill park (the two main attractions to home-seekers looking for a location) and consists practically of a series of level fields covered with the richest soil and requiring not the slightest work of any kind to turn them into magnificent flower gardens. Nearly 700 acres, subdivided into small parcels, of this property has changed hands recently at a price equal to \$150 per city lot, or from \$400 to \$700 per acre. In nearly every other city on the coast it costs almost as much as this to clear, grade and put in shape for a building, any residential property in a like situation which is sold for nearly four times the cost price. The fact that there is a great quantity of first class improved land surrounding Victoria, offered at a very low figure, makes the location for home-seekers a most desirable one, for where lots would be purchased elsewhere, acres can be had for the same cost in our city, ensuring ample ground for gardens, orchards and home farming and giving every privacy and seclusion that can be desired. As a comparison of prices it might be noted that away in the interior of British Columbia less than an acre of choice fruit

coming important consumers while the wants of Vancouver and the Northwest Territories are not nearly supplied with the present output. One of the most important factors in the value of our home real estate is the ready sale that can be found for bulbs, flowers, shrubs, fruit and the best class of forced vegetables, all of which require an abundance of sunshine and rich soil, two assets that Victoria possesses in a marked degree, in fact she is so favored by the first to fully warrant her title of "The Sunshine City of the Pacific Northwest."

Besides offering a most desirable location for the retired wealthy class, Victoria presents many advantages to people of limited means who desire to earn a living by engaging in light farming. There are a number of small farms near the city, which can be bought for a reasonable price, where the ground is suitable for raising fruit, poultry and general garden produce.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company owns 1,500,000 acres of agricultural, timber and mineral lands, extending from Otter Point on the south-west coast, to Crown Mountain in the Comox District, which include within their boundaries all the flourishing farming, mining, lumbering and fishing communities along the east coast and the line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, a tract recognized to be the choicest portion of Vancouver Island. This magnificent estate is being systematically explored by the company whose intention it is to clear the land of timber and divide it into convenient sized lots, when it will be offered for sale to fruit growers, farmers, poultry and dairymen, at reasonable prices and on favorable terms. As the interior is explored it is the intention of the company to extend the railway and build branches into the most desirable valleys to afford easy access to the agricultural, timber and mineral lands.

Looking Forward.

Before concluding let us take a glimpse at Victoria in 1916—ten years hence. Imagine a city of 100,000 inhabitants, the residence and tourist city par excellence of the Pacific Coast. Look at Douglas street, with its magnificent business blocks, extending from Belleville street to Fisgard, Yates and Fort, each fashionable shopping thoroughfare as far east as Cook street. From James Bay to Oak Bay a solid mass of superb homes presenting an unbroken front to the straits, excepting Beacon Hill park, now turned into our local botanical gardens to the north of the main flag staff, around which still blooms the broom. We find a massive building of steel and glass at Oak Bay which we are informed is the salt water swimming baths modelled after the famous Sutor baths of San Francisco. Behind the famous Hotel Empress, now enlarged to 1,000 rooms, flashes in the sun a superb Crystal Palace thronged with tourists and sightseers where the famous Queen City Band, controlled by the Corporation, gives afternoon and evening concerts. Every street in the city business centre is black travel, while wooden sidewalks are unknown. Electric cars run round the entire water front making a circular trip via Oak Bay, Cordova Bay and Cadboro Bays, returning to the city via Esquimalt, where the new Empress line of steamers, owned by the C. P. R., are busy loading passengers for China, Japan and Australia.

On the old site known as the Song-

streets stands the finest grand opera house on the Pacific Coast, capable of seating 4000 people.

The Princess Vancouver and the Princess Victoria, the twin ferry steamers of the C. P. R., give a double daily service between Seattle, Vancouver

cars carry the large number of visitors to the numerous summer hotels and resorts which are located all along the line.

At the new race track the spring and fall meetings of the Victoria Racing Association form one of the principal at-

Farming Near Victoria

By Beaumont Boggs.

TRIBUTARY to Victoria, although by no means depending entirely upon the city for a market are the farming districts of Saanich, Met-

choshin and Cowichan. The first and last having railway communication with Victoria while Metchoshin is accessible only by water and wagon road. In this brief article I shall endeavor to point out the advantages and drawbacks as they appear to a new settler.

Metchoshin, with which may be coupled the Sooke district, has not progressed as it should have done, attributable no doubt to the absence of a regular steam ferry service, with the city only 6 or 8 miles away. A creamery is much needed at Metchoshin, although some of the energetic farmers take their cream to the one at Victoria.

It is too far for profitable business results. In Metchoshin as well as Saanich the breaking up of the large holdings of unimproved land would be of great benefit to the districts. The principal productions are hay, oats, potatoes, etc., small quantities of other root crops, poultry and eggs. A few of the farmers keep small flocks of high grade sheep to supply private customers with spring lamb, from which they receive from five to six dollars each. Dairying pays handsomely, especially in cases where the farmer is not obliged to employ skilled labor to do the milking and butter-making. In Saanich during the last few months many of the smaller properties have changed hands, the new owners with great energy clearing and planting their lands in orchards and smaller fruits. Great credit is due the Fruit Growers Association for the work they have done in arranging for the disposal of all the small fruits of their district at the highest market prices, strawberries having brought 10½ cents net to the grower.

Saanich being now a Municipality

will advance with rapid bounds in the future.

In the Cowichan Valley which embraces not only the districts of Cowichan but Somenos, Quamichan and part of Comiaken, there has been great improvements, and several of the older farmers have disposed of their properties at favorable prices.

It is to this section, however, that the practical eastern farmer, who wishes to make his living by mixed farming, must look for cheap improved properties. Not, of course, close to or on the outskirts of the pretty town of Duncan, but in one of the many branches of the valley, situate from four to six miles therefrom. The soil of Cowichan is of peculiar richness, being strongly impregnated with carbonate of lime, and having a subsoil of blue clay or gravel, and being well watered by living streams. The soil is quite suited for fruit on the higher lands, and needs no irrigation, but simply cultivation.

The roads throughout the district are the finest on Vancouver Island. Although the rate of taxation in the municipalities is very light, not more than one-half per cent., yet the schools are within easy distance from all settlers.

At Duncan is located the best creamery in British Columbia, the manager, who is a Dane with extensive experience, having taken most of the prizes at the Dominion Exhibition held last year.

Duncan boasts of a waterworks system, a bank, three hotels, several churches, and numerous stores, and is one of the most prosperous towns on the Island.

At Somenos a brickyard has been established, which gives employment to numerous hands, as well as affords a market for the fine cordwood taken from the land in clearing. A stumping machine, introduced by a syndicate of citizens of Duncan, has demonstrated that a much more economical method of clearing land can be adopted than in the past.

OWN A PIECE OF THE EARTH!

We Sell

Farms
Fruit Ranches
Stock Ranches
Dwellings
Business Lots
Timber Claims

P. R. BROWN, Ltd.
30 BROAD STREET, VICTORIA
21 YEARS IN THE
EXPERIENCE
REALTY BUSINESS

We

Loan Money
Insure Against Fire
Manage Estates
Rent Stores, Dwellings and Offices

OWN A PIECE OF THE EARTH!

History and Characteristics of the Holstein

Five Branch Stores in Vancouver

Interesting Items Culled From Magazines and Exchanges

Britain Has Still Many Great Men

From Tit-Bits.

The recent statement by W. B. Richmond, R. A., that "we have no really great men, because we do not desire them and because we are experiencing a natural fall in genius," represents a very dangerous opinion, that the day of "giants," if not over, is just now in suspense, and that the present is an age of mediocrities.

It is true that within comparatively recent years we have lost many of our intellectual giants—Dickens and Thackeray, Carlyle and Ruskin, Hazlitt, Tennyson, and Herbert Spencer, Gladstone, Bright, and Disraeli—men whose genius has placed them among the immortals; but we have happily still with us many men who are not only distinctly great, but who in their turn will fill conspicuous niches in our Temple of Fame.

Take, for instance, whether Britain has produced a more brilliant man of science than Lord Kelvin, whose almost countless inventions during the last half century have done so much to revolutionize the science of electricity and navigation. Merely to give a list of his contributions to our knowledge in a score of quite distinct directions would fill a column; and there can be little doubt that when he, too, has joined the other giants of science, his fame will be at least equal to that of the greatest of them all.

Signor Marconi, who is half a Briton (his mother was an Irish lady), has made himself immortal by his discovery of aerial telegraphy before he had advanced far into the twenties. Sir William Crookes, who is constantly startling the world with his revolutionary discoveries in the field of chemistry, is the greatest chemist since Faraday; and among lesser scientific lights still living, who are really great men, are Lord Rayleigh and Aveling, whose fame will surely survive their contemporaries. In literature we still have great names, if none, perhaps, so distinguished and enduring as those of Carlyle and Tennyson, Dickens and Thackeray. Among our poets, Swinburne and William Watson are entitled to rank with, if not above, the majority of those who have sung and died before them; and Mr. George Meredith is assured of a high place among the writers of fiction whose works endure—indeed, it is doubtful whether, as judged by the highest tests of art, England has ever produced his superior.

Though Art has been robbed in recent years of Millais and Leighton, Macaulay, Browning, Watts, Russett, and other great painters, we still have Mr. Holman Hunt, whose "Light of the World," "The Triumph of the Innocents," and many other canvases, are among the greatest achievements of British art, and who, in the opinion of competent judges, is one of the finest painters the world has known. Mr. Stott, a portrait painter, is entitled to rank with Reynolds, Gainsborough and Romney; Mr. E. A. Abbey, R. A., and Mr. George Clausen, R. A., will be even more famous in future generations than in ours; and the time will come, so those say who are most fitted to judge, when Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R. A., the famous sculptor, will be placed on a pedestal at least as exalted as that of Flaxman.

England has cradled few really great musicians, but Sir Edward Elgar already takes a very high place among them, though probably his best work is yet to come; and it is by no means sure that a generation hence he will not have displaced Henry Purcell, in his eminence as the greatest of English composers. In Germany, the nursery of musical geniuses, Elgar is already ranked with some of their greatest men.

There may be no lawyer living today quite so profound as Jessel, or so brilliant as Herschell and Roundell Palmer, but it would be possible to name a dozen men who, in gifts and attainments, could challenge comparison with the best men in any previous generation; and although we may have no statesman of the eminence of Gladstone or Disraeli, and no political orator of the magnetic and eloquent as John Bright, yet we have great men, whose names will occur to our readers, in the arena of politics.

The British navy, too, has its great men, who, if they had had the opportunities of past heroes, would probably have won equal fame. To mention only two out of many, Sir John Fisher has probably never had a superior as a tactician, and the late Lord Nelson, as a seaman, while Lord Charles Boreasford was probably his more conspicuous figure in Nelson's day.

And if England has now no Wellington or Marlborough, she has a trio of soldiers of whom any age or country might be proud, and all of whom have won equal fame. The "great men" of the present are Lord Roberts, Lord Curzon, and Lord Milner need fear no comparison with the most famous of past Colonial administrators; nor in the realm of commerce has Great Britain ever produced finer samples of energetic manhood than Mr. Carnegie and Lord Strathcona.

Alfred Beit, Diamond King

In the life of Alfred Beit the press find material for much comment upon the industrial condition of South Africa, from which region his great fortune was gathered. The Detroit News asserts that "its natural progress has been set back at least a century" because a few men like Beit and Cecil Rhodes had the opportunity and ingenuity to "runder" its natural wealth. Others are not so severe. The New York Sun, for instance, declares that "each in his way was an idealist, Beit as a genius of business, Rhodes as an empire-builder." The Sun thus briefly reviews the lives of these two men:

Both Beit and Rhodes went to South Africa originally in search of health as very young men, Rhodes without any resources at all, and Beit as the son of a prosperous Hamburg merchant. Born in the same year, 1853, they became interested in the Kimberley diamond mines at about the same time, made great fortunes at an early age, and succeeded in forming what may justly be called the diamond trust, since it controls the price of diamonds the world over. The dream of imper-

ial expansion was Rhodes', but he was always able to enlist his friend Beit in the promotion of his railroad and charter-company enterprises. If Beit was involved in the high-handed Jameson outrage he had Rhodes to thank for it. The firm name and business might have read "Rhodes & Beit, Exporters of Africa from Cape Town to Cairo."

The two men had many tastes in common as lovers of the arts and as collectors. Rhodes was an Oxford man and read the classics in editions specially brought out for him. They were both generous givers for educational and charitable purposes. Beit was a man of sturdy physique, and his methods were subtle and soundless. Rhodes was proud of his fame, and did things on a lavish scale and in a royal way, as one who should have been born in the purple and could not but make a noise in the world. Had Rhodes died to old age, there is no knowing what the might have still played as a British statesman; but Beit, who survived, he would have become a billionaire.

The will of Mr. Beit verifies the predictions as to the probable magnitude of his public gifts. A despatch to the New York Times gives in detail the bequests of this class. The chief features are here quoted. "The document proves to be very interesting, lacking little of the remarkable qualities which gossip attributed to the bequests. The sums enumerated make the vast total of \$9,675,000, not including the value of an estate bequeathed to Mr. Beit's native city, Hamburg, or the art treasures deposited on the British National Gallery and the museums of Berlin and Hamburg."

It is believed that the aggregate value of the public bequests will be not far short of \$12,500,000.

The most notable provision of the will is that in which a body of trustees gets control of \$6,000,000 to be used in the development of the country by means of communication in Rhodesia and elsewhere in Africa, which, with other bequests for South Africa, demonstrates that Mr. Beit's interest in the welfare of the country in which his fortune was made was equal to that of his old associate, Cecil Rhodes.

To the College of Technology connected with London University, the sum of \$250,000 and 1,000,000 shares in the DeBeers Company are bequeathed. One million dollars is left to the University of Johannesburg to build and equip buildings on the land previously given by Mr. Beit.

One million dollars is bequeathed for educational or charitable purposes in Rhodesia and other territories within the field of the British South Africa Company.

The Ideals of Farm Life

In a previous paper I presented the reason that 155 college students gave me for leaving the farm to engage in other occupations. These students saw little opportunity in farming; 40 per cent. of them alleging that the business offers no financial reward. Twenty per cent. said that the physical labor is too exacting, and approximately an equal number that no social opportunities are offered. These replies present one view of the vexed question as to what the place of the farmer is to be in our coming civilization. There was a strain of hope running through some of the replies that in the future the opportunities on the farm would be improved; but for the most part, the responses were hopelessly against the business of farming as a means of personal achievement.

When I asked for the opinions of those who had planned to leave the farm, I asked, also, for the reasons that moved those who have planned to remain. From city conditions to farm life, and those who have planned to return there after leaving college. The responses are most illuminating, and, of course, they are hopeful for those of us who look to the open country to aid in some large way in maintaining and forwarding the best civilization.

Sixty-eight town-bred or city-bred students wrote me that they intended to pursue farming as a business, and to this end had entered themselves in the College of Agriculture. I should explain, however, that I use the word "farming" in its broadest sense as comprising those many occupations that are directly concerned with the products of the soil and are in intimate contact with the natural life conditions; for some of these young men expect to be creaturers in the small rural factories rather than actual tillers of the soil. Many of the respondents give more than one reason for desiring to follow agricultural work.

The point of view of all these various personal replies is most significant, and it is in bold contrast to the general run of the responses of those who plan to leave the farm. The present replies are marked by the prominence given to ideals and by the subordination of mere personal emoluments and desire for money. Forty per cent. of those who are leaving the farm allege that they do so because there is not money enough in it; very few of the 151 students who plan to remain on the farm see the expectation of earning money as the leading motive, and a number of them mention the relatively small earning power, and then declare that they will follow the business in spite of that handicap. Nearly every one of them gives higher ideals of living as the propelling motive, and these ideals crystallize about the love of the land, the love of the open country, and the desire of a free, independent life. Moreover, these are responses of strong conviction. They evidence pride of calling, and not one of them is apologetic. They are hopeful; they all have a forward look. They are surprisingly unselfish. Not one of them asks for power. They show that even in this epoch of hurried city and of alienated living still remains as a real and vital force.

I was impressed, in the replies of those who are to leave the farm, with the emphasis placed on lack of money, hard work, and small social opportunity; I am impressed in the replies of those who are to remain on the farm, with the emphasis placed on the love of the land, the love of the open country, and the desire of a free, independent life. With these young men, their business is to be an affair of the heart. We hear much about the greed of money and power and the great dangers that threaten our runaway society; but I wonder whether, in the end, the country man will not still have hold of at least one of the reins.

How Pike Found His Peak

Eugene Parsons, in August Recreation.

On November 23, 1896, Gen. Zebulon Pike and a small party of soldiers arrived at the river forks on the present site of Pueblo. Here they built a breastwork of logs for defence. Then Pike started with three men to make a side-trip to the mountain that has for more than half a century borne his name. A week earlier on their Arkansas route he had seen the Grand Peak when it was more than a hundred miles distant. Its snowy crest had lured him on and now he was determined to try to ascend to the top. But he was woefully decimated to the distance. He expected to be back in a day or two, but was gone more than five days. He little dreamed of the obstacles in his way. He and his men were ill-clad, having only light summer clothes and they greatly suffered from cold. They also endured the pangs of hunger and the tortures of thirst, going forty-eight hours without eating. On the third day (November 27) they gained the summit of an intervening peak, Cheyenne Mountain. "Here we found the snow middle deep," Pike writes, "no sign of beast or bird inhabiting this region. The thermometer, which stood at 9 degrees above zero at the foot of the mountain, fell to 4 degrees below zero at the summit of the Grand Peak, which was entirely bare of vegetation and covered with snow, now appeared at a distance of fifteen or sixteen miles from us. It was as high again as what we had ascended, and it would have taken a whole day's march to arrive at its base, when I believe no human being could have ascended to its pinnacle." A few days later he attempted to measure the altitude of the north mountain (Pike's Peak), estimating its elevation to be 15,581 feet. Scientists of our day have taken more accurate observations and found the height to be from 14,108 to 14,147 feet, or nearly three miles above sea level.

The Origin of Lacrosse

R. V. in Montreal Gazette.

Lord Castletown is not the first to claim for Irish adventures the credit of having discovered America. But he is the first to allege the identity of shinty or "cawman" and lacrosse as the mainstay of the hypothesis. It is not the first time that some curious resemblance between lacrosse and one or other of the many kinds of ball play, ancient and modern, have suggested paths of new world inquiry. One of our own writers, Father Laffan, S.J., has written a learned work in which he elaborately compares the usages of the American Indians with the customs of ancient nations of the old world, as known to us through the classical writers. In his researches Father Laffan has not forgotten the games of ball, but the weight of his arguments tends to prove an Asiatic (and more especially a Tartar) origin for the American red-man rather than a descent from Irish colonists. The game that Lord Castletown would match with lacrosse is mainly described by Dr. Robert Craig MacLagan in his learned treatise on "The Games and Diversions of Argyshire." He calls it "camanachd" and "cluch air a chaman," and gives "shinty" as one of the best-known alternative names. Dr. MacLagan considers "camanachd" (sometimes called "cawman" or "caw" means rather the shinty stick) to be the birth of the game. He follows the theory suggested by the late H. H. Hale in his essay "Indian Migrations, as evidenced by Language" (see "Iroquois Book of Rites," page 186) were well founded, there would be no difficulty in assigning a common origin to the lacrosse of the aborigines and the shinty of the Gael. It is a dangerous theory, however, as Father Laffan on the Egyptian, Phœnician, Jewish, Lost Tribes and other theories that have been defended in bulky volumes, and sometimes at a startling cost.

O'Curry says that "camanachd" was played at Magh Tuireadh 1,272 years before the Christian era. About a hundred years less than 1,272 after Christ's birth is the date the Welsh assign for the exploit of their hero, Madoc. H. H. Bancroft, in his "Native Races of the Pacific States" (vol. V.), gives a fairly full account (with bibliography and references) of the Welsh theory. Besides the Mandan tribe of the Missouri, of whose Welsh affinities and of the resemblance of their names to the Welsh or British coracle, Catlin has so much to say, tribes of Welsh descent have been located in Florida, Mexico, Guatemala, among the Creeks and Shawnees and in the State of Illinois. Bancroft mentions among statements bearing on the subject one for which he claims respectful consideration. It is found in a narrative written in the year 1686 by the Rev. Morgan Jones, and published in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1740. Mr. Jones tells us that, having with five companions, been taken prisoners by the Tuscaroras, the savages were about to put them to death when, as he bewailed his fate in his native Cymric, they listened with eagerness, and then only spared them, but from their much with civility. Mr. Jones remained among the Tuscaroras for four months, during which period he conversed familiarly with those Indians in the Welsh tongue and preached to them in the same useful language three times a week. Bancroft gives Jones' explicit statement in full. In Jones' Narrative and Critical History of America (I. 109), Hakluyt, Lloidy, Torfaeus, Kerr, Rowen, Humboldt, Catlin and other writers who have dealt with the question of Welsh Indians are called to mind. Besides Morgan Jones, who found among languages spoken west of the Ohio (1772-74), several correspondences with his native Wales.

In the year 1783, Dr. John Williams wrote an Enquiry concerning the first discovery of America by Europeans, in which he undertook to prove that there existed in Western America a tribe of Indians, speaking the Welsh language and who were descended from the companions of Prince Madoc, son of Owen Gwynedd, who sailed

westward in the year 1170. In 1792, Dr. Williams published Further Observations on the Discovery of America by Prince Madoc, in which he gave the testimony of General Bowles, a Creek Indian, who had then lately been in London, and several others, regarding the Welsh Indians.

The late E. J. Payne, in his History of America, is disposed to accept the story of Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd as having foundation in fact. He mentions the version of Madoc's voyages told by Guttyn Owen, a poetical historiographer, who compiled a Welsh pedigree for Henry the Seventh. Payne attributed Henry's interest in Madoc's enterprise in part at least, to his knowledge of the discoveries of Madoc. "Though antiquaries," says Payne, "have placed the story of Madoc under the head of mythical geography, it possibly belongs to genuine history, and is connected with the contemporary cycle of Norse voyages." John Fiske rejects the Madoc story. It is strange that Geraldus Cambrensis, who mentions Madoc's father and his brothers, does not speak of Madoc himself or of the voyages attributed to him. Madoc's father, Owen Gwynedd, son of Gruffydd ap Conan, was one of the most illustrious princes of North Wales. He died in 1170. His lawful heir, the young prince, was a minor, and a broken nose, was objected to by some of his people, and his half-brother, David, seized the throne. But the line of Jorwerth subsequently ousted the usurpers. These dissensions may have been the domestic troubles to which the biographers of Madoc refer as the cause of his wandering.

The Cup That Poisons

From Public Opinion.

Mr. Alexander Haig waves a red flag in this month's National Review, which should send us all back to water and a dry crust, relieved, perhaps, by an occasional apple. We are all poisoning ourselves by our accustomed food, and the race which has been priding itself that it is now longer lived than its forefathers is simply providing for its own debility. Tea is one of the most vicious of our drinks, and meat is as harmful as any vile concoction sold in the name of Burgundy. It is a made scientific fact, clear to every child, that tea and drink belongs to the order of stimulants, and stimulants are bound sooner or later to aggravate uric acid troubles. Their action is treacherous in the extreme. Says Mr. Haig—"All stimulants clear the blood of uric acid; they would not be stimulants if they did not do so and inversely all things that clear the blood of uric acid are stimulants. What is desirable is to get the blood and vital tissues as clear as possible from this substance, and the right way to do this is to cut short the introduction of further poisons from outside and to dissolve and gradually clear out the accumulations already present in the body. The worst way to do it is to give a further dose of stimulating poison from outside to clear the blood at the cost of producing increased accumulations in the glands and tissues, thus laying up a store certain at some future time to increase the very troubles from which an escape is sought. It must be obvious, then, that the relief obtained in this direction, that the relief obtained is temporary and becomes ever less, and that the more it is resorted to the greater the ultimate disaster; for stimulation first clears the blood of the obstructing substance, and later on inevitably brings back into circulation ever increasing quantity of the same deleterious substance. It follows that no takers of stimulants keep for long at the same dose; the tendency is to constant demand, and therefore the quantity and strength of the tea taken are constantly increasing. In the same way it is well known that those who take laudanum may begin with a few drops and end by taking it from wine glass and under the draper's eye. The sensibly slips into the drunkard. The fact that should act as a warning or danger signal is the insidious manner in which tea lays hold of its victims. It comes as a harmless friend, the comforter in sad and weary hours, literally 'the cup that cheers'; but attempt to give it up and you will realize, perhaps by the first time, the power of the habit with which you have been playing. Some may comprehend the dangerous influence and resolve to get free at all cost, but a much larger number put the ultimate reckoning off to a future day, when work may be less pressing, or general health in some unexplained manner may improve, and they will have a lease of relief as the result of increased doses of stimulant.

"The race needs stimulants today because when they left their natural food they took to such stimulants as fish, flesh, fowl, and eggs, and soon (for reach I hope are now quite evident) were compelled to add to these, coffee, smoking, drinking, and alcohol, for bacco, because of the inevitable consequences that the more stimulant taken the more is required to counteract the secondary depressing effects. Therefore, the first wrong step was relinquishing natural foods, and the second taking these which are stimulants and unnatural, and thus things have come from bad to worse. The suggestion of living on the natural foods will doubtless excite little but mirth; but, unfortunately, this does not alter the fact that stimulants must be adopted in place of food with impunity. It is far beyond a question of likes and dislikes, and is rapidly becoming a question of life and death. The national condition today is serious enough, and I have long considered it a matter of grave doubt whether if immediate steps were taken, much good could be done. At present we are far even from the first step towards safety; and meanwhile asylums, incurable homes, hospitals and prisons are full to overflowing; the vast majority of those who suffer from these institutions know nothing of vigorous health, whilst many diseases are rapidly increasing, and anaemia, neurasthenia, lethargy, and degeneration of mind and body are visible in all directions. The nations given over to stimulants are, in fact, like travelers lost in the snow slowly, perishing in the numbness of cold. Like them, also, they object very strongly to the attempt to waken them, and prefer sleep and death, or, in other words, they have lost the power of sound judgment on a matter of the first importance." And with this terrible prospect foreshadowed we shall all no doubt, while agreeing that Mr. Haig is right, still take an afternoon cup of tea to prepare the way for the fuller poison of the dinner hour.

Gave Million Dollars For Temperance

From the Tacoma Daily News.

If Sir Wilfrid Lawson had lived a fortnight longer his last illness would have been cheered by the news that the largest sum ever at the disposal of those whose object it is to promote the cause of total abstinence had been bequeathed under the will of a man who predeceased him by just three weeks.

Mr. John Crowle, who died on June 12th at the age of sixty-five, out of a total estate of £448,696, directed that £250,000 shall be set aside for temperance work.

Mr. Crowle was chairman of Messrs. Slater, Limited, and of Messrs. Spencer Santo & Co. He was also director of a mineral water machine company, and was well known during his life for the prominent interest he took in temperance work, especially in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist body.

He was a man of marked individuality and untiring energy, and to his own industry was due the large fortune which he had amassed. A Cornishman, he went to London in his youth, and entered business on his own account. Mr. Crowle leaves a widow and four daughters. His only son, who was an officer in Robert's horse, was killed in South Africa.

In his will the testator states that he has been keenly interested in Christian temperance work, and that it had been his intention during his lifetime to create and endow such a fund as he now wished to constitute.

The testator has left the fullest directions as to the way in which the sum, to be called the "John Crowle Band of Hope and Temperance Fund," is to be applied. And the employment of the sum, to be called the "John Crowle Band of Hope and Temperance Fund," is to be applied. And the employment of the sum, to be called the "John Crowle Band of Hope and Temperance Fund," is to be applied.

But as soon as the Wesleyan conference have raised £25,000 of this sum, the trustees are to pay a similar amount, in order that the work may be begun as soon as possible. As each further £5,000 is raised by the conference, the trustees are to hand over another £5,000, until the whole amount has been absorbed.

In the event of the conference not being able to provide the money, the scheme apparently falls to the ground.

The trustees, as may be supposed, are to be chosen entirely from the Wesleyan Methodist convention, with the president for the time being at their head. He and the ex-president, who is also an ex-official trustee, are the only persons for whom it is not made a condition that they shall be total abstainers. This is a virtue which must be possessed by the three ministers and the five laymen, as well as by the secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Crowle apparently pinned his faith mainly to meetings and lectures, with music as a way of inculcating the principles of total abstinence. It is laid down that the working of the scheme shall be begun in the three London districts by obtaining from the Wesleyan conference, and providing for the maintenance of three or more young ministers as shall be required, and also by maintaining three or more women workers under the temperance committee of each of the said districts. So soon as each of the three London districts shall have one minister and two women workers (or more as required) the other districts shall be provided for in the same way.

One young minister who has completed his training, is to be sent into each of the selected districts, and he will have to devote his whole time to Gospel Temperance work, with the prospect of a salary of £120 at the end of three years and lower one during the first two.

Women workers in the districts will receive a salary of £60 in addition to uniform and traveling expenses. Evangelists, to the number of ten may also be employed, and their salaries are double those of the young ladies.

Then, provision is made for two "chaplains," who shall be zealous, and devoted men who shall be continually employed in traveling about the country for the purpose of delivering lectures to encourage and strengthen the band of workers, especially in connection with the Bands of Hope, and to assist, encourage, and confer with the ministers and women workers. They will receive £500 per annum each.

Vocalists to Assist.

"Two or three thoroughly trained and efficient vocalists are also to be retained to assist at public meetings, but no mention is made of what they are to be paid.

"There shall also be retained and continually employed by the fund the testator continues, two of the best men on temperance who can be found, for the purpose, by means of lectures, of creating, stimulating and maintaining interest in the cause of Christian temperance in the great centres of population in Great Britain, and who shall each receive an annual salary of £750.

"These are what may be called popular lecturers, who appeal more to the heart than the head, so their efforts are to be supplemented by three or four thoroughly competent scientific lecturers on temperance, who shall give in each year a course of ten lectures at each of the four theological institutions, and receive £5 for each lecture. The suggestion of living on the natural foods will doubtless excite little but mirth; but, unfortunately, this does not alter the fact that stimulants must be adopted in place of food with impunity. It is far beyond a question of likes and dislikes, and is rapidly becoming a question of life and death. The national condition today is serious enough, and I have long considered it a matter of grave doubt whether if immediate steps were taken, much good could be done. At present we are far even from the first step towards safety; and meanwhile asylums, incurable homes, hospitals and prisons are full to overflowing; the vast majority of those who suffer from these institutions know nothing of vigorous health, whilst many diseases are rapidly increasing, and anaemia, neurasthenia, lethargy, and degeneration of mind and body are visible in all directions. The nations given over to stimulants are, in fact, like travelers lost in the snow slowly, perishing in the numbness of cold. Like them, also, they object very strongly to the attempt to waken them, and prefer sleep and death, or, in other words, they have lost the power of sound judgment on a matter of the first importance." And with this terrible prospect foreshadowed we shall all no doubt, while agreeing that Mr. Haig is right, still take an afternoon cup of tea to prepare the way for the fuller poison of the dinner hour.

Opposing Licenses.

The work to which the income of this vast amount—supposing the £500,000 to be raised—is to be devoted is so far purely educational. There are, however, instructions as to how the surplus, if any, is to be employed, and one of these exhibits a more militant attitude.

"Thus, the trustees are empowered to provide 'not more than £500 per annum towards the cost of opposing in any part of England the grant of licenses to public houses, theatres, music halls, and other places of entertainment.'

Hiring an Indian.

John Boyd, in August Recreation. When on a trip, the hunter or fisherman generally has to have a guide, and in many parts of the country an in-

dian is often the only one who possesses the necessary knowledge. He cannot be picked out by his employer as one would under ordinary conditions select his help, but is usually recommended by some one who knows him. He comes to us, therefore, as a stranger, and each has to find out the peculiarities of the other.

For we meet we salute him with an extended hand and a "How do?" His hand greets ours without a word in return—and we do the shaking.

The next move is ours. We enquire about the hunting—is it good this year around here?

"O-yes," is the answer, uttered in a one-syllable grunt.

"Can you tell us where there is any deer or moose?"

"O-yes."

"How far will we have to go for them?"

"There," and his arm sweeps a lengthy section of the horizon in front of us.

"Oh yes, we suppose so, but how many miles is it?"

"Not far."

"But don't you know how many miles we will have to go to get to where those deer and moose are?"

"Oh, four—five—ten miles," is the indefinite yet exhaustive reply. He appears to have made a superhuman effort to answer our question, in that he had to answer in two words so many.

We then resolve to try a different line of questioning in our search for information, and so smile our pleasure at his last answer.

"How long will it take to get there?"

"Not long."

"Well, how many hours?"

"For an hour, as he smiles in an ignorant way, as if he did not understand, so we pull out our watch and say, 'What time will we get there?'

"Tomorrow!"

But there is no use to complain against the Indian's procrastination, who believes tomorrow is just as good as today. And, after all, may he not be right? And what does he think of us and our hurry?

An Ancient Turtle

A living creature that has trod the earth, however sluggish, since the days of the Spanish Armada is an object of no common degree of interest. Such a creature has just passed away peacefully in London, in the person of Drake, a venerable tortoise of the Zoological Gardens, supposed to be nearly four hundred years old. Mr. V. Forbin, who contributes a short obituary with portrait to La Nature (Paris, June 9), notes that it is quite proper to be somewhat indefinite on the subject of Drake's exact age. He says:

"There is nothing to prove, in fact, that the Testudinabdoni that gave up the ghost the other day had really attained so abnormal an age. All that we can say on this delicate subject is as follows:

"The tortoise was captured in the Galapagos Islands toward the end of the eighteenth century. At this time the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then scouring the seas. The date was, in fact, the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then scouring the seas. The date was, in fact, the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then scouring the seas. The date was, in fact, the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then scouring the seas. The date was, in fact, the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then scouring the seas. The date was, in fact, the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then scouring the seas. The date was, in fact, the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then scouring the seas. The date was, in fact, the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then scouring the seas. The date was, in fact, the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then scouring the seas. The date was, in fact, the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then scouring the seas. The date was, in fact, the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then scouring the seas. The date was, in fact, the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then scouring the seas. The date was, in fact, the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then scouring the seas. The date was, in fact, the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then scouring the seas. The date was, in fact, the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then scouring the seas. The date was, in fact, the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then scouring the seas. The date was, in fact, the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then scouring the seas. The date was, in fact, the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then scouring the seas. The date was, in fact, the security inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bleached animal, relying on a date cut in his shell with a knife, which, though half effaced, appeared

Published by
The Colonist
by special
arrangement

"The Helmet of Navarre"

BY BERTHA RUNKLE

Copyright
The
Century
Company

(Continued.)

"The name of Etienne de Mar will do," the captain returned; "we have no fancy for aliases at the Bastille."

"It is a warrant; that is all I know about it."

"But I am not Comte de Mar," Lucas repeated.

His uneasy conscience had numbed his wits. In his dread of a plot he had done little to dissipate an error. But now he pulled himself together; error or intention, he would act as if he knew it must be an error.

"My captain, you have made a mistake likely to cost you your shoulder-straps. I tell you I am not Mar; the landlord, who knows him well, tells you I am not Mar. Ask those who know M. de Mar; ask these inn people. They will tell you, and all tell you I am not he. Ask that boy there; even he dares not say to my face that I am."

His eyes met mine, and I could see that, even in the moment of challenging me, he repented. He believed that I would give the lie. But the dragon, who was bending over him, relieving him of his sword-belt, spared me the necessity.

"Captain, you need give yourself no uneasiness; this is the Comte right enough. I live in the Quartier Mazarin, and I have seen this gentleman a score of times riding with M. de St. Quentin."

Lucas, at this unexpected testimony, looked a trifle black that the captain had taken laughing.

"Yes, my dear monsieur, it is a little hard for M. de Mayenne's nephew—you are a nephew, are you not?—to explain how he comes to ride with the Duc de St. Quentin."

It was awkward to explain. Lucas, knowing well that there was no future for him who betrayed the Generalissimo's secrets, cried out angrily:

"He lies! I never rode out with M. de St. Quentin."

"Oh, come now. Really you waste a great deal of breath," the captain said. "I regret the cruel necessity of arresting you, M. de Mar; but there is nothing gained by blustering about it. I usually know what I am about."

"You do not know! Non de rien, you do not know. Felix Broux, speak up there. If you have told him behind my back that I am Etienne de Mar, I defy you to say it to my face."

"I know nothing about it, monsieur," I answered in a little refrain. "Monsieur captain, remember, if you please, I never saw him till yesterday; he may be Paul de Lorraine for all I know. But he did not call himself that yesterday."

"You hell-hound!" Lucas cried. "Go tell Louis to drive up to the cabaret door, Gaspard," bade the captain.

Lucas gazed at him as if to tear out of him the truth of the matter. I think he was still a prey to suspicion of a plot in this, and it paralyzed his tongue. He so reeked with intrigue that he smelled one wherever he went. He was much too clever to be sent off on this arresting officer was simply thick-witted.

"I say no more," he cried. "You may spare yourself your lies, the whole crew of you. I go as your prisoner, but I go as Paul de Lorraine, son of Henry, Duke of Guise."

He said it with a certain superciliousness, but the captain, bourgeois of the bourgeoisie, did not mean to let himself be put down by any sprig of the noblesse.

"Certainly, if it is any comfort to you," he retorted. "But you are very dull, monsieur, not to be aware that your identity is known perfectly to all others besides your landlord here, and my man. I did not come to arrest you without a minute description of you from M. de Belin himself."

"Ventre bleu!" Lucas shouted. "I wrote the description. I myself lodged information against Mar. I came here to make sure you took him. Carry me before Belin; he will know me could not but see that the man spoke truth. But had no need to fear: there is a combination of stupidity and vanity which nothing can move."

"I have no orders to take you to M. de Belin," he returned calmly. "So you wrote the description, did you? Perhaps you will deny that it fits you?"

He read the paper.

"Charles-Andre-Etienne-Marie de St. Quentin, Comte de Mar. Age, three-and-twenty; figure, tall and slender; was dressed yesterday in black with a plain falling band; carries his right arm in a sling—"

"Is my arm in a sling?" Lucas demanded.

"No, in a handkerchief," the captain laughed, at the same moment that his dragon exclaimed: "His right wrist is bandaged, though."

"That is nothing! It is a mere scratch. I did it myself by accident," Lucas shouted, striving with his hampered left hand to pull the folds apart to show it. But he could not, and fell silent, waiting for the one who sees the fate drawing in about him. The captain went on reading from his little paper:

"Fair hair, gray eyes, aquiline nose"—I suppose you will still tell us, monsieur, that you are not the man?"

"I am not he. The Comte de Mar and I are nothing alike. We are both young, tall, yes; but that is all. He is dressed all up in the forearm; my wrist is bare, scratched with a knife-edge. He has yellow hair; mine is brown. His eyes—"

"It is plain to me, monsieur," the officer interrupted, "that the description fits you in every particular." And so it did.

Who had heard M. Etienne described twenty times, had yesterday mistaken Lucas for him; the same items served for both. It was the more remarkable because they actually looked no more alike than chalk and cheese. Lucas had set down his catalogue without a thought that he was drawing his own picture. If ever hunter was caught in his own gin, Lucas was!

"You lie!" he cried furiously. "You know I am not Mar. You lie, the whole pack of you."

"Gag him, Ravelle," the captain commanded, with an angry flush.

"I demand to be taken before M. de Belin," Lucas shouted.

The next moment the soldier had twisted a handkerchief about his mouth.

"Ready?" the captain asked of Gaspard, who had come back just in time to aid in the throttling. "Move on, then."

him. He did not slip from his capors' fingers between the room and the street. He was deposited in the big black coach that had aroused my wonder. Louis cracked his whip and off they rumbled.

I laughed all the way back to the Hotel St. Quentin.

XIX.

To the Hotel de Lorraine

I found M. Etienne sitting on the steps before the house. He had doffed his rusty black for a suit of azure and silver; his sword and poniard were heavy with silver chasings. His blue hat, his white plume pinned in a silver buckle, lay on the stone beside him. He had discarded his sling and was engaged in tuning a lute.

Evidently he was struck by some change in my appearance; for he asked at once:

"What has happened, Felix?"

"Such a lark!" I cried.

"What! did old Menard share the crowns with you for your trouble?"

"No; he pocketed them all. That was not it."

I was so choked with laughter as to make it hard work to explain what was it, while his first bewilderment changed to an amazed interest, which in its turn gave way, not to delight, but to distress.

"Mordieu!" he cried, starting up, his face alight, "if I resemble that dirt—"

"As chalk and cheese," I said. "No one seeing you both could possibly mistake you for two of the same race. But there was nothing in his catalogue that did not fit him. It mentioned, he sure, the right arm in a sling; his bandage, I think he cut himself last night when he was after me and I flung the door in his face, for afterward he held his hand behind his back. At any rate, there was the bandage; that was enough to satisfy the captain."

"And they took him off?"

"They gagged him because he protested so much, and lugged him off."

"To the Bastille?" he demanded, as if he could scarcely realize the event.

"To the Bastille. In a big traveling coach, between the officer and his men. He may be there by this time."

"He looked at me as if he were still not quite able to believe the thing."

"It is true, monsieur. If I were inventing it I could not invent anything better; but it is true."

"Certes, you could not invent anything better! Nor anything half so good. If ever there was a case of the bitter bit," he broke out laughing.

"Monsieur, you know not half how funny it was. Had you seen their faces—the more Lucas swore he was not Comte de Mar, the more the officer was sure he was."

"Felix, you have all the luck. I said this morning you should go about no more without me. Then I send you off on this errand, and see what you get into!"

"Monsieur, I put it to you: Had you been there, how could Lucas have been arrested for Comte de Mar?"

"He won't stay arrested long—more's the pity."

"No," I said regretfully; "but they may keep him overnight."

"Aye, he may be out of mischief overnight. I am happy to say that my face is known at the Bastille."

"Nor his, I take it. I thought from what I heard last night that he had never been in Paris save for a while in the spring, when he lay perishing at the Bastille they may know nothing of the existence of a Paul de Lorraine. But, monsieur, if Mayenne has broken his word already, if they are arresting you on this trumped-up charge, you must get out of the gates tonight."

"Impossible," he answered, smiling; "I have an engagement in Paris."

"But monsieur may not keep it. He must go to St. Denis."

"I must, go nowhere but to the Hotel Lorraine."

"Why, look you, Felix; it is the safest spot for me in all Paris; it is the last place where they will look for me. Besides, now that they think me behind bars, they will not be looking for me at all. I shall be as safe as the hottest Leaguer in the camp."

"But in the hotel—"

"Be comforted; I shall not enter the hotel. There is a limit to my madness. No, I shall go softly around to a window in the side street under which I have often stood in the old days. She used to contrive to be in her chamber after supper."

"But, monsieur, how long is it since you were there last?"

"I think it must be two months. I had little heart for it after my father—"

mad resolve to fare forth alone; to her him to stop it. But I remembered how unworthy I myself had held the equity for interfering with M. Etienne, and I made up my mind that no word of cavil at my lord should ever pass my lips. I lagged across the court at Vigo's heels, silent.

M. Etienne was standing in the doorway.

"Vigo," he said, without a change of countenance, "get Felix a rapier, which he can use prettily enough. 'I cannot take him out tonight unarmed.'"

Vigo hesitated a moment, saluted and went.

"Monsieur," I cried out, "you meant all the time to take me?"

He gazed down on my heated visage and laughed and laughed.

"Felix," he gasped, "you had your sport over there at the inn. But I have seen nothing this summer as funny as your face."

Vigo came back with a sword and baldric for me, and a horse pistol he sides, but M. Etienne would not let me have it.

"Circumstances are such, Vigo, that I want no noisy weapons."

The equerry regarded him with a troubled countenance.

"I wish I knew, monsieur, whether I do right to let you go."

"We will not discuss that, an it please you."

"I do not, monsieur. I have no right to curtail M. le Comte's liberties. But I let you go with a heavy heart."

He looked after us with foreboding eyes as we went out of the great gate, alone, with not so much as a linkboy. But if his heart was heavy, our hearts were light. We paced along as merrily as though to a feast. M. Etienne hung his lute over his neck and strummed it; and whenever we passed under a window whence leaned a pretty head, he sang snatches of love-songs. We were alone in the dark streets of a hostile city, bound for the house of a mighty foe; and one of us was wounded and one a traitor. Yet we laughed as we went; for there was Lucas languishing in prison, and here we were, free as air, steering our course for mademoiselle's window.

One of us was in love, and the other wore a sword for the first time, and all the power of Mayenne daunted us not.

We came at length within bow-shot of the Hotel de Lorraine, where M. Etienne was willing to abate somewhat his swagger. We left the Rue St. Antoine, creeping around behind the house through a narrow and twisting alley—it was pitch-black, but he knew the way well into a little street, dark and broken by the windows of the houses upon it. It was only a few rods long, running from the open square in front of the hotel to the network of unpaved alleys behind. On the farther side stood a row of high-gabled houses, their doors opening directly on the pavement; on this side was but one big pile, the Hotel de Lorraine. The wall was broken by few windows, most of them dark; this was not the gay side of the house. The overhanging turret on the low second storey, under which M. Etienne halted, was as dark as his rest, nor, though the casement was open wide, could we tell whether anyone was in the room. We could hear nothing but the breeze crackling in the silken curtains.

"Take your station at the corner there," he bade, "and shout if they seem to be coming for us. But I think we shall not be molested. My fingers are so stiff they will hardly recognize my hand on the strings."

I went to my post, and he began singing, scarce loud enough for any but his lady above to mark him:

Farthest blossom ever grew,
Once she loosened from her breast,
This I say, her eyes are blue.

From her breast the rose she drew,
Dole for me, her servant blest,
Farthest blossom ever grew.

The music paused, and I turned from my watch of the shadowy figures crossing the square, in instant alarm lest something was wrong. But whatever startled him ceased, for in a moment

he went on again, and as he sang his voice rang fuller:

Of my love the garden true,
'Tis his bosom's only guest,
This I say, her eyes are blue.

Still to meet is bright of hue
As when first my kisses prest
Farthest blossom ever grew.

Sweeter than when gathered new
This was the sign her love confessed,
This I say, her eyes are blue.

He stopped again and stood gazing up into the window, but whether he saw something or heard something I could not tell. Apparently he was not sure himself, for presently, a little tremulous, he added the four verses:

Askest thou of me a clue
To that lady I love best?
Farthest blossom ever grew!
This I say, her eyes are blue.

He doffed his hat, pushing back the hair from his brow, and waited, eager, hopeful. There was a little stir in the room that one thought was not the wind.

I had come unconsciously half-way up the street to him in the ardor of my interest; but now I was startled back to my duty by the sound of men running round the corner behind me. One glance was enough; two abreast, swords in hand, they were charging us. I ran before them, drawing blade as I went, and shouting to M. Etienne. But even as I called an answering shout came from the alley; two men of the Spanish guards shot out of the darkness and at us.

M. Etienne, with his extraordinary quickness, had got the lute off his neck, and now, for want of a better use of it, flung it at the head of his nearest assailant, who reeled it full in the face, stopped, hesitated a moment, and ran back the way he had come. But three foes remained, with the whole Hotel de Lorraine behind them.

We put our backs to the wall and set to. The remaining Spaniard engaged

me; M. Etienne, protected somewhat in the embrasure of a doorway, held at bay with his good left arm a pair of attackers. These were in the dress of gentlemen, and wore masks as if their cheeks blushed (well they might) for the deeds of their hands.

A broad window in the Hotel de Lorraine was flung open; a man leaned far out with a torch. The bright glare in our faces bewildered our gloom; accented eyes; I could not see what I was about, and rammied my point against the Spaniard's hilt, snapping my blade.

The sudden impact sent him stumbling back a pace, and M. Etienne, who with the quick eye of the born fencer, saw everything, cried to me, "Hee!"

I darted back into the doorway, he side him. His two assailants finding that they gained nothing by their joint attack, but rather hampered each other, one dropped back to watch his comrade, the cleverer swordsman. This was decidedly a man of talent, but he was shorter in the arm than my master and had the disadvantage of standing on the ground, whereas M. Etienne was up one step. He could not force home any of his shrewdly-planned thrusts; nor could he drive M. Etienne out of his coil to where in the open the two could make short work of him. The rapiers clashed, and parried and twisted about each other and flew apart again; and then before I could see who was touched the attacker fell to his knees, with M. Etienne's sword in his breast.

M. Etienne wrenched the blade out; the wounded man sank backward, his mask-string breaking. He was the one whom I had thought him—Francis de Brie.

M. Etienne was ready for the second gentleman, but neither he nor the soldier attacked. The torch-bearer in the window, with a shout, waved his arm toward the square. A mob of armed men hurried itself around the corner, a pikeman with lowered point in the van.

This was not combat; it was butchery. M. Etienne, with a little moan,

lifted his eyes for the first time from his assailant to the turret window. In the same instant I felt the door behind us give. Throwing my whole weight upon it, I seized M. Etienne and pulled him over the threshold. Some one inside slammed the door to, just as the Spaniard hurled himself against it.

XX.

"On Guard, Monsieur"

We found ourselves in a narrow paneled passageway, lighted by a flickering oil-lamp pendant from a bracket. Confronting us was our preserver—a little old lady in black velvet, leaning back in chuckling triumph against the shot bolts.

She was very small and very old. Her figure was bent and shrunken, a pitiful little bag of bones in a rich dress; her hair was as white as her ruff; her skin as yellow and dry as parchment, furrowed with a thousand wrinkles; but her black eyes sparkled like a girl's.

"I did not mean to let my nightingale's throat be slit," she cried in a shrill voice quavering like a young child's. "I have listened to your singing many a night, monsieur; I was glad tonight to find the nightingale back again. When I saw that crew rush at you, I said I would save you if only you would put your back to my door. Monsieur, you are a young man of intelligence."

"I am a young man of amazing good fortune, madame," M. Etienne replied, with his handsome bow, sheathing his wet blade. "I owe you a debt of gratitude which I'll repay in the base coin of bringing trouble to this house."

"Not at all—not at all!" she protested with animation. "No one is likely to molest this house. It is the dwelling of M. Ferou."

"Of the Sixteen?" she nodded, her shrewd face agleam with mischief. "In truth, if my son were within, you were little likely to find harborage here. But, as it is, he and his wife are sup-

ping with his Grace of Lyons. And the servants are one and all gone to muss, leaving madame grandmere to shift for herself. No, no, my good friends; you may knock till you drop, but you won't get in."

The attacking party was indeed hammering energetically on the door, shouting to us to open, to deny them at our peril. The eyes of the old lady glittered with new delight at every rap. "I fancy they will think twice before they batter down M. Ferou's door! Ma foi! I fancy they are a little mystified at finding you sanctuaried in this house. Was it not my Lord Mayenne's jackal, Francois de Brie?"

"Yes; and Marc Latour."

"I thought I knew them," she cried in evident pride at her sharpness. "It was dark, and they were masked, and my eyes are old, but I knew them! And which of the ladies is it?"

He could do no less than answer his saviour.

"Ah, well," she said, with a little sigh, "I too once—but that is a long time ago." Then her eyes twinkled again; I trow she was not much given to sighing. "That is a long time ago," she repeated briskly, "and now they think I am too old to do ought but tell my beads and wait for death. But I like to have a hand in the game, and I will come to take a hand with you any time, madame. M. Etienne assured her, 'I like the way you play.'"

She broke into shrill, delighted laughter.

"I'll warrant you do! And I don't mean to do the thing by halves. No; I shall save you, hide and hair. Be so kind, my lad, as to lift the lantern from the hook."

I did as she bade me, and we followed her down the passage like spaniels. She was so entirely equal to the situation that we made no protests and asked no questions. At the end of the hall she paused, opening neither the door on the right nor the door on the left, but passing her hand up one of

the panels of the wainscot, suddenly she flung it wide.

"You are not so small as I," she chuckled, "yet I think you can make shift to get through. You, monsieur lantern-bearer, go first."

I doubled myself up and scrambled through. The old lady, gathering her petticoats daintily, followed me without difficulty, but M. Etienne was put to some trouble to bow his tall head low enough. We stood at the top of a flight of stone steps descending into blackness. The old lady unhesitatingly tripped down before us.

At the foot of the stairs was a vaulted stone passage, slippery with lichen, the dampness hanging vibrant on our tread. We went on till it seemed we had traversed the width of Paris; and I wondered who were sleeping and feasting and scheming and loving over our heads. M. Etienne said at length:

"Mordieu! I hope this snake-hole does not empty us out somewhere. I should not greatly mind the Seine."

At this very moment M. Etienne clutched my arm, jerking me to a halt. I bounded backward, trying in the blackness to discern a precipice yawning at my feet. "Look!" he cried in a low, tense voice. "I perceived, far before us in the gloom, a point of light, which, as we watched it, grew bigger and bigger, till it became an approaching lantern."

"This is like to be awkward," murmured M. Etienne.

"The man carrying the light came on with firm, heavy tread; naturally he did not see us as soon as we saw him. I thought him alone, but it was hard to tell in this dark, echoey place."

He might easily have approached within touch of my sad clothing without becoming aware of me, but M. Etienne's azure and white caught the lantern rays a rod away. The newcomer stopped short, holding up his light between us and his face. We could make nothing of him, save that he was a large man, soberly clad.

"Who is it?" he demanded, his voice ringing out loud and steady. "Is it you, Ferou?"

M. Etienne hooked his scabbard in place, and went forward into the clear circle of light.

"No, M. de Mayenne; it is Etienne de Mar."

"Ventre bleu!" Mayenne ejaculated, changing his lantern with comical alacrity to his left hand and whipping out his sword. My master came bare, too, at that.

They confronted each other in silence, till Mayenne's everlasting astonishment forced the cry from him:

"How the devil come you here?"

"Evidently by way of M. Ferou's house," M. Etienne answered. Mayenne still stared in thick amazement; after a moment my master added: "I must in justice say that M. Ferou is not aware that I am using this passage; he is, with madame his wife, supping with the Archbishop of Lyons."

M. Etienne leaned his shoulder against the wall, smiling pleasantly, and waiting for the duke to make the next move. Mayenne kept a nonplussed silence. The situation was indeed somewhat awkward. He could not come forward without encountering an agile opponent, whose exceeding skill with the sword was probably known to him. He could not turn tail, had his dignity allowed the course, without exposing himself to be spitted. He was in the predicament of the goat on the bridge. Yet was he gaping at us less in fear, I think, than in bewilderment. This Ferou, as I learned later, was one of his right-hand men, years-long supporter. Mayenne had as soon expected to meet a lion in the tunnel as to meet a foe. He cried out again upon us, with an instinctive certainty that a great prince's question must be answered:

"How came you here?"

"I don't ask," said M. Etienne, "how it happens that M. le Duc is walking through this rat-hole. Nor do I feel disposed to make any explanation to him."

"Very well, then," said Mayenne; "Our swords, if you are ready, will make adequate explanation."

"Now, that is gallant of you," returned M. Etienne, "as it is evident that the closeness of these walls will inconvenience your Grace more than it will me."

The walls of the passage were roughly laid. Mayenne perched his lantern on a projecting stone.

"On guard, sir," he answered.

The silence was profound. Mayenne had no companion following him. He was alone with his sword. He was not now head of the state, but only a man with a sword, standing opposite another man with a sword. Nor was he in the pink of form. Though he gave the effect, from his clear color and proud bearing, perhaps also from his masterful energy, of tremendous force and strength, his great corpulence, making him clumsy and scant of breath. He must have known as he eyed his supple antagonist, what the end would be. Yet he merely said:

"On guard, monsieur."

M. Etienne did not raise his weapon. I retreated a pace, that I may not be in the way of his jump, should Mayenne spring on him. M. Etienne said slowly:

"M. de Mayenne, this encounter was none of my contriving. Nor have I any wish to cross swords with you. Family quarrels are to be deplored. I still intend to become your cousin. I must respectfully beg to be released from the obligation of fighting you."

A man knowing himself overmatched cannot refuse combat. He may, even as Mayenne had done, think himself compelled to offer it. But if he insists on forcing battle with a reluctant adversary, he must be a hothead indeed. And Mayenne was no hothead. He stood hesitant, feeling that he was made ridiculous in accepting the challenge to refuse it. Still more ridiculous to refuse it. He had lifted his sword, only to lower it again, till at last his good sense came to his relief in a lough.

"M. de Mar, it appears that, after all, some explanations are necessary. You are in that declining to fight you put me in your debt. Possibly you are right. But if you expect that in gratitude I shall hand over Lorraine de Montluc, you were never more mistaken. Never, while I live, shall she marry into the king's camp. Now, monsieur, that we understand each other, I abide by your decision whether we fight or not."

For an answer, M. Etienne put up his blade. The Duke of Mayenne, saluting with his hat, did the like.

"Mar," he said, "you stood off from us, like a coqueting girl, for three years. At length, last May, you refused point-blank to join us. I do not often ask a man twice, but I ask you: Will you join the League tonight, and marry Lorraine tomorrow?"

No man could have spoken with a franker grace. I believe then, I be-

lieve now, he meant it. M. Etienne believed he meant it.

Wagner's Music Drama "Parsifal"

Written for the Colonist.

To the public of today, both musical and otherwise, Wagner's opera "Parsifal" stands in quite a unique position in the world of music-drama. Until two years ago this opera was never performed outside of Bayreuth, a small city, of which I have made mention in Götterdämmerung. To the ordinary public this music-drama is one of difficulty, and to the musician it is a source of unending wonder. Each work, each part, presents a separate individuality, which is only comprehended after a great deal of study. To those who have seen the Nibelung series it is most interesting to compare Parsifal to it, and note that although it is of a different origin it can readily be seen that there are striking peculiarities running through all of Wagner's operas. An example can readily be seen when the squirrels carry away the dead bird on a litter to the strains, similar to that of the swan motive in Lohengrin. I mention this similarity because, no doubt, it will easily be recalled by those who have, on any previous occasion, seen Lohengrin.

The version of the Holy Grail which Wagner chose to adopt is that found in the poems of that good old German Minnesinger, Wolfram von Eschenbach. The sources are quite mythical, and are transformed to a great extent to suit the musician's purpose. The story, of course, is of the Holy Grail, but it even embodies more than that; it is one of self-sacrifice and religious contemplation. As most students of theology know, the Grail is the sacred chalice, from which Christ drank at the last supper, and in which the last drops of his blood were caught as he was nailed to the cross. According to the legend which Wagner followed the Grail and the spear, which was used by Longinus to spear the side of Christ were cast out of heaven and put under the watchful eye of Titirel, the son of the king of Cappadocia. Titirel appointed a number of guardians to guard the sacred relic, which was conveyed to a beautiful temple in the mountains of Northern Spain, and no one was allowed to seek it, who had any selfish ends in view. It was to be used both as spiritual and physical food. When Titirel grows old he entrusts the sacred duty of preserving the Holy Grail to his son Amfortas. Unfortunately, this young man fell a victim to Kundry an evil and crafty woman, while he was engaged upon an expedition against Klingsohr, who had been cast out from the sacred knighthood, owing to his base life. Klingsohr succeeded in obtaining for Amfortas the sacred spear, which Titirel had pledged him to guard, and with it inflicts a wound which didn't heal, and would have sent Amfortas to death, had it not been for the intense power stored in his reverence for the Grail. The prophets said that within a short time there shall come to Monsalvat—one of the mountains of Northern Spain, which I have mentioned previously—a youth, pure with the thoughts of childhood, and after suffering many trials and privations would withstand all temptation and evil, and whose heart should remain cleansed, and that this young man would come into possession of the spear, and by its touch would heal the wound of Amfortas. This coming of Parsifal heralds all things.

In the first act we have a picture of a beautiful forest near the mountain of the Holy Grail. Kundry appears in a state of excitement at the scene of where some of the young squires are at play, and she is not neglect to point out here that Kundry is a most complex character, presenting many types in one. She is endowed with much beauty and seductive charm, but only when under the influence of Klingsohr, the evil magician, otherwise she is tortured by remorse. It was she who tempted Amfortas. The Knights of the Holy Grail have nothing of any evil intentions which she may possess.

The orchestra prelude leads us at once into the first act, which is solemn and severe, removing us at once from strife and passion, and brings one immediately to the Holy Grail. The shuddering tremors of this prelude bear us upward and onward. We have at this point the Grail motive followed by the powerful and exalted theme of fate. To give an exact interpretation of this requires the exercise of the greatest ingenuity on the part of the conductor, otherwise it is not a success.

While Gurnemanz is giving an explanation a white swan falls wounded to the earth. In utter horror and confusion at this sight the squires search for the "murderer," and as a result bring Parsifal before his listeners, fully equipped with the bow, and quite startled by this change of affairs, in a place where everything is regarded as sacred. In answer to Gurnemanz's exhortations, it is plainly seen that Parsifal is totally ignorant of the affair, and this fact is further substantiated by Kundry, who said that his mother, Herzeleid, brought the youth up without any knowledge of the sin and evil of the world. Shortly after this episode Parsifal noticed some knights by, and so he determined to follow them. After many varied experiences he was led to the vicinity of Monsalvat. We get now what is called the poor fool motive:

"I pity life," etc., because Parsifal is taken to the Temple

of the Holy Grail by Gurnemanz, as he thinks that the prophecy has now been realized, and that the youth is the object of this spiritual quest. Kundry has disappeared, and has fallen to sleep on the soft mossy ground beyond.

The scene is now changed to that of a hall furnished with tables. Amfortas is carried in by the knights. Greatly against his will he uncovers the Grail, which is immediately struck by a brilliant ray of light. Parsifal, who is present, looks upon these surroundings with no apparent conception of what is happening, and Gurnemanz in utter disgust, demands Parsifal to leave their presence.

The second act opens with the scene of the castle of the evil magician Klingsohr. By his magic, he arouses Kundry to consciousness and commands her to corrupt the innocent young hero. During this preceding Parsifal drives away the knights, and the castle scene changes to that of a beautiful garden, intensified by maidens of ravishing beauty, who mean the loss of their knights, but on getting sight of Parsifal they at once seek to win him. This scene to me is one of the most beautiful and striking of the whole music-drama. Kundry, who is under the influence of the winning Klingsohr, appears, and after dispersing the maidens, seeks, in the most cunning way, to influence Parsifal. Her first kiss makes such an impression upon him that all the reminiscences of the pain and agony of Amfortas immediately came to him, and in a moment he repulses Kundry. She becomes terribly angered and huris the sacred spear at the hero. It remains, by supernatural power suspended above Parsifal's head, and as he grasps it, and makes the sign of the cross, the castle of the wicked knight falls in ruins.

In the third and last act is depicted a beautiful meadow near the Grail mountain. It is beautifully draped with flowers of the most aromatic nature, and when Gurnemanz awakes her, she at once follows her own desires. During the playing of the prelude of this third act one can easily notice the sorrowful mood which prevails, and the desolation which is so evident, probably on account of it being the domain of the Holy Grail. It was in the dawn of a spring morning that a groan was heard from the forest. A stranger makes his appearance, and narrates his story of an endeavor to find the Holy Grail. Gurnemanz is the only one to whom Parsifal's identity is revealed, and pleased beyond all extent, takes off his armor and anoints the head of Parsifal with oil, while Kundry bathes his feet and wipes them with her hair.

They now wend their way to the temple where bells are pealing their ever solemn song in the distance. The bell motive must be very carefully handled, otherwise it destroys the effect of solemnity which should and did prevail.

Eventually the hall that was shown in the first act is reached, and the knights enter in solemn procession, because it is the funeral of the great Titirel, who has passed away on account of his advanced age. At the same time Amfortas is brought in, and lo! Parsifal touches his wound with the sacred spear and it is healed. Kundry, with eyes riveted on Parsifal, is overcome and passes away. On account of this salvation to the savior, in the increasing darkness the cup is unveiled, and in a shuddering ray of light blood-red grows the Grail, and at the same time a beautiful white dove, the symbol of purity, descends upon Parsifal's head from the topmost part of the dome.

In the last scene the music is so characteristic, for example, the disappearance of the forest and the sight of the cliffs, that it seems if the thoughts of this passage were hewn out of cliffs of solid granite.

This music-drama, on account of its depth of conception, presents many difficulties to the student, but I think that after diligent study some degree of mastery will reward the pupil.

.....

A Physician on The Origin of Life

An interesting review of recent speculations on this subject is contributed to the New York Times (July 7th) by Dr. C. L. Dana, president of the New York Academy of Medicine and a well-known nerve specialist. Dr. Dana summarizes the shifting phases of thought on this topic during the past thirty years, in a single paragraph. He says:

"Huxley disturbed conservative minds by announcing that protoplasm was the physical basis of life, while Beale held that there was a peculiar kind of organic matter, which he called bioplasm, and which was specifically alive. This doctrine of Huxley regarding protoplasm has become accepted by the scientific world, and is not likely to be changed, unless we take a radically different view (as Burke

does) of what constitutes life. At that time there was also a very considerable number of physiologists who believed that there was a special vital force, different from the other forces of light, heat, and so forth. Even Pasteur was inclined to this view, and Lionel Beale, one of the acutest of the biologists of those days, was perhaps his ablest champion. "Life," said Beale, "exists only as bioplasm, which is structureless and has four movements, including those of budding, migration, and those involved in absorbing and transforming its food into living matter." This bioplasm was made up of minute corpuscles, in accordance with a doctrine which is even now accepted under the name of "physiological units," or other similar terms. This "vitalistic school," as it was called, has pretty nearly disappeared; in fact, it can hardly be said that there is any eminent biologist today who holds to it, except under certain metaphysical modifications. With the disappearance of the "Vitalists" and "Neo-Vitalists," and the establishment of the view that vital phenomena are simply manifestations of the activity of protoplasm, as well as the general acceptance of the view that life is always produced by living matter, the controversial phase of the question died out, and in the latest and largest of the English works on physiology, that of Schaefer, the question of "What life is" is even referred to. We are simply told that the chemical composition of living matter is unknown."

Dr. Dana takes especially as his text the recent books of Dr. H. C. Bastian and John Butler Burke, both of which have already been reviewed in these columns. Dr. Bastian's claim that dead matter constantly turning into living organisms is considered interesting, both scientifically and psychologically, though he regards the contention that the burden of proof is on those who deny it as not likely to be accepted by scientists. Burke's book Dr. Dana regards as "more largely tinged with philosophy" than Bastian's. Burke, he thinks, is an idealist, since he looks upon life as a special mode of motion, like heat or light. After reading and digesting both books, however, Dr. Dana feels that the question "What is life?" still remains to be answered. He concludes:

"Neither author has explained exactly what life is, except in terms that are descriptive of the phenomena, rather than elucidative of its ultimate process. We know that life is exhibited only in protoplasm, a substance of which we have not the exact chemical composition. We know that the phenomenon are due to some specially complex and happily arranged activities of unstable molecules, with tendencies to build up, along themselves with definite ways, and then break down. We know that they act under the ordinary laws of physics and chemistry, and not in any violation of the great law of the conservation of forces. But we do not understand how they do it, nor can we manipulate any known forces so as to produce the phenomena, except in part.

"Life is not electricity, except as the phenomena of the universe may be said to be due to the activity of electric units. Life is not fermentation, for, though ferments form part of it, they do not explain it all. Nor are the ferments themselves entirely understood. There is no such thing as a vital force which sits enthroned out of the material world and directs the process. Still, in the phenomena of life there is present a particular form of force, which has been called by Moore "biotic energy," to distinguish it from this older deus ex machina, which used to be called vital force. This biotic energy is the result of known chemical and physical energies, and is an equivalent of them—that is to say, it is an energy which has been transformed from known chemical energies to this particular and special biotic form. It is this biotic energy which causes the molecules to fall together in those unique and extraordinary harmonies which result in the production of the microbe or the man.

"The student would be in finding some process by which we could artificially transform the ordinary molecular activities of albuminous matter into the specific activity, the biotic energy, of life. No one has done it, and, after all, the problem is a good deal like that which occurred when the infinite mush of chaos was set to work into orderly and constructive activity."

.....

The Two Vice- Queens of India

To the Editor of the New York Times: It was not to Lady Curzon, but to one of her predecessors, Lady Dufferin, that Rudyard Kipling addressed, some fifteen years ago, "The Song of the Wabash," an expression of the gratitude of the natives for "Lady Dufferin's Fund for Medical Aid to the Women of India." But Lady Curzon's work in the same line makes Mr. Kipling's verse timely today. Will you not reprint them?

How shall she know the worship we would do her?

The walls are high and she is very far. How shall the women's message reach unto her?

Above the tumult of the packed bazaar? Free wind of March, against the lattice Bear thou our thanks, lest she depart unknowing.

Go forth across the fields we may not roam in.

Go forth beyond the trees that rim the city.

To whatsoever fair place she hath her home in.

Who dowered us with wealth of love and pity.

Out of our shadow pass, and seek her slung—

"I have no gifts but Love alone for bringing."

If she have sent her servants in our pain,

If she have fought with Death and dulled his sword;

If she have given back our sick again, And to the breast the weakling lips restored,

Is it a little thing that she has wrought? Then Life and Death and Motherhood be naught.

Go forth, O wind, our message on thy wings,

And they shall hear thee pass and bid thee speed.

In red-roofed hut or white-walled home of kings,

Who hath been helped by her in their need.

All spring shall give thee fragrance, and Shall be a tasseled floorcloth to thy feet.

Haste, for our hearts are with thee, take no rest!

Loud-voiced ambassador, from sea to sea Proclaim the blessing, manifold, confest,

Of those in darkness by her hand set free.

Then very softly to her presence move, And whisper, "Lady, lo, they know and love!"

Would Have Been Panic in England

The special correspondent of the London Tribune with the "Blue" fleet during the recent naval manoeuvres, sums up the results of the manoeuvres as follows:

The naval manoeuvres of 1906 closed at noon on Monday, and the Blue attacking fleet can fairly claim to have effected their object of "holding up" the merchant shipping of the country.

As far as active war operations are concerned the manoeuvres may be said to have ceased after our raid on Brighton and Scarborough. We left Scarborough at six on Sunday evening, and to had still eighteen hours of war before us. This would have given us time to have reduced both Sunderland and Newcastle, and got north to our fortified base at Rosyth, before Admiral Wilson's straggling fleet could have got near us, but the expenditure of coal would have been heavy, and the taxpayer's pocket would have suffered accordingly.

Since we have passed Ushant at 4 a. m. on Saturday morning we had held undisputed command of the Channel without the enemy making even the slightest attempt at molestation, and Admiral May considered he had done enough to demonstrate indisputably his command of the sea. We therefore steamed north for some 40 or 50 miles and then turned out to the eastward for some distance before turning again to the southward. However, no precautions were neglected, for though attack was improbable, there were officers in the tops throughout the night, and we should have had ample warning of any menace, whether of battle fleet or torpedo attack.

During the night we intercepted "wreckers" from the Exmouth, and also were called up by "wireless" from both the Drake and Duke of Edinburgh, our friends of Prince Louis' Squadron. It was, however, impossible for us to say how far distant any of the ships named were from us, and it is not unlikely that the calls from the two latter ships were ruses of the enemy to try and discover our whereabouts, for though they made the ordinary challenge they failed to respond to the private challenges of the Blue Fleet ships. And so we steamed south during the night of Sunday and the forenoon of Monday, until the close of manoeuvres at noon found us two miles off the Halesbrough Lightship on the Norfolk coast, about twelve miles to the south and east of Cromer.

Sweeping the Channel.

So closed the grand naval manoeuvres of 1906, and whatever the umpire's decision as to which may be one fact stands out clear and incontrovertible, that from four a. m. on the morning of June 30th to noon on July 2nd that is for fifty-six hours—Admiral Sir William May, with four of the finest battleships in the world under his flag, swept the channel from Ushant to the North Sea without molestation. If the war had been real instead of a game, Admiral May would have assuredly effected one of the main purposes set out for the Blue Fleet to effect—namely, the creation of a panic that would stagnate the commerce of the country.

According to the lines laid down by the Admiralty the second period of the manoeuvres was to be executed by the arrangements for the defence of trade against a "guerre de course," in which the enemy endeavors to use his fleet for the purpose of causing a commercial crisis in this country by the destruction, rather than the capture, of British merchant steamers, with a view to employ his fleets to advantage at the desired result of causing any dispersal of the British forces." The Blue Fleet can fairly claim, therefore, to have effected their object.

They did so at a sacrifice of four-ninths of their battle fleet, but that was because that fleet was saddled with four older type ships. Had the squadron been what it very soon will be, a homogeneous squadron of eight battleships of the King Edward class, it would have been in the Channel intact. It is true that the New Zealand of the class also broke down, but it must be remembered that she is the only one of the eight not fitted for burning oil fuel, and also has Niclausse instead of Babcock and Wilcox boilers.

Oil Fuel Essential.

If there is a point that the manoeuvres have brought out clearly and indisputably it is that oil fuel is an essential to highest efficiency in either battleship or cruiser. Had Admiral Wilson's fast ships—and he had at least five that should have had considerably more speed than our King Edwards—been fitted for burning oil fuel, he could have overtaken us and brought us into action.

Difficulties of Coal.

Once the lower bunkers whose doors open direct into the stockhold, are emptied, the getting of the coal from the upper bunkers down to the furnaces is a task which entails a tremendous amount of labor, and is difficult to accomplish with celerity. The furnace, in fact, is eating more coal than it provides can get to it. With all the supply is automatic. The pump is working, and the turning of a tap controls the supply. On the other hand coal is to an extent a protection against projectiles. It cannot leak as oil will if there is the faintest straining of the rivets in the tank. It can be stowed anywhere, whereas oil can only be placed where no projectile can under ordinary conditions of action reach it.

Both together, however, form the perfect combination, and that fact the manoeuvres have proved to the hilt. While the heavy and long work of getting the coal down from the more inaccessible bunkers is being performed, the oil fuel is being used, and there is not that loss of speed which is inevitable when the lower bunkers are exhausted and the seamen ratings have to be called in to aid the stokers in their task of working down the coal supply to the stockhold floor, whence it is shovelled into the furnaces. In other words, you have not to call away men from the guns to help those who are doing the motive power, but by enabling those guns to be used to the best advantage.

The Value of Speed.

These manoeuvres again should finally settle once for all the question that a small minority dispute—namely, the value of speed. Admiral May, with his fleet of King Edwards, has demonstrated beyond denial that as an essential factor strategically speed ranks first. There are three phases in naval war—the strategic, the tactical, i. e., the manoeuvring for position in presence of the enemy, and the action

period where the one object is to get most guns to bear. It may be that in the third a ship in which gun power or protection has been sacrificed for that excess of speed would not have the advantage, but it is indisputable that in the first two phases speed is the most important of all essentials.

Worked out on the chart, the exact particulars of our great run are as follows: At 8 a. m. on the 29th, when the chase of us by Admiral Wilson began, we were 60 miles west of the Burlings, a little to the north of the entrance to Lisbon. Thence we ran north and east till we were 170 miles west of the coast at Vigo to the south of Cape Finisterre. Thence we made a slant to the eastward on a course that took us four miles west of Ushant, and from that point up the Channel to Brighton. The complete distance covered was 965 miles, during 900 of which we were running at full power. Our average speed for the run was seventeen and a half knots. We were lucky to get the turn of the tide off Ushant, which enabled us to make what I should take it is a world's record in the steaming of a fleet of battleships—namely, sixty-one knots in three hours.

We arrived at Portsmouth this afternoon, and now hear that, after a long fight all Friday with the Red cruisers, Prince Louis' cruiser squadron was driven into the arms of the Mediterranean fleet, and the flagship and three others of the armored ships captured. The Majestic, however, has done exceedingly well, for she not only succeeded in escaping capture, but claims to have captured two cruisers and a scout of the Red, besides having "mopped up" a considerable amount of commerce when in the chops of the Channel. As I leave the ship today, I would ask you to allow me through your column to express my grateful appreciation of the courtesy and aid that have been afforded to your correspondent by Vice-Admiral Sir William May and his staff, and Captain Leveson and the ward room officers of H. M. S. King Edward VII.

.....

Russia Is a Gigantic Madhouse

Dr. Dillon in his contemporary article on foreign affairs this month, prints a striking picture of the situation in Russia, drawn by a Slav pen in the Novoye Vremya:

"When you take up the newspapers of the present day, an astonishing sight meets your eye. Unfold a map of our colossal Fatherland, and with the journal in your hand glance at the countless dots with which the map is studded. They denote cities, towns, villages. From nearly each one of these spots twinkles a spark; here it is a bomb which has burst, there it is a revolver bullet which has found its billet, in another place it is volleys from rifles and field guns. See, there a bright light burns framed in smoke—it is the manors of landowners, the huts of peasants that are being burnt to ashes. And everywhere long lines of coffins are moving; here they contain the remains of the people the revolutionists have executed, there the bodies of the authorities have been put to death. Every day you read in the papers a very long martyrology of the slain. It is just as in wartime. In sooth, war is even now being waged. The revolutionists are the assailants, the government is defending itself, retreating a little, evacuating positions, giving way. Truly it is a ruthless combat. You watch this struggle, you listen to it with alarm and heart-burning, and little by little your moral sense gets blunted, you grow accustomed to it. It is but a short time since a sensational murder would have moved and horrified you, but now you daily read how in one city a police officer was blown into fragments by a bomb, how in another the revolutionists executed two women for giving evidence in a court of law, putting eighty-two bullets through their bodies, in a third how they bound the condemned persons to a tree and fired ten bullets each into them.

"And in the Baltic provinces the population will soon be diminished by a half, because it is being attacked on two sides. At the same time the prisons and the hospitals are filled to overcrowding with arrested or wounded persons. You are perhaps somewhat excited and aroused by the latest mass massacre, whereby in a couple of minutes 108 people were crippled, maimed, killed. But the effect is due to the circumstance that until now emancipatory murders were not carried out on a scale so grandiose. But you will soon be used even to that. And insensibly a revolution will have been accomplished in yourself, the prospect of which would have dismayed you a short time ago. You sentimentalists, you feeling of tenderness are being gradually atrophied, while the wild animal instincts which lay latent under the culture of ages are being aroused together with all the fearful force of heredity and are stilling even your clearness of consciousness, so that you fail to see that Russia is becoming a gigantic madhouse. And all the horror of the situation lies in the fact that Russia is irresistibly moving towards forgetfulness of elementary morality. Look at today's political murders, and you are struck by the aimlessness of their ferocity. What, for instance, can have been the object of firing eighty bullets into two women, when a couple would have sufficed? That is the orgy of murder, the lust of destruction. What a feeling of exultation, cruelty must have prompted the action of those who, having condemned certain men to death, bound and gagged them, played the comedy of a trial, and then quietly shot them in turn, causing them to die not once, but ten times. And is it not ferocious to annihilate a hundred persons in order to kill one man whose death is desired? Very soon madness will become as common in Russia as murder is. Many cases of it have been noted already. A short time ago a policeman in Moscow began firing indiscriminately along the street without any visible cause. Arrested, he was found to be suffering from an acute fit of madness. Nor is it to be wondered at. For many months, going his rounds he went in expectation of death."

HARRIS & MOORE Bicycles, - Guns - and - Ammunition Renting and Repairing

We have just received a large shipment of Standard English and American Guns. Give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Mail Orders promptly attended to.

PHONE B. 969. 42 BROAD STREET

HELP WANTED

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for our BIG HORN BRAND of Shirts and Overalls we can at once take on TEN MORE SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS. Union Wages. Steady Employment.

Turner, Beeton & Co., Ltd.

CHEAPSIDE

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY
CAMP STOVES AND
CAMPING OUTFITS

GEO. POWELL & CO
127 Government Street



2204ALEX HOTEL
(Duncan Station.)



LAKESIDE HOTEL
(Cowichan Lake.)

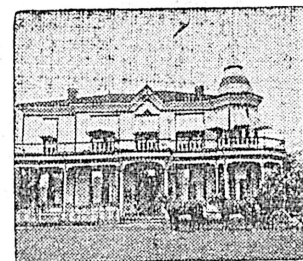
PRICE BROS., Proprietors

LAKESIDE HOTEL, COWICHAN LAKE

The popular tourist resort of Vancouver Island. Excellent Fly Fishing, Boating, Lawn Tennis.

Special Return Tickets issued by the C.P.R., \$5.—good for 15 days.

Keast's Stages Meet train daily at Duncan's for the above popular resort. Return tickets for sale at E. & N. Ry. Office good for 15 days \$5.00



VICTORIA'S TOURIST RESORT

Goldstream Hotel

Under New Management.

A. SLATER, PROP.

A FINE DRIVE FROM THE CITY, 20 minutes by E. & N.; high class hotel; every comfort; lunch and dinner specialty. WINES, LIQUORS, etc., of the best. Good stabling.

Willows, Campbell River, B.C.

for the best FISHING in the province, TROUT AND BIG SALMON. Guides and boats on hand; new hotel; excellent accommodation. For particulars write to THULIN BROS., Lund, B. C.

THE COWICHAN BAY HOTEL

COWICHAN BAY, B. C.
Good Fishing & Boating, First-class Accommodation
Boats for Hire. C. WISE, Proprietor.

POINT COMFORT

Bathing, Boating and Fishing; Lovely Walks and Drives; Sea Breeze; Situated on the Ocean's Highway. Take C. P. R. or Ingonis steamers. E. Maude, Mayne, B. C.

MAYNE ISLAND HOTEL

Pretty Summer Resort. Fishing Boats Free.

Rates. \$1.00 per day, Children, Half Price

PER C. P. R. or IROQUOIS.

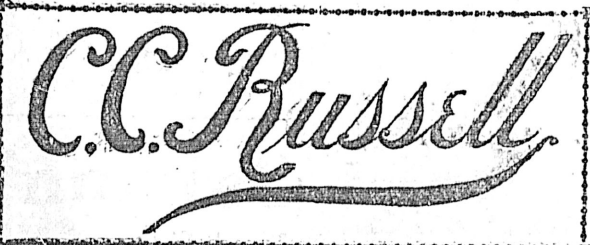
W. CAYZER, Prop.

EUROPEAN PLAN, Room Only 50c., 75c., and \$1.00 per day AMERICAN PLAN, Room and Board \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day

MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY PARTICULAR

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL

Wm. BAYLIS, Proprietor
VICTORIA B. C. Adjoining C.P.R. and E. & N. Railway Depot.
Tel. 512. Bus Absolutely Free. Baths Free to Guests. Telephone 767



Milinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas St.

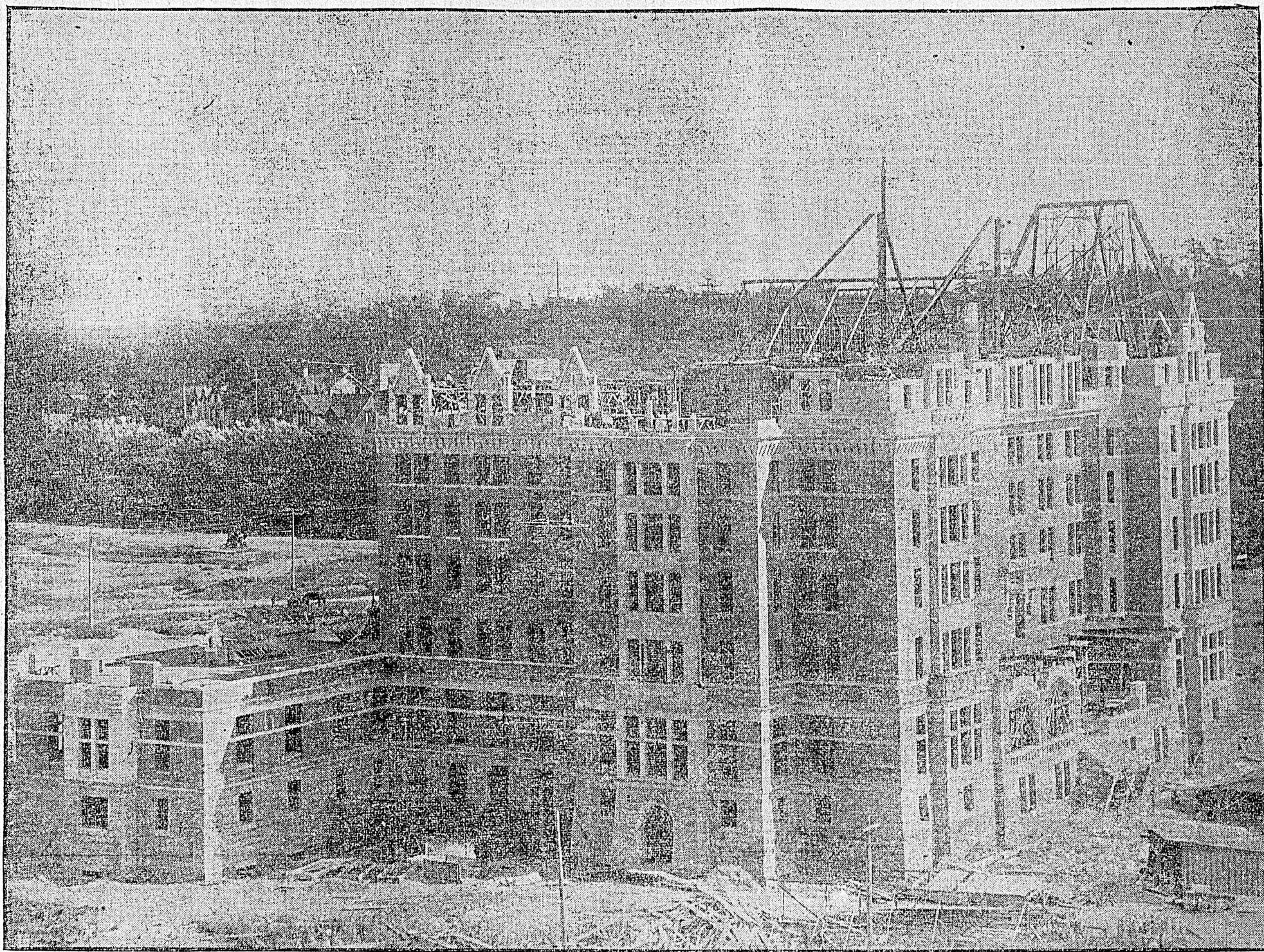
Bargains this Month

Ladies' Volve Dress Skirts, from \$1.50
Gage Bros. White Embroidered Hats, from, each .75

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING

Having a large staff of competent dressmakers, we can turn out work at short notice.

Victoria's New Million Dollar Tourist Hotel



take his wife and daughter to the Poodle Dog.

On the second floor there were private dining rooms, and to dine there, with one or more of the opposite sex, was risqué but not especially terrible. But the third floor — and the fourth floor — and the fifth! The elevator man of the Poodle Dog, who has held the job for many years and who never spoke unless spoken to, wore diamonds and was a heavy investor in real estate. There were others as famous in their way — the Zerkend, where, at one time, every one went after the theatre, and Tate's, which has lately bitten into that trade; the Palace Grill, much like the grills of Eastern hotels, except for the price; Delmonico's, which ran the Poodle Dog neck and neck to its own line; and many others, humbler but great at the price.

The Hotel De France.

Listen! O ye starved amidst plenty, to the tale of the Hotel de France. This restaurant stood on California street, just east of Old St. Mary's church. One could throw a biscuit from its back windows into Chinatown. It occupied a big ramshackle house, which had been a mansion of the gold days. Louis, the proprietor was a Frenchman of the Bas Pyrenees; and his accent was as thick as his peasant soups. The patrons were Frenchmen of the poorer class, or young and poor clerks and journalists who had discovered the delights of his hostelry. The place exuded a genial gaiety, of which Louis, throwing out familiar jokes to right and left as he mixed salads and carried dishes, was the head and front.

First on the bill of fare was the soup mentioned before — thick and clear and good. Next, one of Louis' three cherubic little sons brought on a course of fish — sole, rock cod, flounders or smelt — with a good French sauce. The third course was meat. This came on en bloc; the waiter dropped in the centre of each table a big roast or boiled joint together with a mustard pot and two big dishes of vegetables. Each guest manned the carving knife in turn and helped himself to his satisfaction. After that, Louis, with an air of ceremony, brought on a big bowl of excellent salad which he had mixed himself. For beverage, there stood by each plate a perfectly cylindrical pint glass filled with now watered claret. The meal closed with "fruit in season" — all that the guest cared to eat. I have saved a startling fact to close the paragraph — the price was fifteen cents!

If one wanted black coffee he paid five cents extra, and Louis brought on a beer glass full of it. Why he threw in wine and charged extra for after-dinner coffee was one of Louis' professional secrets.

Adulterated food at that price? Not a bit of it! The olive oil in the salad was pure California product — why adulterate when he could get it so cheaply? The wine, too, was above reproach, for Louis made it himself. Every autumn he bought tons and tons of cheap Mission grapes, set up a wine press in his backyard, and had a little, festival vintage of his own. The fruit was small and inferior, but fresh and Louis himself in speaking of his business, said that he wished his guests would eat nothing but fruit, it came so cheap.

Hospitality and Club Life.

Hospitality was nearly a vice. As in the early mining days, if they liked the stranger the people took him in. At the first meeting the San Francisco man had him put up at a club; at the second, he invited him home to dinner. As long as the stranger stayed he was being invited to week end parties at ranches, to little dinners in this or that restaurant and to the houses of his new acquaintance, until his engagements grew beyond hope of fulfillment. Perhaps there was rather too much of this kind of thing. At the end of a fortnight a visitor with a pleasant smile and a good story left the place a wreck. This tendency ran through all grades of society — except perhaps the sporting people who kept the tracks and the fighting game alive. These also met the stranger — and also took him in.

Centres of man hospitality were the clubs, especially the famous Bohemian and the Family. The latter was an offshoot of the Bohemian; and it had been growing fast and vieng with the older organization for the honor of entertaining pleasing and distinguished visitors.

The Bohemian Club, whose real founder is said to have been the late Henry George, was formed in the '70s by newspaper writers and men working in the arts or interested in them. It had grown to a membership of 750. It still kept for its nucleus painters, writers, musicians and actors, amateur and professional. They were a gay group of men, and hospitality was their avocation. Yet the thing which set this club off from all others in the world was the midsummer High Jinks.

The club owns a fine tract of redwood forest fifty miles north of San Francisco on the Russian River. There are two varieties of big trees in California; the Sequoia gigantea and the Redwood. The great trees of the Mariposa grove belong to the gigantea species. The sempervirens, however, reaches the diameter of 16 feet, and some of the greatest trees of this species are in the Bohemian Club grove. It lies in a cleft of the mountains; and up one hillside there runs a natural out of doors stage of remarkable acoustic properties.

In August the whole Bohemian Club, or such as could get away for business, went up to this grove and camped out for two weeks. On the last night they put on the Jinks proper, a great spectacle of praise of the forest with poetic words, music and effects done by the club. In late years this has been practically a masque or an opera. It cost about \$10,000. It took the spare time of scores of men for weeks; yet these 750 business men, professional men, artists, newspaper workers, struggled for the honor of helping out on the Jinks; and the whole thing was done naturally and with reverence. It would not be possible anywhere else in this country; the thing which made it possible was the art spirit which is in the Californian.

It runs in the blood.

The bonny, merry city — the good gray city — O that one who has mingled the wine of her bounding life with the wine of his youth should live to write the obituary of Old San Francisco!

There are many ponderous tomes about San Francisco in the libraries of San Francisco, or rather there were, but there are few that will be remembered as long as the little book written by Will Irwin on "The City That Was." Let us hope that the preterit definite tense may be more indefinite than it was in the case of Illum.

The Canadian Pacific's "Empress" Hotel Is Being Constructed by the GRIBBLE & SKENE CO. It Will Be Ready for Occupancy Early Next Summer.

The City That Was--- A Requiem of Old 'Frisco

By Will Irwin.

Will Irwin, who left San Francisco not long ago to take a position on the New York press, recently accomplished quite a master stroke by writing in a day an article of many columns for the Sun shortly after the news of the San Francisco disaster arrived. It so much impressed some of the writers on the Sun that they advised Irwin to print it in book form. The legends of the local room say that he wrote it at one burst in a single sitting with the copy boy tearing the sheets off his typewriter almost before he finished them. Whether he did or not it is good stuff. He has reprinted it under the title, "The City That Was, A Requiem of Old San Francisco," and he frankly says in his introductory note, "For the title, I am indebted to Franklin Matthews."

The hypercritical might say that Irwin's history is at times a little too recent; that his geography is not quite exact; that Denis Kearney never made speeches in Portsmouth Square; that the genuine Sand Lot was up near the City Hall. But what does all that matter? No man writing such a "tour de force" can carry so many dates and facts in his head, and if he had revised it he might have revised all of the spirit out of it, and it certainly would have lost the tenderness and the pathos with which now it is so strongly tinged. Thus the book begins:

The old San Francisco is dead. The gayest, lightest hearted, most pleasure loving city of the western continent, and in many ways the most interesting and romantic, is a horde of refugees living among ruins. It may rebuild; it probably will; but those who have known that peculiar city, by the Golden Gate, have caught its flavor of the Arabian Nights, feel that it can never be the same. It is as though a pretty, frivolous woman had passed through a great tragedy. She survives, but she is sobered and different. If it rises out of the ashes it must be a modern city, much like other cities and without its old atmosphere.

And it was a city of romance and a gateway to adventure. It opened out on the mysterious Pacific, the untrammeled ocean; and through the Golden Gate entered China, Japan, the South Sea Islands, Lower California, the west coast of Central America, Australia and Siberia. From his window on

Russian Hill one saw always something strange and suggestive creeping through the mists of the bay. It would be a South Sea Island brig, bringing in copra, to take out cottons and idols; a Chinese junk after sharks' livers; an old whaler, which seemed to drip oil, home from a year of cruising in the Arctic. Even the tramp wind-jammers were deep-chested craft, capable of rounding the Horn or of circumnavigating the globe; and they came in streaked and picturesque from their long voyaging.

In the orange colored dawn which always comes through the mists of that bay, the fishing fleet would crawl in under triangular lateen sails; for the fishermen of San Francisco Bay are all Neapolitans who have brought their customs and sail with lateen rigs stained an orange brown and shaped, when the wind fills them, like the ear of a horse.

Along the Water Front.

Along the waterfront the people of these craft met. "The smelting pot of the races," Stevenson called it; and this was always the city of his soul. There were black Gilbert Islanders, almost indistinguishable from negroes; lighter Kanakas from Hawaii or Samoa; Latvians in turbans; thick-set Russian sailors; wild Chinese with unbranded hair; Italian fishermen in tan o' shanters, loud shirts and blue sashes; Greeks, Alaska Indians, little bay Spanish-Americans, together with men of all the European races. These came in and out from among the queer craft, to lose themselves in the disputable tumble-down, but always mysterious shanties and small saloons. In the back rooms of these saloons, South Sea Island traders and captains, fresh from the lands of romance, whaling masters, people who were trying to get up treasure expeditions, filibusters, Alaskan miners, used to meet and trade adventures.

There was another element less picturesque and equally characteristic, along the waterfront. San Francisco won't Lasers in turbans; thick-set Russian sailors; wild Chinese with unbranded hair; Italian fishermen in tan o' shanters, loud shirts and blue sashes; Greeks, Alaska Indians, little bay Spanish-Americans, together with men of all the European races. These came in and out from among the queer craft, to lose themselves in the disputable tumble-down, but always mysterious shanties and small saloons. In the back rooms of these saloons, South Sea Island traders and captains, fresh from the lands of romance, whaling masters, people who were trying to get up treasure expeditions, filibusters, Alaskan miners, used to meet and trade adventures.

The square, the old plaza about which the city was built, Spanish fashion had seen many things. There in the first burst of the early days the vigilance committee used to hold its hangings. There in the time of the sand lot troubles, Denis Kearney, who nearly pulled the town down about his ears, used to make his orations which set the unruly to rioting. In later years Chinatown lay on one side of it and the Latin quarter and "Barbary Coast" on the other.

On this square the drifters lay all day long and told strange yarns. Stevenson lounged there with them in his time and learned the things which he wove into "The Wrecker" and his South Sea stories; and now in the centre of the square there stands the beautiful Stevenson monument. In later years the authorities put up a municipal building on one side of this square and prevented the loungers, for decency's sake, from lying on the grass. Since then some of the peculiar character of the old plaza has gone.

The Barbary Coast.

The Barbary Coast was a loud bit of hell. No one knows who coined the name. The place was simply three blocks of solid dance halls, there for the delight of the sailors of the world. On a fine busy night every door blared loud dance music from orchestras, steam pianos and gramophones, and the cumulative effect of the sound which reached the street was chaos and pandemonium. Almost anything might be happening behind the swinging doors. For a time and picturesque bundle of names characteristic of the place, a police story of three or four years ago is typical. Hell broke out in the Eye Wink Dance. Hall. The trouble was started by a sailor known as Kanaka Pete, who lived in the What Cheer House, over a woman known as Icedoform Kate. Kanaka Pete chased the man he had marked to the Little Silver Dollar, where he halted and punched him. The by-product of his gun made some holes in the front of the Eye Wink, which were proudly kept as souvenirs, and were probably there until it went out in the fire. This was low life, the lowest of the low.

Until the last decade almost anything except the commonplace and the expected might happen to a man on the waterfront. The cheerful industry

of shanghaiing was reduced to a science. A citizen taking a drink in one of the saloons which hung out over the water might be dropped through the floor into a boat, or he might drink with a stranger and wake in the fore-castle of a whaler bound for the Arctic. Such an incident is the basis of Frank Norris' novel, "Moran of the Lady Letty," and although the novel draws it pretty strong it is not exaggerated. Ten years ago the police, the Sailors' Union, and the foreign consuls, working together, stopped all this.

Kearney street, a wilder and stranger Bowery, was the main thoroughfare of these people. An exiled Californian mourning over the city of his heart, has said:

"In a half an hour of Kearny street I could raise a dozen men for any wild adventure, from pulling down a statue to searching for the Cocos Island treasure." This is hardly an exaggeration. It was the Rialto of the desperado. Street of the Adventurers. These are a few of the elements which made the city strange and gave it the glamor of romance which has so strongly attracted such men as Stevenson, Frank Norris and Kipling. This life of the floating population lay apart from the regular life of the city, which was distinctive in itself.

California Men and Women.

The Californian is the second generation of a picked and mixed ancestry. The merry, the adventurous, often the desperate, always the brave, deserted the South and New England in 1849 to rush around the Horn or to try the perils of the plains. They found there a land already grown old in the hands of the Spaniards — young-er sons of hidalgos and many of them of the best blood of Spain. To a great extent the pioneers intermarried with Spanish women; in fact, except for a proud little colony here and there, the old, aristocratic Spanish blood is sunk in that of the conquering race. Then there was an influx of intellectual French people, largely over-looked in the histories of the early days; and this Latin heaven has had its influence.

Brought up in a beautiful country, where no one really has to work very hard to live, nurtured on adventure, seion of a free and merry stock, the real, native Californian is a distinctive type; as far from the Easterner in psychology as the extreme Southerner is from the Yankee. He is easy going, witty, hospitable, lovable, inclined to be unmooral rather than immoral in his personal habits, and easy to meet and to know.

Above all there is an art sense all through the populace which sets it off from any other population of the country. This sense is almost Latin in its strength, and the Californian owes it to the haven of Latin blood. The true Californian lingers in the north; for southern California has been built up by "hungers" from the East and Middle West and is Eastern in character and feeling.

Almost has the Californian developed a racial physiology. He tends to size, to smooth symmetry of limb and

trunk, to an erect, free carriage; and the beauty of his women is not a myth. The pioneers were all men of good body; they had to be to live and leave descendants. The bones of the weaklings who started for El Dorado in 1849 lie on the plains or in the hill-cometries of the mining camps. Heredity began its climate has carried it on. All things that grow in California tend to become large, plump, luscious. Fruit trees, grown from cuttings of Eastern stock, produce fruit larger and finer, if coarser in flavor, than that of the parent tree. As the fruits grow, so the children grow. A normal, healthy, Californian woman plays out-of-doors from babyhood to old age. The mixed stock has given her that regularity of features which goes with a blend of bloods; the climate has perfected and rounded her figure; out-of-door exercise from earliest youth has given her a deep bosom; the cosmetic mists has made her complexion soft and brilliant. At the University of California, where the student body is nearly all native, the gymnasium measurements show that the girls are a little more than two inches taller than their sisters of Vassar and Michigan.

San Francisco's Beauty Show.

The greatest beauty-show on the continent was the Saturday afternoon matinee parade in San Francisco. Women in so-called "society" took no part in this function. It belonged to the middle class, but the "upper classes" have no monopoly of beauty anywhere in the world. It had grown to be independent of the matinees. From two o'clock to half-past five, a solid procession of Diamas, Hobes and Junos passed and repassed along the five blocks between Market and Powell and Sutter and Kearney — the "line" of San Francisco slang. Along the open-front cigar stores, characteristic of the town, gilded youth of the cocktail route gathered in knots to watch them. There was something Latin in the spirit of this ceremony — it resembled church parade in Buenos Ayres. Latin, too, were the gay costumes of the women, who dressed brightly in accordance with the city and the climate. This gaiety of costume was the first thing which the Eastern woman noticed — and disapproved. Give her a year, and she, too, would be caught by the infection of daring dress.

In the parade of tall, deep bosomed, gleaming women, one caught the type and longed, sometimes for the sight of a more ethereal beauty — for the suggestion of soul within which belongs to a New England woman on whom a hard soil has bestowed a grudging beauty — for the mobility, the fire, which belongs to the Frenchwoman. The second generation of France was in this crowd, it is true; but climate and exercise had grown above their spiritual charm a cover of brilliant flesh. It was the beauty of Greece.

With such people, life was always gay. If the fairly Parisian gaiety did not display itself on the streets, except in the matinee parade, it was be-

cause the winds made open-air cafes disagreeable at all seasons of the year. The life careless went on indoors or in the hundreds of pretty estates — "ranches" the Californians called them — which fringe the city.

Famous Old Restaurants.

San Francisco was famous for its restaurants and cafes. Probably they were lacking at the top; probably the very best, for people who did not care how they spend their money, was not to be had. But they gave the best fare on earth, for the price, at a dollar, seventy-five cents, a half a dollar, or even fifteen cents.

If one should tell exactly what could be had at Coppas's for fifty cents or at the Fashion for say thirty-five cents, no New Yorker who has not been there would believe it. The San Francisco French dinner and the San Francisco free lunch were as the Public Library to Boston or the stock yards to Chicago. A number of causes contributed to this. The country all about produced every thing that a cook needs and that in abundance — the bay was an almost untapped fishing pond, the fruit farms came up to the very edge of the town, and the surrounding country produced in abundance fine meats, games, all cereals and all vegetables.

But the chefs who came from France in the early days and stayed because they liked this land of plenty were the head and front of it. They passed on their art to other Frenchmen or to the clever Chinese. Most of the French chefs at the biggest restaurants were born in Canton, China. Later the Italians, learning of this country where good food is appreciated, came and brought their own style. Householders always dined out one or two nights of the week, and boarding houses were scarce, for the unattached preferred the restaurants.

The eating was usually better than the surroundings. Meals that were marvels were served in tumble-down little hotels. Most famous of all the restaurants was the Poodle Dog. There have been no less than four establishments of this name, beginning with a frame shanty where in the early days, a prince of French cooks used to exchange ragouts for gold dust. Each succeeding restaurant of the name has moved further downtown; and the recent Poodle Dog stands — stands or stood; it mixes his senses queerly in writing of this city — which is and yet is no more — on the edge of the Tenderloin in a modern five-story building. And it typified a certain spirit that was in San Francisco.

For on the ground floor was a public restaurant where there was served the best dollar dinner on earth. At least, it is not the best it ranked with the best, and the others were in San Francisco. There, especially on Sunday night, almost everyone went to vary the monotony of home cooking. Everyone who was anyone in the town could be seen there off and on. It was perfectly respectable. A man might

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

IF all the skies were sunshiny, Our faces would be fair To feel once more upon them The cooling splash of rain.

If all the world were music, Our hearts would often long For one sweet strain of silence To break the endless song.

If life were always merry, Our souls would seek relief, And rest from weary laughter In the quiet arms of grief.

—Henry Van Dyke.

The Boiler and Iron Shipbuilders' union has appointed Wm. McMillan as their delegate to the Trades and Labor Council.

Five thousand workmen of the Fall River Iron Works have been granted an increase in wages.

The Telegraphers' National union will ask all locals to accumulate a defence fund of \$40 per capita.

Mr. Robert Glocking, the popular secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Labor, is attending a convention of Labor Bureau officials of America in Boston, Mass.

The Toronto District Labor Council has decided upon sending only one delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress convention, to be held in this city.

About 45,000 operators in the cotton mills of Southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island have been given a 5 per cent. increase in wages.

The strike of the electricians employed in the Pennsylvania tunnel under the East river has been settled, the men getting an advance of 25 cents per day.

Isaac D. George, former president of the International Typographical union, died on the 3rd inst. at the Presbyterian hospital, Chicago, after a long illness.

Pittsburg carpenters now on strike have had their strike benefit raised from \$6 to \$12 per week by the members of that district paying an assessment of one dollar per week.

Until recently it was supposed that the United Mine Workers of America was the strongest labor union in the world, but we find by late statistics that the German Metal Workers union surpasses them.

The Jewish bakers of Toronto are, it is said, working 18 hours per day and will in the near future be organized so that they may make more "dough," do less "doughing" and become rising men from the "yeast."

As the result of an agreement effected under the Dominion Conciliation Act, stonemasons at Calgary, Alberta, have had their wages increased from 55 to 60 cents per hour, and bricklayers from 55 to 62½ cents per hour.

Pittsburg moulders are at present paying an assessment of one dollar

per week to create a defence fund for the impending struggle with the Pittsburg Foundrymen's Association, whose members have declared for the open shop.

W. V. Todd has been elected to represent the International Cigarmakers' union at the Trades and Labor Congress convention, to be held at Victoria, B. C. in September, says the Toronto News. "Bill" has left on an organizing trip through the West, which will terminate at Victoria about that time.

John A. Flett, Canadian organizer of the American Federation of Labor, left on Tuesday on an organizing trip, commencing at the "So," and continuing through to the Pacific Coast. He will attend the convention of the Dominion Trades Congress in Victoria, where he expects to reach about that time.

The Trades and Labor Council, Vancouver, accepted Victoria's offer to hold Labor Day celebration in Vancouver this fall. A resolution was passed against the reduction in the head tax on Chinese. Legislation against Hinduism will be asked at the next session of the legislature.

S. J. Gothard, who is well known here, has resigned the position as secretary of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, which he has held for the past two years. Mr. Gothard is always to the front in any movement for the betterment of the working classes.

More than half the membership of the San Francisco Cigarmakers' union is back at work, and it will not be very long before all will be working. Over \$10,000 has been spent in alleviating the sufferings of those members who lost by the great fire.

Hand compositors in newspaper and job offices in Ottawa, have had their wages increased from \$13 to \$13.50-\$15 per week; linotype operators in the same establishments have received an increase in wages of from \$15-\$18 to \$15.50-\$19.50 per week.

The members of the local division of the street railway company are making active preparations for their picnic which takes place at Sidney on Wednesday. This will be the second outing to be given under their auspices. The picnic will include games and sports, and the Fifth Regiment band has been secured, so a good time is assured to all who attend.

Scarcity of labor is seriously affecting the fruit grower in British Columbia, particularly in the interior. Mr. Maxwell Smith, Dominion fruit inspector, says the labor question is the greatest problem which confronts the British Columbian fruit growers today. "Chinamen who used to work for 30 cents at \$1.25 per day are now demanding as much as \$2.25, and white labor is practically not in evidence."

In the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, says the Labor Ga-

zette, coremakers at Toronto have had their wages increased from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day. Electrical workers have had their wages increased from 27½ to 32½ cents per hour after a strike, and iron moulders at Winnipeg received an advance of 1½ cents per hour, the rate to be further increased by 1 cent per hour at the end of three months.

About 3,000 miners in the Boston & Montana mines at Butte are indirectly affected as the result of a strike of the smelter men following the refusal of Supt. Wheeler to recognize a committee of the mill and smelter men's union, which demanded that five discharged men be re-employed. The strike was subsequently declared off, the men agreeing to resume work, pending an investigation into the cause of the five discharged men.

Action of the greatest importance to United States labor circles is contemplated in a direction given by the United States President to officers in charge of public works, at the instance of Secretary Taft. This is to employ the government's own officers to direct and punish violations of the law of 1902, providing except that in case of emergency, work on government building, ships and other properties shall be limited to eight hours each day for each workman.

The strike of the lithographic employees in the United States has not as yet affected the Montreal lithographers, though a strike is threatened there, and it is expected that the members of the Montreal branch of the Lithographers' International Protective and Benefit Association may be called out at any moment. Owing to lack of information regarding the situation in the States, the men have decided to refer the matter to the chief officials of the union in New York. The strike in New York affects about 8,000 men, and throughout the country about 20,000.

To add to the complications of the labor situation in San Francisco and following close upon the heels of the strike of the linemen and electricians on the United Railroads, all the laborers and other workmen engaged in construction work on the street railway system will be called out. A general strike of all construction laborers and workmen of the United Railroads was decided upon at a special meeting of the Street Railway Construction Workers' union, and committees were named to call upon the men. The union numbers about 1,000, but the order, it is said, will affect about 1,600 men who are engaged in rehabilitating the street railways and changing the cable roads into electric systems.

Regarding the shipping conditions on Puget Sound, P. B. Gill, agent of the Sailors' union, Seattle, says: "There is certainly a decided lack of sailors in this city. We could place 300 in a very few hours if they were to be had, but it is impossible to find even a crew for a schooner. The cause is due to a great extent to the great amount of

shipping on this Coast. It is possible that, to some small extent, the shortage may be due to the fact that some of the sailors have gone into other work for a time, on account of the trouble between the sailors and the owners. I think, however, that few of them have drifted into other kinds of work." Mr. Gill declared that he could not say when the shortage might end. Shippers who have held solid with the union men during the trouble are somewhat put out on account of their inability to secure sailors for their boats, and declare that if the unions are not capable of supplying them with men they do not see the benefit of supporting the organization.

In view of the great scarcity of labor throughout Canada the Toronto News says: We cannot understand why the government does not take up the matter and establish free government employment bureaus where an employer may apply for men and all idle men may apply for work. Organized labor has many times brought this question to the attention of both the Ross and the Whitney governments, but up to the present time nothing has been done in the matter. Mr. Robert Glocking, secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Labor, has in his last three reports pointed out the great necessity of establishing these employment bureaus, and that nearly every state in the American Union has long since established institutions of this kind. In the last annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Labor we find the following: "The system of government free employment bureaus first inaugurated by the State of Ohio, U. S. A., in 1890, is fast becoming a factor in all the other States of the Union also Great Britain, the Australasian colonies and throughout Europe. France, Germany, Bavaria, and even Russia have all reached the common conviction by the common experience that the needs of the unemployed are a legitimate concern of the State."

Apropos of the forthcoming convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in this city, the Toronto Daily News says: In former years the attendance at these conventions has been largely composed of delegates from the Eastern towns, though at last year's convention, held in Toronto there were five delegates from Victoria and two from Winnipeg; but we fear that, owing to the circumstances attending the coming meeting so far from the bulk of its affiliated unions, the gathering will be largely of a western character, and that a great many of the affiliated locals in the East will not be represented. This will be extremely unfortunate, and it is to be hoped that the unions throughout Ontario who have formerly sent three and four delegates will consider the great necessity of at least sending one to Victoria. Labor is anxious to have several changes made in the laws of the country pertaining to the political welfare of the working classes, and if there is anything to be accomplished, nationally and politically, it will have to be done through the channels of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. Therefore it is imperative that as many Ontario locals as possible should be represented.

Secretaries of labor unions will confer a favor upon the labor editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

ALF. ALLEN CONVERTED

Ottawa Citizen.

Everybody in Ottawa knows Alf. Allen. Not only has Alf. been a noted character among the sporting fraternity, but he has been in a lesser degree an object of interest to many who never saw a prize fight nor wanted to view one. The news that Allen had been brought to see himself in the light in which he was regarded by right-thinking people through the efforts of several of the gentlemen connected with the Torrey-Alexander mission came as a surprise to everybody who knew him. That Allen is sincere, the following statements given the Citizen seem to place beyond doubt:

Alf. Allen's Story

Before last Friday I had never been in church but twice in my life—once when I was a boy, and once when I was married. I left home when a boy, and went out to the Flathead reservation in Montana, living with the wild people there for quite a few years. I came back, and have been here for something like fifteen years. I have been in the saloon business four years. I have been drinking all my life, and living the hardest, wickedest life I knew how. I was drunk nearly all the time.

"I made \$20,000 fighting and running the saloon, and lost it in four years. About three years ago I lost my saloon. Then I was drunk for two years. I went home, and they tried to keep me straight, but I began to see green ribbons and snakes, and hear dogs barking, and they couldn't do anything with me. Finally they sent me to Central prison, where I served six months and came out last January.

"In April I fought Jack Munro, the Butte miner, at Hull, for eight rounds. Then I went down to Maine, where I made over \$200, and blew it in a week's spree at Montreal. I came back to Ottawa, and in some way wandered into Dey's rink last Friday night, after having been drunk for two months.

"I don't remember anything about the sermon. I only remember that someone took me up to the front, and I promised to come again Sunday night. I kept from drinking on Saturday, and Sunday I stayed in bed all day at my hotel.

"I have had about sixty battles, and won all but five or six of them. I have fought with Fred. Routhier, Wild (?) Snellie (?) Tomkins, Jack Munro, and many others. I fought six times with Routhier, once for 51 rounds, once 31 rounds, once 17, and once 15, 10 and 8 rounds. The 51 round fight was a draw.

"Now my old life seems away off. I don't want to think of it. I don't want to go near a saloon again, and I'll never put another glove on. I have no inclination for them. I never in all my life put in such a day as today. Yesterday was the happiest day of my life up till then, but today is even happier than yesterday. I am happier every day. I don't think there is anybody in the city who has been as wicked as I have, but now I want to use any means I can to help my old friends. I would be glad to hear from them,

talk to them, or do anything in my power to help them out of the old life."

What M. Brown Says

"On the evening of Sunday, June 24th, I sat in the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. McGregor, on Sparks street, talking of the goodness of God, when Mrs. McGregor interrupted with, 'There goes Alf. Allen.' Looking out the window, I saw, for the first time, this notorious Canadian prize-fighter, saloonkeeper and drunkard, walking down the street. I had heard that on the preceding Friday evening he had appeared at the Torrey-Alexander Gospel meeting drunk, and that he had gone forward for prayers. Asking the McGregors to be praying for us, I took my hat and ran out after Mr. Allen. Turning the corner of Sparks and Bank streets, by the Crown saloon, I caught up with him, standing in apparent uncertainty at the next corner. I greeted him cordially, asking him how the fight came out. He replied the pain in his head was something awful, as he had stopped so suddenly the preceding Friday night, after a month's delirium. All he remembered of that Friday night at the rink was that a big man had come to him and taken him up front, and he had promised to come back Sunday night. He intended to keep his word. I afterwards learned that he wandered into the rink alone, and an usher, Mr. Moody, of Ottawa, gave him a seat toward the front, praying earnestly that God might save the poor drunkard. Toward the close of the meeting Mr. Jacoby, of Chicago, who had himself been saved by Jesus from a drunkard's life at 45 years of age, and who, therefore, has great faith in what Jesus can do for a drunkard, persuaded Mr. Allen to go forward for prayer. Here Mr. H. W. Wood, Philadelphia, manager of the H. J. Electric Pickle Company, and other workers, gathered about him and prayed that God might save the poor drunkard. Mr. Wood secured from Mr. Allen a promise to return at the next meeting, Sunday evening.

"But Mr. Allen's poor brain was too befuddled by whisky to remember all this. Still he held his promise sacred, and had drunk no whisky after that first meeting. He had kept under cover at the hotel almost night and day, lest he should get to drinking before Sunday night. Now he had started out for a little stroll to cool his aching head before returning to the rink. Together we walked up the back of parliament buildings and sat on a bench overlooking the beautiful Ottawa river as I tried to tell him of the goodness of the Lord to me in my own experience. I pointed out to him the verse, 'If we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness,' and explained that God here said 'faithful and just,' not 'generous and merciful,' to emphasize that our forgiveness was made possible by the atoning death of Jesus Christ.

"Next I had him read from my pocket Testament Romans, x. 9-10: 'If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised Him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. For with the heart man believeth unto

righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation.' Then he bowed with me in prayer, beneath the sky in God's own beautiful temple, and holding his aching head and throbbing temples in his hands he confessed to God his sin, confessed the Lord Jesus Christ as his Saviour, acknowledged his belief from the heart that God had raised him from the dead, and reckoned on God's Word that he was saved.

"We rose and walked together to the meeting, he 37 and I 35 years old in the flesh, but I 23 years and he a new born son in the Lord, and we enjoyed sweet fellowship as we realized our brotherhood and our common debt of gratitude to Jesus for a full and free salvation that neither of us deserved.

"At the meeting he was further instructed in the way of salvation by Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Wood, and his other new found friends, and before the thousands of his fellow citizens Alf. Allen, the ex-prize fighter, saloonkeeper, and drunkard, publicly confessed with his mouth the Lord Jesus. He went home with me to my room, and from then till just before I began to write this testimony—three days—he has been with me every hour night and day, and never in my 25 years in the church of Jesus Christ have I seen a more wonderful and beautiful work of grace in a man than I have seen in my new found brother Alf. Allen. He seems to hate to even go near a saloon or to think of the old life of sin and shame. But he is eager to give his testimony to old comrades that we met upon the street and to plead with them to look to Jesus to save them from the cursed slavery to drink and sin just as He saved him.

"As I write he has left me for the first time in three days that he may attend the afternoon meeting at the Dominion Methodist church to hear Dr. Torrey talk to Christians.

"I pray that this record may encourage many Christians to be more hopeful and faithful in telling sinners about Jesus, who is mighty to save.

"Alf. Allen tells me that during his life of 37 years, besides his mother, only one Christian ever invited him to the Saviour, and that faithful one was himself a converted drunkard.

"May God forgive us and rouse us to our duty and privilege in his prayer

"BENJ. BROWN."

TERRIBLY DISTRESSING.

Nothing can cause more pain and more distress than Piles.

No wonder many Pile sufferers say their lives are burdens to them.

Operations and local treatments may relieve but cannot cure.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid is guaranteed to cure any case of Piles.

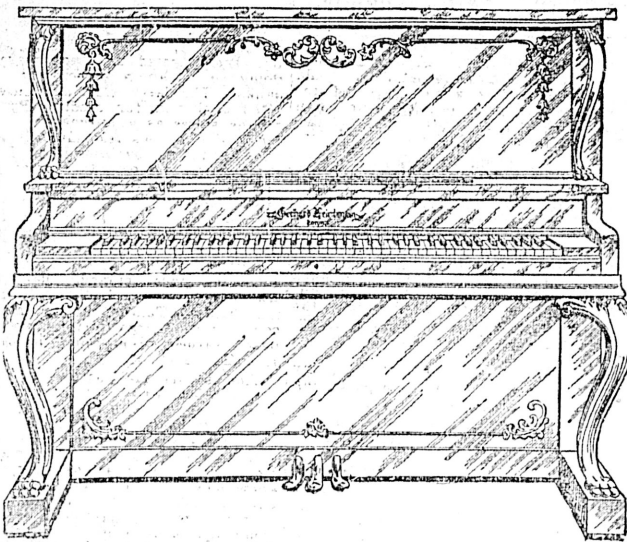
If Hem-Roid doesn't cure you, you get your money back.

Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally, thus removing the cause.

\$1.00 guarantee goes with every bottle.

A month's treatment for \$1.00, at all drugists, or the Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

The coal workers in Halifax have been getting 20 and 25 cents more. The men demand 10 cents more; they have been offered five cents additional.



An Unsolicited Testimonial

What One of Victoria's Leading Musicians thinks of the

Gerhard-Heintzman Piano

VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC, VICTORIA, B. C., JULY 25, 1906.

THE GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANO CO.,

Gentlemen:—I feel it my duty, as well as a great privilege and pleasure, to send you these few lines expressing my very great delight at the magnificent instrument which you have recently made for me in the plain mission finish. The case is a work of art and is a credit to you; while the interior part is just perfection. The beautiful singing tone, and the delicate touch, make playing a great pleasure.

Being myself a tuner and repairer, having served over five years in an English factory, I feel that I can speak from a practical point of view.

I might add that the Piano is greatly admired by all who see it, and will no doubt be the means of putting more business in your way.

Wishing you every success,

Yours truly,

(Signed) JESSE A. LONGFIELD.

FLETCHER BROS.

MUSIC DEALERS - 93 GOVERNMENT STREET

THE ONLY UP-TO-DATE MUSIC STORE IN VICTORIA

PIANOS.
GERHARD-HEINTZMAN.
MENDELSSOHN.
KARN & MORRIS.

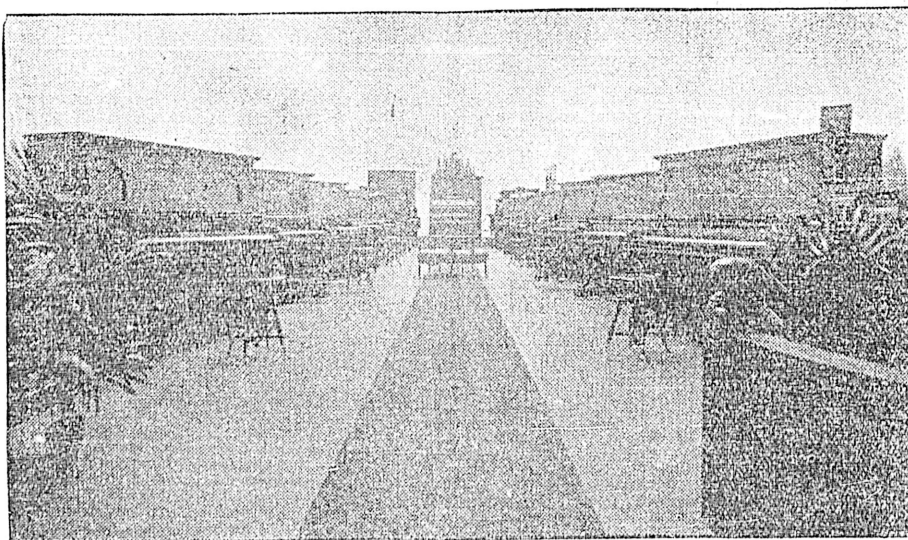
ORGANS.
DOHERTY.
SHERLOCK & HOLMES.

TALKING MACHINES.
COLUMBIA.
EDISON.

SEWING MACHINES.
DOMESTIC.
ELDRIDGE.
WHITE.

WASHBURN GUITARS.
MANDOLINS AND BANJOS.
VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS,
ZITHERS, ETC., ETC.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS OF ALL KINDS AT LOWEST PRICES



INTERIOR VIEW OF OUR NEW PIANO WARE-ROOMS.

A GROWING BUSINESS

REQUIRES ROOM—MORE ROOM AND STILL MORE ROOM

This has been the case with us and in order to meet necessary requirements a 60 x 20 brick addition was built early this year, and even this is hardly adequate owing to the steady and gratifying growth of our business. That our success is the result of our fair and liberal business policy, strict honesty, and an unerring regard for quality goes without saying.

THE KING OF ALL 'TALKERS'

The New Tapering Arm 1906 Model

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE

With Aluminum Tone Arm



OUR

\$35.00

LEADER

London Times Rebukes Interference With Australian Preference Plans

Two hundred and seventy-four members of the Imperial Parliament, says the London Times, have addressed a solemn appeal to the electors of the Australian Commonwealth bidding them pause before they venture to support the policy of Imperial fiscal preference which Mr. Deakin, the federal Prime Minister, has announced will form a leading feature in his political programme at the forthcoming Commonwealth elections.

Whether the appeal represents a spontaneous and unpremeditated outburst of uncontrollable anxiety on the part of so large a proportion of our legislators, or whether the Cobden Club, through whose agency that appeal is now being put before the public, is also being responsible for instigating it, collecting the signatures appended to it, and transmitting it to the people of Australia, is a point upon which we are not informed, and perhaps one which does not greatly signify.

The names of the members who have taken this noteworthy step are before us; they include the ordinary rank and file of the Liberal majority and some of the Labor members, though we do not find among them the names of Mr. Kell Hardie, Mr. J. R. Macdonald, Mr. Shackleton, or of other prominent members of the Independent Labor group.

The grounds on which these 274 Liberal members justify their incursion into Australian politics are curious and interesting. They begin by declaring that the judgment of the people of the United Kingdom has been against the proposal for Imperial preference by a majority more decisive and overwhelming than has ever before been recorded in our history. That the balance of opinion was by no means so decisive, if the reckoning is by votes cast and not by members elected, is a point on which we could hardly have expected them to touch. But it does seem to us a little inconsiderate, at a time like this, when the national mandates for the immediate suppression of Chinese labor in the Transvaal and for the enforcement of universal rate-aided undenominationalism are being so anxiously appealed to by the government or by a section of its supporters, for these stalwarts of free trade to go out of their way to monopolize the whole election for their own purposes. It is true that their attitude in this respect is shared by Mr. Burns, who declared at Manchester on Saturday that the people of this country have decided to trample on protection, and that free trade has been re-consolidated for half a century. Against this dogmatic certitude of prophecy it is worth while setting the certainties and statements of Mr. Deakin, against whom the Cobden Club's proteges are appealing. "I by no means despair," said Mr. Deakin, at Ballarat last March, "that when the present wave of feeling has passed away, and the men responsible for the transaction of the affairs of this great Empire sit down calmly and quietly to consider the possibilities of Inter-Imperial trade—I by no means despair of this or any other government in Great Britain taking that question into its serious consideration."

Still, for the purpose of argument let us admit that every elector who voted against the late government did so because of its Imperial preference. His opposition was not due to lack of good-will to the Colonies, says the appeal; therefore it must have been due to the fact that preference would make the food of the people dearer and scarcer. This is not a mere unsupported assertion on the part of the Cobdenite members. They endeavor to support it by argument, and the argument is by no means devoid of interest.

Appeal to a democratic electorate which deliberately imposes a duty of some 7s. 6d. a quarter on all imported grain, a duty nearly four times as high as that suggested by Mr. Chamberlain at Glasgow, they naturally feel a certain delicacy which prompts their bold, telling them that their "life is daily embittered by a sense of the wrong done them by a tax on their food." But they get round the difficulty by pointing out that the Australians grow more wheat than they consume, and that, therefore, the tax has not the effect, in their case, of raising the price of the food which they eat. They do not know this from experience. In other words, they begin by stating the economic fact that a duty has no effect if the untaxed supply is sufficient to meet the demand. England, however, they go on to say, cannot grow her own foodstuffs, but has to import the larger part of them. Then, with a sudden and adroit departure from strict veracity, they imply that preference in-

volves a tax upon the whole of that import. The inaccuracy, we imagine, is more likely to impose upon readers here than upon colonials, to whom the whole essence of preference lies in the fact that their own products will be free while only extra-Imperial products will be taxed. But if colonial foodstuffs are not taxed, what follows on the Cobdenites' own showing? Just this, that, if the total supply grown in the British Empire is more than sufficient to meet our demand, then we here, like the Australians, will remain happily free from the awful experience of dear food. The argument resolves itself into a mere question of fact, and any one knowing the food-growing possibilities of Canada, India, Australia and New Zealand will have but little fear for the effect of preference upon our working classes.

The Australian electors high, indeed, rector upon a considered, and proposed to some effect with their own argument and ask them why they submit to such enormously heavy taxation upon necessities of daily life like tea, sugar and tobacco, in the case of which no portion whatever of the supply is produced in this country, with the result that the whole of the duty falls upon the consumers. Mr. Burns, speaking of the policy of Imperial preference, asked whether "outside a menagerie or a lunatic asylum such an economic blunder was ever imposed upon a credulous people?" Australians may, perhaps, be excused if they think that his forcible-feeble description applies more correctly to the savages and the natives who live in England than to that which they have established for themselves in Australia, or that which they wish to establish for the benefit of the whole Empire.

From the domain of economic theory the appeal next turns to that of history, we regret to say with even less success. For its theoretical argument, which is based on the conclusion, ostensibly based on it, was at least right in itself, whereas its history is in manifest contradiction with well known facts. Its authors assert with regard to the proposal for Imperial preference that "We know the proposal did not come from you, but from certain politicians who were before us." We need hardly remind our readers that the subject of Imperial preference has been raised by colonial statesmen for a generation. Sir John Macdonald and Cecil Rhodes, perhaps the two most striking personalities among the statesmen of Greater Britain, in our own day consistently advocated the policy. Mr. Deakin, we are told, before the first Imperial Conference in 1887 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, and Mr. Jan Hofmeyr, and supported by the leading colonial statesmen present. In 1894 the Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa passed a series of resolutions in favor of the policy.

At a Jubilee Conference in 1897 the Colonial Premiers again undertook to raise the question, and in 1902 passed unanimous resolutions urging Imperial preference upon the British government. If even later evidence is required there is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech at Guelph in October, 1904, in which he said: "Our offer of a preference union will be more convincing, but the answer is no longer in our hands. It is in the hands of the English people and it is for them to speak now when we have declared more than once that we are ready." Do these worthy agents of the Cobden Club suppose that Mr. Seddon, whose last utterance almost was a declaration of his well-known views on the subject, or Mr. Deakin himself have been mere puppets in the hands of politicians in England? We doubt very much if Mr. Deakin's attitude will be deflected by the suggestion, or if the Australian electorate will be influenced in any way by the egregious appeal which has been made to them. But the appeal may, nevertheless, have an important effect, not brought about by virtue of its logic and cogency or its historical accuracy, but by virtue of its example. Hitherto the colonies have carefully refrained from endeavoring to influence our decision in this matter in any way. They have declared their readiness, they have made their offer, and they have left it to us to make up our mind, or, better, as we can. In future, with the example of the 274 Liberal members of Parliament before them, they may feel such an excess of scruple to be unnecessary. And if they intervene in our politics, whether by appeals or in any other way, we have little hesitation in expressing our belief that their arguments will be more convincing, and their conduct more convincing, than those contained in the present effort of the Parliamentary proteges of the Cobden Club.

The struggle for life is the order of the world, at which it is vain to repine.

Some people are world-forgetting mortals and by the world forgot. They are a world unto themselves.

This is the real secret of a life is to put one's powers as far as they will go.

Your sense of the difference between right and wrong is the limit of your convictions on a given question.

The element of time enters everything. Given time, and the problem was not only solved, but slowly and imperceptibly outgrown.

Sooner or later we shall fall; but meantime it is for us to fix our eyes upon the point to be stormed, and get there if we can.

Extreme wealth, like poverty, is an atmosphere laden with deadly poison.

In line, twelve abreast, the young men in the United States would form a column over 2,000 miles long.

This day is the summary of the ages—and you are a part of the tomorrow.

Love is the only power of the human heart that grows by absolutely giving itself away.

When I see what is called motherhood in these modern times, I think with Napoleon: "What is needed in my beloved France—Mothers."

Excessive wealth generates no happiness. And yet we enter the race—the race of the brakes.

Some day, by its awful momentum, the splendid machinery will go to the junk-pile.

No man can amass a fabulous fortune and at the same time hold intact the finer virtues of the soul.

Invest in brains. Every scholar adds something to the riches of the commonwealth.

I'm for the fellow that toils for bread—and does it because he loves his own.

Something's wrong when mother's hands are brown and drawn, while the daughter's never lose their snowy whiteness.

My friend is the first person who comes in when the whole world goes out.

In the sunset days the mind, weary with its toils, turns within for rest. We feed them on treasured stores.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal.

There is no one thing for a man to use money—it is another thing for money to use a man. The former is a contented soul; the latter, a slavish vassal

While the placer mines continued to give rich returns Victoria flourished, but when the supply of gold diminished, quartz mining and the railway built up rival centres of trade and her commercial supremacy began to decay. Her merchants, lulled to security and with energies dulled by the fat years of prosperity which they had enjoyed so long, failed to realize the changes which time and circumstances were causing, and instead of turning their hands to utilizing the resources of the island they continued to worship their fetish, the Mainland trade. Their immediate surroundings never appealed to them as the unfailing source of a stable and permanent prosperity which they might seek in vain elsewhere. This indifference, though far from being universal, was so strong that it stifled the efforts of those who appreciated the manifold natural advantages of their environment and sought to turn them to account. Men who proclaimed their faith in the island and pointed out the opportunities for industrial ventures were laughed at as visionaries by many old timers, who stultified themselves so far as to declare that "Victoria will never be more than a pleasant place of residence, and Vancouver Island a resort for tourists and sportsmen." Thus the very nearness of the island to the continent has proved its bane. Had it been separated by a thousand miles of water and thus thrown upon its own resources its people would have a different tale to tell today.

An Island Policy

In stating that the resources of the island were neglected by its people, it is not intended to convey the idea that those resources were wholly ignored, for the contrary is the fact. There were many men of enterprise in the early days who devoted their energies and their capital to the development of local industries and laid the foundations of extensive and permanent undertakings which are flourishing today. But, speaking generally, the attempts to turn those vast storehouses of natural wealth into sources of profit were few and comparatively trifling, for as yet no more than the outer edge, the very fringe of them, has been encroached upon. More than half of the island is unexplored, and its inhabitants know as little about its capabilities and resources as they do of those of Siberia or Patagonia. Before the "golden days of Cariboo" there was no incentive to invite development beyond a very limited area. The population was small and its needs easily supplied in this land of plenty, but when Confederation brought the railway the expansion of Island industries did not keep pace with the new conditions—an error of judgment, a lack of foresight, on the part of its business men which seriously retarded its progress. The case finds a parallel in that of Canada in the early days of Confederation when she "looked to Washington" for a market for her surplus and humbly drew her supplies of manufactured articles from the United States. The National Policy changed all that. Canada secured other and better markets and became a manufacturing country and today the United States is anxious to regain the business which it lost through its arrogance. Vancouver Island has "looked to the Mainland" too long. The day of an "Island Policy" has arrived, for the people of the island are realizing that they have a little empire of their own which can be made self-supporting and independent by a strong, united effort. The island can supply the Mainland as far east, at least, as Winnipeg with lumber, iron and steel products, furniture, fish, paper, fruit, copper and scores of other natural and manufac-

tured products and that without injuring the existing business of the eastern manufacturers, for all will be kept busy in filling the wants of the vast population pouring into the central and western prairies and New British Columbia—the great central valleys of the Coast, Cariboo, and Cassiar districts.

A New Era

Happily, the day of the pessimist is passing. A new era, bright with hope and panoplied with faith and energy, has dawned upon Vancouver Island. Existing industries are enlarging their field and new ones are being established. Outside capital is being freely invested in timber, pulp, iron and other mineral lands, fish traps, salmon canneries, herring curing and other fisheries plants are being prepared for this season's business. Whaling on a large scale is an established and profitable industry. Steam trawlers are en route from England to engage in deep sea fishing. Fruit canning and preserving plants will be in operation by harvest time. A large cement works established a year ago, has found it necessary to double the capacity of its plant and even now cannot fill its orders. Several new sawmills are being built. The fruit and agricultural lands are being bought by practical horticulturists and farmers. The Canadian Pacific railway is letting contracts for clearing large tracts of land and preparing it for settlers. A paper pulp mill is expected to be in full operation before next winter. The shipyards are working to their full capacity. New coasting steamers, tugs and freighters are being constantly added to the island fleet. In fact every line of business and every branch of trade and industry is flourishing and expanding as never before and many new enterprises are being contemplated. City property and real estate generally is changing hands briskly at good prices and for immediate use, the speculative stage of the revival being yet a long way off. These facts serve to prove that Vancouver Island is sharing in the general prosperity which Canada as a whole is enjoying, and that her portion is destined to be a very considerable percentage of the whole as the expansion of her industries proceeds. The time is ripe for all classes of men of capital, skill and energy to seize the golden opportunity which Vancouver Island holds out to them, that "tide in the affairs of men that, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," for at the moment no other country of its size in the world affords such chances of success to industry and perseverance. The most serious drawback to Vancouver Island in its march of progress rests in the fact that much of the agricultural land is heavily timbered and the area of cleared or open land very limited. This is deterring thousands of men who are anxious to settle on the island from doing so, but the difficulty will be removed before long. The Canadian Pacific railway is taking the initial step in the direction of clearing land and it is expected that the government and many of the large land holders will follow the example of the railway company in preparing the way for the farmer and fruit grower.

A Land of Plenty

The fertility of the valleys and bench lands of British Columbia are famed the world over and no section of the province possesses richer soil than Vancouver Island. Though the farming land is confined to comparatively small areas and much of it is heavily timbered it is so productive that a few acres cleared and systematically tilled will yield a good profit after providing a comfortable living for the farmer

and his family. All the cereals grow to perfection, leguminous plants, roots and vegetables of all kinds produced in the temperate zone, grow to large size and of excellent quality. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, and all kinds of small fruits bear abundantly and attain great perfection, while peaches, apricots, nectarines, grapes and figs can be produced successfully if given special care. Many varieties of nuts, including almonds, filberts, walnuts, coconuts and chestnuts, do well wherever cultivated. Much of fine quality is grown, but so far has only been used as cattle food, although the fibre produced is long, fine and silky, yielding from two to three tons per acre. Hops grow luxuriantly and yield from seven and a half to nine tons to the acre. Cattle, sheep, swine and poultry do well on the island, the climate being particularly favorable to them, the mild winters permitting them to remain at large and being fully supplied, while the progress of mining, lumbering and the fisheries, is constantly creating new demands, and the Oriental and Northern trade assures a continuance of good prices. The average price of butter at first hand is twenty-five cents per pound. Poultry, eggs, mutton, beef and pork, are equally in demand with dairy products, the quantity raised on the island being far too small to supply the local markets, and the home products always command better prices than the imported. The soil of Vancouver Island is of three classes, viz: (1) a poor gravelly soil with a thin coating of vegetable mould, bearing large timber of superior quality, coarse grass and little undergrowth, affording good runs for sheep, hogs and goats. (2) A sandy loam of good quality, producing excellent crops of vegetables, fruits, cereals and roots. (3) A rich brownish-black soil, composed of vegetable humus and alluvium, remarkably fertile and producing splendid crops of all kinds. Springs are numerous and good water for all domestic purposes may be had everywhere. Medicinal springs, possessing valuable qualities, are also found at several points. The numerous lakes and streams supply an abundance of water for power purposes, and many of the farms are provided with waterworks systems which serve the houses and outbuildings and furnish power to operate the farm machinery. The principal farming districts are in the vicinity of Victoria, the Saanich Peninsula, along the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, at the head of Alberni Canal, at Comox and in the neighborhood of Cape Scott. Besides these settled districts there are several valleys and benches of prairie lands in the interior of the island well fitted for agriculture, but requiring transportation facilities to render them available. Much of the interior is unexplored, but the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company is making a thorough examination of those positions which lie within its grant, it being the intention of the company to encourage the settlement of these lands as soon as possible. The numerous lakes and streams, and the mountains which separate these interior valleys afford a most attractive diversity of scenery, which, combined with the salubrity of the climate which is drier and warmer than on the west coast, will make them very desirable for residence when they have been thrown open for settlement

by the construction of wagon roads and branch railways. Existing reports on the interior are to the effect that there are large areas of grazing lands on the high plateaux and in the foothills of the Island Range. The social conditions of the farmers of Vancouver Island are most attractive. The settlers are, as a rule, of a superior class who cultivate the amenities of life, devoting their spare time to social intercourse, outdoor sports and intellectual amusements, each little community vying with its neighbors in the quality of its pastimes and entertainments. Excellent public schools are found everywhere and there are few districts that have not one or two churches and resident clergymen and physicians. The farmer, once established on Vancouver Island, can live better and more comfortably than in most countries. His house is surrounded by orchard, shrubberies, gardens and lawns; he is within easy reach of a home market where he gets good prices for everything he produces, his children have every educational advantage, and he is in touch with the great world through the daily newspaper, the long distance telephone, the railway and the steamboat. Excellent well kept roads are a feature of the settled portions of the island. One may drive, wheel or ride from Victoria to Comox and Alberni over good roads at any season of the year.

A Magnificent Climate

The following tables, furnished the Colonist by courtesy of E. Baynes-Reed, Esq., superintendent of the Victoria Meteorological Observatory, show the monthly and annual rain and snow fall, variations of temperature, and barometrical readings, at Victoria and other Vancouver Island stations:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Precipitation.
Victoria	2.89	2.27	1.39	0.21	2.81	1.06	0.19	1.21	4.03	2.81	0.91	2.82	22.51	
Rain	2.89	2.27	1.39	0.21	2.81	1.06	0.19	1.21	4.03	2.81	0.91	2.82	22.51	
Snow	4.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.50	22.96
Nanaimo	4.92	4.95	6.09	1.02	1.53	2.06	1.02	1.00	5.23	3.03	3.21	5.32	41.48	
Rain	4.92	4.95	6.09	1.02	1.53	2.06	1.02	1.00	5.23	3.03	3.21	5.32	41.48	
Snow	6.30	2.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.15	43.00
Alberni	8.37	10.11	12.01	1.72	2.44	2.38	0.96	1.22	5.32	4.72	7.38	11.36	67.90	
Rain	8.37	10.11	12.01	1.72	2.44	2.38	0.96	1.22	5.32	4.72	7.38	11.36	67.90	
Snow	23.38	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.25	2.00	37.63	71.75
Bamfield	4.48	11.26	8.04	1.55	1.21	0.15	R	1.54	9.27	1.74	2.76	10.65	52.95	
Rain	4.48	11.26	8.04	1.55	1.21	0.15	R	1.54	9.27	1.74	2.76	10.65	52.95	
Snow	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.90	3.00	52.95
Cape Scott	12.54	11.72	12.95	3.37	5.56	0.35	1.00	6.80	14.10	11.06	17.16	20.34	117.15	
Rain	12.54	11.72	12.95	3.37	5.56	0.35	1.00	6.80	14.10	11.06	17.16	20.34	117.15	
Snow .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117.15
Beaver Lake	4.83	3.21	2.34	0.63	3.86	1.28	0.09	1.16	5.08	3.83	1.57	4.52	32.40	
Rain	4.83	3.21	2.34	0.63	3.86	1.28	0.09	1.16	5.08	3.83	1.57	4.52	32.40	
Snow	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	6.00	33.00
Goldstream	7.76	5.80	7.46	0.98	5.09	2.59	0.26	1.53	6.57	7.08	3.10	5.25	53.38	
Rain	7.76	5.80	7.46	0.98	5.09	2.59	0.26	1.53	6.57	7.08	3.10	5.25	53.38	
Snow	16.00	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	39.00	57.28
Cowichan	6.87	4.84	5.55	0.42	2.70	1.66	0.70	1.17	4.94	4.53	2.11	6.41	39.99	
Rain	6.87	4.84	5.55	0.42	2.70	1.66	0.70	1.17	4.94	4.53	2.11	6.41	39.99	
Snow	12.10	2.00	3.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.70	1.30	28.40	42.83

Table showing the amount of bright sunshine, the highest, lowest and average temperature, and the number of days on which precipitation (rain or snow) fell in each month of the year 1905, as recorded at the Dominion Government Meteorological Office, Victoria, B. C.

	Bright Sunshine.		No. of Days of Sunshine.	Temperature.			No. of Days of Precipitation.
	Total No. of Hours.	Daily Average.		High. est.	Low. est.	Average.	
January	69.06	2.14	12	54.9	27.4	40.75	19
February	135.12	4.14	5	56.4	22.7	41.53	10
March	119.42	3.52	7	67.9	31.3	47.56	18
April	206.48	6.54	2	71.0	37.2	50.04	4
May	195.00	6.17	5	72.2	37.8	52.19	13
June	229.06	7.38	2	68.7	47.3	56.52	8
July	331.12	10.41	1	84.2	50.5	61.07	7
August	273.48	8.50	1	78.4	46.9	59.23	4
September	156.12	4.82	4	75.0	41.4	56.22	15
October	145.48	4.42	5	57.9	33.5	47.65	14
November	69.06	2.18	9	59.2	27.0	41.43	11
December	38.30	1.15	12	50.7	27.8	42.36	18
Total	1,949.30	5.27	65	706.5	434.7	509.98	141
				66.37	36.21	50.00	12

Table of barometric records reduced to sea level at 32 deg. Fahr., at Victoria, for the years 1890 to 1905, showing monthly average and the highest and lowest reading in each month:

	Monthly Average.	High. est.	Low. est.	Year.
Jan.	30.03	30.63	29.67	1896
Feb.	29.93	30.67	29.05	1891
March ..	29.94	30.60	29.13	1895
April	30.07	30.53	29.27	1892
May	30.00	30.58	29.29	1895
June	30.02	30.48	29.51	1891
July	30.05	30.45	29.57	1897
Aug.	30.01	30.39	29.67	1897
Sept.	30.00	30.50	29.22	1901
Oct.	30.03	30.53	29.10	1899
Nov.	29.99	30.63	29.13	1893
Dec.	30.02	30.66	28.80	1891
Average ..	30.01	30.56	29.23	

Highest record of barometer, 30.67 in., 1 p.m., February 23, 1894.
Lowest record of barometer, 28.80 in., 5 a.m., December 29, 1891.
Note.—On December 29, 1891, the highest tide recorded at Esquimalt Drydock, reaching at 9 a.m. 39 ft. 3 in.

The records of the last 33 years show that the annual precipitation at Victoria is about 39 inches, and the monthly distribution is as follows:

January	4.56
February	3.40
March	2.68
April	1.56
May	1.11
June .....	.94
July .....	.38
August .....	.37
September	1.71
October	2.67
November	4.69
December	5.55
Total	29.88

During the above named period the annual precipitation has in 22 years been below and in 11 years above the average

of 30 inches, the heaviest fall being 50.12 inches in 1893, and the lightest 17.75 inches in 1874.

The last heavy year was in 1899, when a total fall of 55.14 inches was recorded, since then the fall, as will be seen, has been steadily below the average:

1900	24.70
1901	26.14
1902	26.45
1903	26.02
1904	26.52
1905	22.06

One of the assets of Vancouver Island, and not its least important, is its splendid climate, which approximates closely to that of Great Britain, modified by the special circumstances of its geographical position. The proximity of the snow-capped Olympian mountains on the coast of Washington, has a marked effect upon the summer temperature, which is never intensely hot, while the Japan current, striking the west coast, brings with it moisture and heat, which tempers the severity of the winter. The yearly average temperature of Victoria is 48.84 degrees. The highest summer temperature is 87 degrees, lowest 41 degrees. Lowest average winter temperature 21 degrees, highest 57.4 degrees. The yearly rainfall averages 31.29 inches, snow 16.06 inches. Heavy snowfalls are exceptional and the snow disappears in a few days, sleigh driving and skating being the rarest treats enjoyed by Victorians. On the west coast and at the north end of the island the rainfall is very heavy, but snow is almost unknown. The discomfort of the rainy season is amply compensated by the luxuriant green of the grasses and the bright hues of the flowers which bloom the winter long—it is counted a severe winter indeed when there are no roses in the gardens

on Christmas Day. Unlike many mild climates that of Vancouver Island is healthful, there is no malaria, no endemic diseases, and epidemics are almost unknown. Children thrive wonderfully in this favored land and the aged and feeble find new life in its balmy, invigorating air.

Timber Resources

It is an acknowledged fact that Vancouver Island possesses the largest, most compact and valuable area of merchantable timber in the world. The principal wood, and the staple of commerce, is the Douglas fir, which grows to an immense size, many trees attaining a height of 300 feet, with a circumference at the base of 30 to 50 feet. A fair average runs from 100 to 150 feet clear of limbs, and five to six feet in diameter. Red and yellow cedar, hemlock (or Alaska fir) spruce, cypress, white pine, balsam, yew, tamarack, maple, aspen, cottonwood, alder, crab-

apple, arbutus, birch, juniper, willow, and many other kinds of useful trees are well represented. A remarkable feature of the Vancouver Island forest is its density, 39,000 to 50,000 feet of lumber to the acre being quite common. There are many large lumbering plants on the island, among which may be mentioned the mills at Chemainus, Nanaimo, Shawnigan Lake, Victoria, Sidney and Clayoquot. These mills besides supplying the local market, export large quantities to Great Britain, South America, Australia, Japan, China, Africa, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The markets for Vancouver Island lumber is rapidly extending to the eastern provinces and the United States, the demand for spruce and cedar shingles being specially noticeable. Vast areas of pulp wood are located in the northern portions of the island, affording unsurpassed opportunities for the manufacture of paper pulp and paper.

The Tribute of the Sea

The waters surrounding Vancouver Island teem with many varieties of fish, ranging from the sperm and sulphur bottom whale to the sardine. The recent permission to use traps in salmon fishing has encouraged the construction of many of these devices on the southern and southeastern coasts and several canneries have been built near Victoria in anticipation of this season's salmon run. Whaling is being successfully carried on the west coast and herring curing is an established and profitable industry on the east coast, centering at Nanaimo. Deep sea fishing for halibut and cod is attracting increasing attention and some of the companies engaged in this branch of the industry are introducing steam trawlers—an innovation on this coast which should prove immensely profitable. The fisheries of Vancouver Island are practically undeveloped and offer splendid inducement to men of experience in catching and curing fish. The value of British Columbia fisheries for 1905 aggregated about \$4,550,000, to which salmon contributed \$5,750,000. The figures for Vancouver Island are not available, but with the introduction of salmon traps and the general activity in other branches of the business the island will make a good showing in future returns.

By Field and Stream

The attractions which Vancouver Island offers to the hunter and angler are unsurpassed by any other like portion of North America. The big game includes black bear, panther, wolf and wolverine, and of fur-bearing animals there are lynx, raccoon, fox, beaver, otter, mink, marten, hare, rabbit, etc. Wapiti, or American elk, are found in the interior, and black-tailed deer are very numerous, even in the settled districts, often coming into the barnyards to feed with the cattle. The game birds include blue and ruffed grouse, English pheasant, rock ptarmigan, snipe, plover, quail, Virginia and Carolina rail, swan, crane, pelican, and many varieties of ducks and geese.

The numerous lakes and streams swarm with gamey trout that run from a few ounces to several pounds in weight. Dolly Vardon, rainbow trout, char and steelheads, while in the straits and in the Pacific are found myriads of fish in endless variety. There are five species of salmon, and many kinds of trout, differing in size and color according to locality, but inhabiting both salt and fresh water, which will rise to the fly and exercise the skill of the most expert angler. In deep sea fishing the halibut, cod, sea bass, sturgeon, skil and dog fish afford good sport, which may be varied by a shot at a sea otter, hair seal, or porpoise.

THE VANCOUVER PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

VANCOUVER BRAND

A High Grade Portland Cement

Works: TOD INLET, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

Present Capacity 600 Barrels per day
After July 1st 900 Barrels per day

Prompt Shipments by Ocean and Rail Made from Company's Docks
at Works

FOR QUOTATIONS, WRITE

Head Office: Room 28, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B.C.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

LANDS FOR SALE

THE ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY COMPANY

Have still within their land grant nearly

1,500,000 ACRES

of land for sale, containing immense tracts of the finest timber in the province, consisting principally of Douglas Fir, Red and Yellow Cedar, and Hemlock. These

TIMBER LANDS

can be purchased outright, and are Not Subject to any Royalty to the Government.

LARGE AREAS OF GOOD LAND SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE

when cleared, are to be found in the valleys and along the courses of the many rivers and streams, where, in a climate unsurpassed in any part of the world, the settler can build up a comfortable and productive home, and enjoy all the healthful recreations of a country which abounds in fish and game. The various Railway Extensions which the Company are now contemplating will open up more direct communication with the towns and give easy access to the markets, where, in addition to stock, fruit, vegetables and poultry find a ready sale.

AT THE IDEAL FISHING and SUMMER RESORTS of SHAWNIGAN and SOOKE LAKES

Suburban Lots are for sale, ranging from two to five acres, and the numbers of pretty cottages and villas dotted around their shores testify to the popularity of these resorts.

AT THE THRIVING TOWN OF LADYSMITH

the shipping point for the Wellington Colliery Company's output from the Extension Mines, the Company still have a number of choice Residential Lots for sale, offering a chance for location or investment.

MINING PROPERTIES at MOUNT SICKER, KOKSILAH, CROFTON and OTHER POINTS

testify to the possibilities of the mineral wealth of the Island, and under the Company's conditions of sale, purchasers of the Railway Company's lands become possessed of all base minerals with the exception of coal and iron.

For Maps, Prices and all Further Particulars

Apply to

LEONARD H. SOLLY

District Land Agent

E. and N. Ry. Co. Land Department = VICTORIA, B. C.

VANCOUVER ISLAND MINING

A Sketch of It's Vast Storehouses of Metallic Minerals, Coal and Building Materials---Capital and Enterprise Needed to Develop and Explore the Island---Little Doubt That Eventually Other Important Mining Camps Will Be Discovered---Vancouver Island Has Produced to Date Over Seventy Millions of Dollars in Coal and Commercial Metals.

By E. Jacobs, Editor of the B. C. Mining Record.

MINING on Vancouver Island had its commencement more than half a century ago. Indeed, it is full 70 years since, in 1835, coal was discovered at Fort Rupert, on the north-east coast of the Island. Later some development was done here by the Hudson's Bay Company, but the workings were afterwards abandoned for those at Nanaimo, also on the Island, where coal mining has been continuously carried on of between fifty and sixty years. Operations were of first on a very small scale, but they were steadily increased until the maximum yearly output was reached in 1900 with a production of 1,335,048 tons (of 2,240 lbs.). The average output of several years since then has been about 1,000,000 tons.

The mineral resources of the Island, so far as yet known, are extensive coal fields, occurrences of copper-gold ores in various parts, and iron ores apparently in considerable quantity. Apart from the coal, little has as yet been done to develop these resources. Indeed, excepting at Mount Sicker, and in smaller degree, Quatsino Sound, no mining operations for metallic minerals have been carried out, though at several camps on the West Coast some development has been done, and a few hundred tons of ore shipped to smelters. Eight to ten years ago gold quartz mining had attention at Alberni and other West Coast points, but little has been done in this connection during recent years. The iron ore deposits have been prospected sufficiently to make it appear that they are worth opening up on an extensive scale as soon as iron furnaces shall be erected to smelt the ore.

As a considerable area of the Island is mountainous, heavily forested, and as yet little prospected for minerals, it follows that much remains to be discovered concerning the full extent of its mineral resources. As further exploration shall reveal the geological character of parts now practically unknown, the search for minerals will proceed, and there is little doubt that eventually important mining camps will be established, and the production of commercially valuable minerals be greatly increased.

Value of Production During Recent Years

The total value of the mineral production of Vancouver Island to date is about \$70,000,000, of which comparatively little has been shipped. The value of \$80,000,000 represents the value of the products of the coal mines, and the remainder that of metallic minerals, building materials, etc. During three years last past—1903-1905—production, including that of Texada Island, which is within the boundaries of Nanaimo mining division, has averaged rather better than \$4,405,000 per year, of which the greater part was coal. The following tables show the proportions of the several classes of minerals produced during these years:

Coal and coke	\$2,562,466
Metallic minerals	1,309,600
Building materials, etc.	367,500
Total	\$4,239,572
Coal and coke	\$2,922,384
Metallic minerals	1,179,295
Building materials, etc.	600,000
Total	\$4,702,679

Coal and coke	2,928,921
Metallic minerals	784,131
Building materials, etc.	569,800
Total	\$4,273,852

It will be noted that there has been a considerable decrease in the value of metallic minerals produced, which is chiefly attributable to the lessened production of the Tyee mine. It is believed, though, that there will shortly be a considerable improvement in the position in this respect, the prospects being promised for an enlarged output of copper-gold ores from Island mines.

Coal Fields of Vancouver Island
Prior to the commencement of production in 1838 at the Crow's Nest Pass collieries, the mines of Vancouver Island were the only producers of coal in the province. Their combined product still constitutes the larger proportion of the total annual output of the province. Production has, however, been unfavorably affected during recent years, partly by labor difficulties and partly by the chief market for Island coal—California—having been invaded by local fuel in the form of oil, which has, at least temporarily, lessened the demand for coal. The effect is seen in reduced exports of Vancouver Island coal to San Francisco.

The coal fields of Vancouver Island are, perhaps, the oldest worked of any on the Pacific Coast seaboard. They have been elaborately examined by the Geological Survey of Canada (1), by Mr. James Richardson, as to the coal fields of Nanaimo, Comox, Cowichan and Sooke, Geological Survey of Canada; Report of Progress for 1876-77, pp. 100 to 192; and (2), by Dr. George M. Dawson, as to the northern part of Vancouver Island and adjacent coast. Last year the Geological Survey sent Dr. H. S. Poole, a well-known coal geologist and expert of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to gather and compile recent data concerning these coal fields. The publication of his report is being awaited by many interested in this subject.

In a paper on "The Coal Fields of the Pacific Coast," Mr. John Kirsopp, jun., read some time ago before the Institution of Mining Engineers, London, England, the known occurrences of coal on Vancouver Island were reviewed. Those mentioned were: Comox, and Nanaimo districts, Quatsino Sound, West Arm and Rupert Arm, Squash and Port McNeill, and Saanich district. Of Co-

mox and Nanaimo districts Mr. Kirsopp wrote, in part: This coal field comprises a long, narrow trough, extending in three patches from the vicinity of Cape Mudge, on the northwest, to within 15 miles of Victoria on the south-east, with a length of 130 miles. This trough lies on its northeastern side, beneath the Straits of Georgia, being bounded by crystalline rocks coming apparently from beneath it in Lasqueti, Texada and other islands, and on the mainland beyond. On the southwest, along Vancouver Island, it is limited by a range of bold mountains of the crystalline series, which runs nearly parallel with the coast. This trough is separated between Wellington and Nanaimo by crystalline rocks, dividing the north-western portion, or the Comox coal field, from the southeastern, or the Nanaimo field.

As preliminary to some particulars of the chief producing coal mines of Vancouver Island, the following extract from a paper on "The Mineral Wealth of British Columbia," by the late Geo. M. Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, read before the Royal Colonial Institute, is given:

"The existence of coal upon the coast of British Columbia was recognized by Dr. W. F. Tolmie, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, as early as 1835; but though small quantities of coal were actually obtained from natural outcrops from time to time for the use of the blacksmiths of the company's posts, no importance appears to have been attached to the discovery. The world was that that very scarce, and the Pacific coast was still regarded as rather a field for the exploration of navigators than as a highway of commerce between America and Asia."

"Afterwards (in 1849) the Hudson's Bay Company brought out a few coal miners from Scotland, and proceeded to test and open out some of the deposits. Thus, as early as 1853, about 2,000 tons of coal were actually raised at Nanaimo. San Francisco already began to afford a market for this coal, and the quantity produced increased from year to year. At the close of the year 1888, 4,500,000 tons in all had been produced, and the output has grown annually, till, in 1891, over 1,000,000 tons were raised in one year. California is still the principal place of sale for the coal, which, by reason of its superior quality, practically controls the market, and is held in greater estimation than any other fuel produced on the Pacific slope of North America. The local consumption in the province itself grows annually, and smaller quantities are also exported to the Hawaiian Islands, and to China, Japan, and other places. In the various parts of the Pacific coast, the coal from British Columbia comes into competition with coal from Puget Sound, in the State of Washington, which, because of the high protective duty established by the United States, is enabled to achieve a large sale in California, notwithstanding its inferior quality. It has also to compete with shipments from Great Britain, brought out practically as ballast; with the coals of Newcastle, New South Wales; with coal from Japan, and in regard to the Pacific ports of the Russian Empire, with coal raised by convict labor at Duai, on Sakhalin Island, in the Okotski Sea. It is a sufficient guarantee for the quality of the coal of British Columbia that it is able to hold its own against all these competitors."

Dr. Dawson "Mineral Wealth of British Columbia," Part R. Annual Report of Geological Survey for 1887, pp. (91-13) stated further that: "As an impartial estimate showing the superiority of the Vancouver Island coals, the following table establishing the comparative value of these and other fuels for steam-raising purposes, by the War Department of the United States, will be interesting:

"One cord (8 ft. by 4 ft. by 4 ft.) of merchantable oak wood is there said to be equal to:

Nanaimo coal (Vancouver Island)	1,800
Bellingham Bay coal (Washington State)	2,200
Seattle coal (Washington State)	2,400
Rocky Mountain coal (Wyoming)	2,500
Idaho coal (Oregon)	2,600
Mont Diablo coal (California)	2,600

The following statement of the weights of steam obtained as the result of working tests from a cubic foot each of the various fuels, at a slow rate of combustion, may also be referred to. The water to be evaporated had first been raised to a temperature of 212 deg. F. The experiments were made by the Chief Engineer of the U. S. Navy Yard at Mare Island:

Nanaimo coal	372.64
Rock Mountain, Mount Diablo, Coos Bay and Seattle	319.98

Nanaimo Colliery

The Nanaimo colliery, now owned and operated by the Western Fuel Co., of San Francisco, California, is the oldest colliery of those now working in the province. Dr. Dawson in (Mineral Wealth of British Columbia, 1887, p. 80 R.) after mentioning the bringing of specimens of coal by Indians in 1835, to Dr. Tolmie, then stationed at Hudson's Bay Co.'s post at Fort McLaughlin, Millbank Sound (now Bella Coola), and the exploratory work done at Squash, between Port McNeill and Beaver Harbor, on the north-east coast of Vancouver Island, in the years 1849-53, states that: "Meanwhile, in 1850, the existence of coal at Nanaimo had been ascertained by Mr. J. W. McKay, and the following year it appears that most of the miners were transferred from the northern end of the Island to that place. Work began in earnest at Nanaimo in 1852, and before the close of 1855, 2,000 tons are reported to have been shipped, chiefly to San Francisco. The price of coal at Nanaimo was at

this time \$11 and at San Francisco \$28 per ton. The Hudson's Bay Co., under the name of the Nanaimo Coal Co., continued to work the mines thus opened until 1851, when they were sold to the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., Ltd., by which they are still operated."

The Vancouver Coal Co. was reconstituted in January, 1899, as the New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., Ltd. At the end of 1902 it resolved to sell the entire property, which by then included 30,000 acres of land in the coal districts, together with several coal mines and extensive colliery improvements, both underground and surface works. The Western Fuel Co., to which the property was sold, was incorporated on December 15, 1902, under the laws of the State of California, with an authorized capital of \$1,500,000 in \$1 shares. Mr. John Howard is president of this company. Mr. Thos. Russell retained in charge of the colliery until the summer of 1903, when he retired. Mr. Thos. R. Stockert, jun., having been appointed general manager. The Western Fuel Company quickly entered upon a vigorous policy of enlargement of the coal-producing business, and now operations are being carried on to the full extent that market conditions permit.

The Nanaimo colliery originally included that portion of the Nanaimo coal field at and near Nanaimo harbor, underlying the harbor, the neighboring islands—Newcastle, Protection (Douglas) and Gabriola—and Nanaimo City and adjacent country on Vancouver Island. Other parts of the coal field

Wellington Collieries, Comox and Cranberry Districts

The Wellington Colliery Co., Limited, of which Mr. James Dunsinuir has for years been president, and Mr. P. D. Little, M.E., vice-president and general manager, is capitalized at \$2,000,000. It owns the Wellington (Cumberland) colliery, in Comox district. Mr. John Mathews, M.E., manager; the Wellington colliery (Extension mines), in Cranberry district. Mr. Andrew Bryden, M.E., manager; and the Alexandria colliery, also in Cranberry district, not now being operated. The first above-mentioned colliery was long known as the Union colliery, owned and operated by the Union Colliery Company, of British Columbia, but now merged into the Wellington Colliery Company.

The Union or Cumberland mines are located near the town of Cumberland, distant about 12 miles from the shipping wharf, Union Bay, Baynes Sound, a standard gauge railway connecting the mines with the sea. Coal was discovered here more than 30 years ago, but active mining operations were not commenced until 1885, in which year the late Hon. Robert Dunsinuir and his co-partners began the development of this coal. There are now four mines in active operation, viz., No. 4 slope, Nos. 5 and 6 shafts, and No. 7 (formerly No. 8) slope. Coal of excellent quality is mined, especially in No. 7 slope, where the bituminous coal merges into anthracite, the former having been metamorphosed from the latter by heat.

various parts of a line, which, following the direction of the outcrop of the beds, is about 30 miles in length. On Brown's river, furthest north, almost the entire mass of the productive measures is exposed, with a thickness of 739 ft. 6 in. of beds. In this section nine coal seams occur, with an aggregate thickness of 16 ft. 3 in., the thickest bed being the lowest in the series and averaging 7 ft. In a section of 122 ft. at the Union mine, ten coal seams, with an aggregate thickness of 29 ft. 3 in. occur, the thickest seam being 10 ft. This section represents only a small part of the productive measures. In a third section, on Trout river—again embracing nearly the entire thickness of the productive measures—thirteen seams are found, with an aggregate thickness of only 18 ft. 1 in., the thickest bed being 3 ft. 8 in. On the area of the Baynes Sound, two seams of 6 ft. and 5 ft. 10 in., respectively, occur.

Mr. Richardson estimates the extent of country underlain by the productive measures at 300 sq. miles, without taking into consideration that which may lie beyond the shore, and not including the unexplored northwestern extension of the field previously referred to. Computing the total thickness of workable coal in the Union Company's property at a little over 25 ft., he calculates the quality of coal underlying the surface at 25,000 tons per acre, or 16,000,000 tons per sq. mile for this part of the region." (Report of Progress, Geologi-

cal Survey of Canada, 1871-2, p. 80.)

At the Wellington Colliery Company's Extension colliery Nos. 1, 2 and 3 mines are all worked from what is known as No. 1 tunnel. In his report for 1904 the inspector of mines stated that these three mines then had a combined capacity of 2,000 tons of coal per day. Further developments since then have increased the producing capacity of these mines, and there is much new ground that gives promise of proving out development to be a very extensive coal district.

The mine-car tracks at the mouth of the tunnel are covered by a building 1,779 ft. long and 18 ft. wide. Substantial buildings of brick roofed with galvanized iron, have been erected near the mines, including electric power-house (60 by 35 ft.), boiler-house (48 by 40 ft.), and blacksmith's shop (60 by 35 ft.). Other buildings are offices, stores for mine supplies, and a 66 by 45 ft. frame structure for stables.

A standard gauge railway runs from the mines direct to Ladysmith, on Oyster harbor, where ample shipping wharves, having T heads, project into deep water, giving 27 ft. at lowest tide. The main wharf is equipped with a coal washer and a Link Belt Machinery Company's belt-conveyor, 36 in. wide. The latter receives the coal from a hopper into which the 25-ton railway cars dump it, and conveys on an incline to a chute, down which it rises or falls to suit the state of the tide and the height of the vessel's deck. Loading can be carried on at the rate of about 600 tons per hour, or, if necessary, up to 800 tons. There is a well-sheltered anchorage in the harbor.

Copper-Gold Mining on Vancouver Island
Indications of the occurrence of copper-gold ore have been found in many parts of Vancouver Island, but the places at which sufficient development work has been done to make the ore commercially valuable are not numerous. Chief among the latter is the Mount Sicker camp, from which a comparatively large tonnage of ore has been shipped to the Island smelters. Several thousand tons of ore were shipped from Quatsino Sound in 1903-4. From a few other mining properties small shipments, in

most cases less than 100 tons, have been made as well. Apart from the Tyee Copper Company's Tyee mine at Mount Sicker, though, no copper mine on the Island has been continuously productive, operations at all, or nearly all, others having been intermittent.

Briefly reviewing the position, it may be mentioned that in the West Coast section of the Island there are three mining divisions in which some metallic minerals mining work has been done. In the Alberni division, the Cascade, owned by the Cascade Copper Mining Company, of Victoria, has made a trial shipment of 93½ tons of ore to the smelter, which the gold commissioner for Alberni reported "yielded a net smelting return of \$1,902.44." The Southern Cross, in the same district, has shipped between 300 and 400 tons of ore to the Tyee Copper Company's smelter at Ladysmith. The Nahmint Mining Company, 100 tons of ore which averaged 13.27 per cent. copper and small gold and silver values. The Monitor smelter, a shaft of 1,000 tons of ore, of an average value of about \$30, before suspending work. Other promising properties are the Gladys, Happy John, Red Rover (a gold-quartz claim), and the Big Interior. The last mentioned is in the Great Central Lake country, somewhat difficult of access under existing conditions, but locality that is expected to prove important from a mining point of view whenever it shall have been opened up.

In the Clayoquot division, the Indian Chief shipped about 100 tons of ore, which gave satisfactory returns, but operations have been suspended pending the provision of suitable facilities for transporting the ore down to tide-water, and packing it in quantity being too costly. The Hotter Green sent 215 tons of ore to Ladysmith, and obtained profitable returns, while the Good Hope has been steadily developed for about a year.

In Quatsino division the most important development work done is that by the Yreka Copper Company, on the Comstock, one of the claims of a group of prospecting companies, which shipped about 2,500 tons of ore in the early part of 1903, the bulk of this having been quarried out. The mine was afterwards operated for a time by the Northwestern Smelting and Refining Company, then owning the smelter at Crofton. The Yreka Company erected ore bins with a capacity of 2,500 tons; an aerial tramway 3,400 ft. in length, with two baby trams 800 and 400 ft. long, respectively, from the upper terminal of the main tram to the mine workings, and other substantial improvements. A 10-hp. air compressor is run by a large-size Pelton wheel under a head of 400 ft. On the June group there is also a big showing of copper-sulphide ore, to reach which, at a cost of about 150 ft., a 400-ft. tunnel is now being driven. There are other large surface outcrops, but money for the development of claims in this camp is not at present obtainable.

In the Nanaimo section of the Island, the Vancouver Island Exploration and Development Company has been developing a claim near Ladysmith, and sent small quantities of ore of good grade to the Tyee Company's smelter. The only other properties that need be mentioned are those of which the gold commissioner for the district reported for 1905 as follows: "The Nanaimo Jubilee Mining Company has done considerable development during the year on the Delphi group of claims, situated at the head of the south fork of Nanaimo river, having sunk the shaft 30 ft. deeper (to 100 ft.) and driven a tunnel into the mountain to tap the ledge, which is from 10 to 15 ft. wide, and shows good values in copper. These claims and the Jubilee group of 16 claims would be producers if a short branch line from the E. & N. railway (about 15 miles) were put in, so that ore could be shipped out to the smelters, and this would also open up a rich mineral country around Green Mountain and Mount Mystery."

Mount Sicker camp, mentioned above as being the chief copper ore producing camp on Vancouver Island, is in what is known as the Victoria district of the Island. It is situated in and above the valley of the Quatsino river, and includes the western slope of Mount Sicker and the eastern slope of Mount Brenton. The village and most of the mine workings are on the Mount Sicker slope, about 1,200 feet above the river, and are reached by wagon roads from Westholme and Somers, both on the E. & N. railway. A stage runs daily from Dunsmuir, about the E. & N. way, distant 11 miles from Mount Sicker, and this is the easiest means of reaching the camp. The principal mine is the Tyee, other well known but less important properties being the Lenora, Richard III., Westholme, Victoria and Copper Canyon.

The Tyee Mine
The Tyee group of ten claims is owned by the Tyee Copper Company, of London, England, which has an authorized capital of £180,000. From the time (in 1902) the shipping of ore was commenced up to the present nearly 150,000 tons of ore have been sent to the company's smelting works at Ladysmith. The aggregate of valuable metallic contents of this large quantity of ore was, approximately: Copper, 13,700,000 lbs.; silver, 427,400 oz.; gold, 22,000 oz. The main shaft of the Tyee is now down to about 1,200 ft., at which depth, as well as at 1,100 ft., extensive prospecting is being done, simultaneously on the two levels, as soon as stations shall have been opened out, the deepening of the shaft to 1,200 ft. having but now been completed. Indications of the occurrence of permanent ore bodies at depth are considered good, a vein of low-grade barytic copper ore having been encountered on the 1,000-ft. level, and the formation thence down to 1,200 ft. having been found favorable to the deposition of ore. To the west of the Tyee main shaft, on the company's N. 1. claim, a shaft is being sunk to a depth of between 500 and 600 ft., which owing to the fall of the hill will give a depth about equivalent to the 1,000-ft. level of the Tyee mine. Indications here are authoritatively reported to be also excellent, pointing to the close proximity of ore. It is believed, therefore, that before the close of the current year large bodies of merchantable ore will have been discovered at this great depth in both claims—a result that would have an important effect on copper mining on Vancouver Island. The underground workings at the Tyee mine total several miles in sinking, cross-cutting and drift drilling. The mine equipment includes five steam hoists, hoisting engine, air compressor, steam pumps, etc. An aerial tramway 3½ miles in length connects the mine with the E. & N. railway, and provides a suitable means of conveying the ore down to the latter for transportation thence to the company's smelter at Ladysmith.

The Vancouver Island Mining and Development Company has since the Tyee mine commenced in 1897, to a depth of 500 ft. on its Westholme claim, one of a large group owned by this company. It is now confining its operations to its Koksilah property. The Richard III. has done but little development work during the two years last past, owing to lack of capital. The mining recorder for the division reported development work commenced in 1903 as follows: "This mine, which lies to the east of the Tyee mine, has been vigorously developed during 1903, with most encouraging results. During the year the shaft, which has two compartments, has been sunk to a depth of 510 ft. Five levels have been run; the total development in sinking and raising, cross-cutting and drifting, is 2,181 ft. Ore has been found in each level, but the best values so far have come from the 500-ft. level, a ton of ore from which, shipped to the Tyee smelter, gave a return of: Gold, 0.36 oz.; silver, 25.85 oz.; and copper, 3.29 per cent." The Mount Sicker and Brenton Mines, Ltd., has resumed development work on its property, which includes the Victoria and Copper Canyon claims. It has been reported that some good ore has been met with since this resumption.

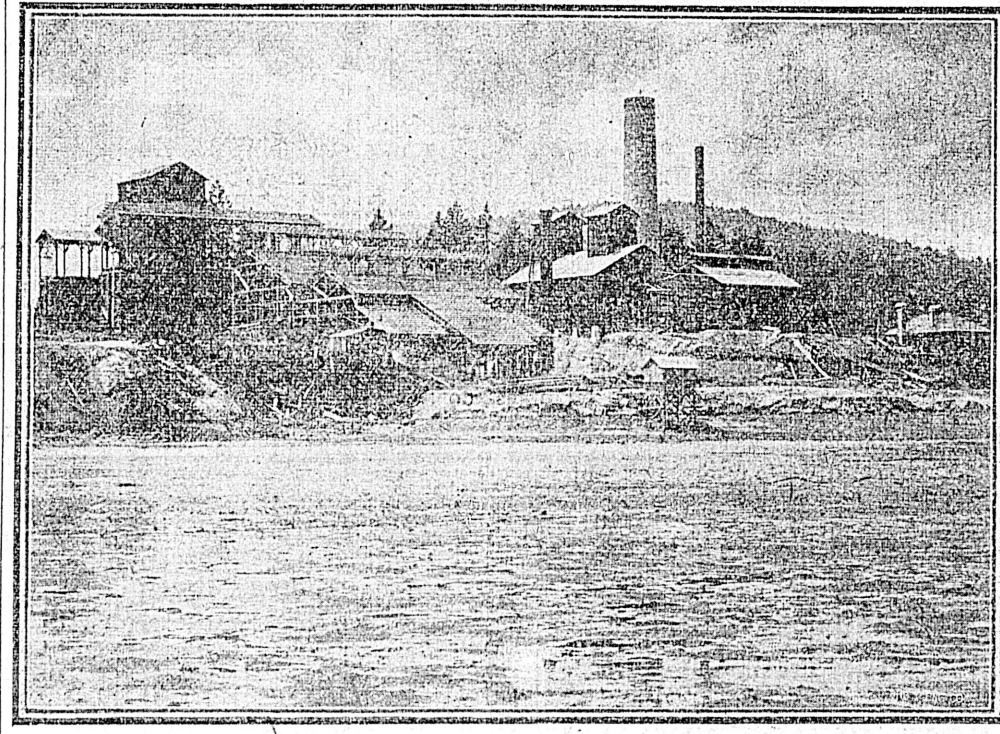
The Lenora has been idle for two or three years. It was the first copper-gold property in this district to assume any commercial importance. The work of prospecting was commenced in 1897. In 1898 the Lenora-Mount Sicker Mining Company was organized to acquire and develop the mine. This company is now in liquidation, but it does not follow that the cause of this trouble may fairly be attributed to the mine. It would have required much more extensive financial resources to have maintained continued operation with lavish expenditure in railway building, etc., as took place for a time. Full particulars of ore shipments are not available, but a statement prepared by the management of the company, was published in the Minister of Mines Report for 1902. This showed that the average assay value per ton of 26,105 tons of shipping ore was: Gold, 0.1707 oz.; silver, 3.57 oz.; and copper, 7.95 per cent. Besides this first-class ore, there were about 52,000 tons of second grade, the bulk of which has since been smelted, of an estimated average assay value per ton of: Gold, 0.05 oz.; silver, 1.03 oz.; and copper, 2.3 per cent. (wet assay.)

Vancouver Island M. & D. Co.
At Koksilah, the Vancouver Island Mining and Development Company has during the last six months done a deal of prospecting work on a group of claims on Copper Mountain. More than 300 tons of ore have been won from surface workings on one claim—the Bluebell—and this the company has commenced to ship to the Tyee Company's smelter. A Victoria syndicate, known as the King Solomon Mines, has been developed and is now being worked by the King Solomon and Queen of Sheba claims, also on Copper Mountain. Two carloads of ore shipped for test purposes yielded an average of rather better than 9 per cent. copper, and later shipments also gave excellent returns. The ore body has been proved by numerous workings, including a 93-ft. tunnel in ore, prospect shafts, extensive surface workings, etc. It is estimated that there is about \$70,000 worth of ore in sight. When satisfactory arrangements shall have been made for the installation of a power plant, operations will be resumed. The property is only four miles by wagon road from the E. & N. railway, to which an aerial tramway of shorter length could easily be constructed.

Some promising deposits of copper ore have also been found in various places about Cowichan Lake, but at present these are too remote from transportation to be turned to profitable account. Similarly, in interior parts of the Island, occurrences of ore have been located, but these must also await the provision of transportation facilities before ore production will be practicable.

A copper property at East Sooke, owned by Mr. H. B. Thomson and other Victoria residents, consisting of six mineral claims, was reported on by Mr. W. M. Brewer, who concluded, after a careful examination, that it possesses great possibilities for development. It is favorably situated for economical mining, and with a good tramway ore could be conveyed to salt water for 10 cents a ton, and transportation to a Vancouver Island smelter should not exceed 50 cents per ton. The following is an analysis of an average sample from the property, taken by Mr. D. W. Moore, ore buyer for the Canadian Smelting Works, Trail, B.C.: Gold, 0.03 oz. per ton; silver, trace; copper, 11.1 per cent.; iron, 15.7 per cent.; silica, 49 per cent.; lime, 2.8 per cent.; sulphur, 13 per cent.

The foregoing by no means exhausts the list of copper claims on Vancouver Island; there are many more that could be mentioned, but enough has been written to give an idea of the extent of country over which copper ore is known to occur. There is no doubt that many



The Crofton Smelter.

were added later. The main shipping place for this colliery is at Nanaimo, where the company has wharves 2,000 feet frontage, at which vessels of the largest tonnage can load at all stages of the tide. Following the destruction by fire in 1903 of the 60-foot high pit-head erected in 1900 to replace the old one previously in use, headworks were built, of which Mr. Stockert said, prior to their completion: "When the machinery shall all be in place, we shall have a pit-head absolutely unique, inasmuch as it will be possible to load coal directly from the mine to the ship without handling it, a thing which has not been attempted in any other part of the world."

The mines the Western Fuel Company has been working in 1905 and 1906 are the No. 1 shaft, Esplanade, Nanaimo; Protection Island shaft and No. 4 Northfield (or Brechen mine). At No. 1 at a depth of 650 feet, the Douglas seam was reached, and found to be 8 feet 6 inches thick. At 71 feet deeper the Newcastle seam was entered, and found to here be about 6 feet in thickness. Both these seams have been extensively worked from this shaft for many years and have been very productive. Protection Island shaft reached the Douglas seam at 670 feet depth, and the Newcastle seam at 732 feet, showing here 3 feet 6 inches of coal. The Protection Island mine is now a continuation of No. 1 mine, all the coal going out at No. 1 shaft. Coal of superior quality is obtained from this mine. No. 4 Northfield is a comparatively new mine, having been opened during the last three years. Parallel slopes have been driven from the bottom of a 60-foot shaft at Northfield Point, Departure Bay, under the channel to Newcastle Island, and connection has been made with old workings on that island. The coal mined here was described in last year's report of the provincial government inspector of coal mines for Vancouver Island as being "very good, hard and bright, similar to that in the lower seam in No. 1 shaft and Protection Island mines. It varies in thickness from 2 to 3½ feet, and is worked on the longwall system." There is on the surface a modern plant, supplied by the Link Belt Machinery Company, of Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

The government inspector describes the coal from No. 7 as "of very good quality and almost free from impurities."

The shipping wharf, coke ovens and coal washer for the Cumberland mines are at Union Bay. There are 100 beehive coke ovens here; usually about 70 are in operation at a time. The charge for each oven is about five tons of slack coal, which produces three tons of coke. The slack when received from the mines is elevated into a Lubrig washer, having a capacity of about 500 tons in ten hours. The product of the coke ovens is a 72-hour coke, physically hard, compact, and well suited to stand the burden of the charge in the blast furnace. The average analysis of a large quantity, constituting a three months' supply for a smelter, was as follows: Volatile hydrocarbons, 6.50 per cent.; fixed carbon, 68.64 per cent.; ash, 22.16 per cent.; sulphur, 2.30 per cent. The demand for this coke is sometimes larger than the supply.

A commercial fire-clay is obtained from No. 4 slope, and this is made into fire-brick at Union Bay. Common brick is also made from ordinary clay from a bed near one of the mines. The moulded bricks are dried in a two-story building, 30 by 80 feet, under the floors of which run flues, which distribute heat from a furnace. The two kilns have a capacity of 40,000 bricks each.

Railway and shipping facilities at Union Bay are adequate. The railway from the mines to the bay is owned and operated by the Wellington Colliery Company. Coal bunkers at the bay have a holding capacity of about 4,000 tons, and are used as a reserve for shipments. The wharf runs out to deep water, and has berths on each side at which large vessels can lie in safety. Coal chutes are arranged for loading ships with all possible dispatch.

It is noteworthy that Dr. Dawson observed ("Mineral Wealth of British Columbia," 1887, pp. 80-90): "The Comox area has probably a greater extent of productive measures and may eventually become more important than the Nanaimo. Mr. Richardson gives a number of carefully measured sections of the Comox area (Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1872-3, p. 75, et seq.), showing its character along

ROCHUSSEN & COLLIS, VICTORIA

MINING and SAW MILL MACHINERY

MARINE and STATIONARY OIL ENGINES

UNITY BLASTING FUSE

The Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines, Ltd.

History of a Local Corporation That Is Developing Some of the Best Known Mineral Claims on Vancouver Island and the Men Who Promoted It.



BRIDGE CROSSING THE CHEMAI NUS RIVER TO "COPPER CANYON CAMP," MOUNTS SICKER AND BRENTON MINES.

In the Province of British Columbia, or perhaps in the broad Dominion, no district can be found possessing the wonderful natural advantages and the natural resources which nature has bestowed upon the Island of Vancouver so lavishly a hand; the climate is all that can be desired and is unexcelled on the American continent, the summers being free from excessive heat yet giving the most glorious days with many hours of sunshine each day. The winters are never disagreeable, the springs and autumns are perhaps the most delightful of all the seasons, and the island is entirely free from tornado, cyclone, electrical or seismic disturbances.

Amongst the natural resources the Province possesses are vast forests of most valuable timber amongst which is found spruce, cedar, hemlock, and the famous Douglas fir. The forest wealth of Vancouver Island is exceedingly hard to estimate, and as year by year the forests of the east become depleted of their timber wealth these must become more and more valuable. We have great areas of the most fertile lands awaiting the brawny arms of the lumberman and the efforts of the man with the hoe or plough to transform them into farm lands whose acres will produce such prolific crops as would make an eastern farmer regard one as a near relative of the renowned Baron Munchausen were one to give the yield per acre.

The fisheries are a source of much wealth and year by year they are becoming more and more valuable; these several resources, together with the wonderful mineral wealth which is yet almost untouched and almost unknown even to our own people, will when developed add enormously to the wealth and prosperity not only of the inhabitants of this most favored land, but to that of the Dominion.

Outside of the coal mines, which are actively operated, there is as yet but little being done to develop the mineral wealth of the Island, and it is with the object of bringing to your notice a mining proposition which we believe is going to be one of the big things of the Pacific coast that this article is written, but just before introducing the proposition allow us to remark that the opening, developing and operating of a mining property entails the expenditure of a large amount of money for labor, supplies and material—no class of workmen receive higher wages than miners, and none spend their earnings more freely, therefore a large proportion

tion of all monies spent on mining propositions find, through legitimate trade channels, a lodging in the tills of our business men, and are again put into circulation.

The mining proposition which we have already alluded to, is actively under development, and is the Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited.

This company owns seven full-sized, and two fractional mineral claims, located on the westerly slope of Mount Sicker, and the easterly slope of Mount Brenton. These several claims are the "Yankee," "Victoria," "Susan," "Copper Canyon," "Anoka," "May," and "Star," full-sized claims, and "The Elmore," and "Victoria Fractional," claims.

The Company was organized in the City of Victoria on the 10th of May, 1901, by a number of well known gentlemen, under the Companies Act, to acquire, exploit and develop certain mineral claims then held by Mr. W. A. Dier, and empowered to do various other things as locating a township, developing a water power, driving a drainage and transportation tunnel, etc.

A number of business men and private citizens subscribed liberally for shares in the company, and operations were begun and carried on for some time until it became evident to the management that the funds on hand would not

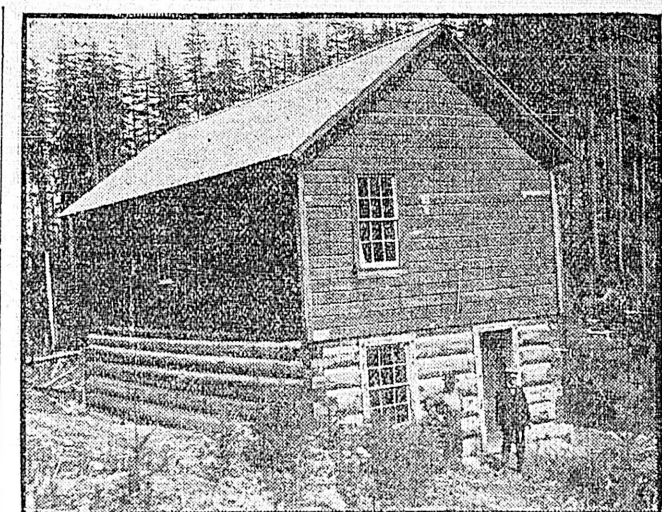
be sufficient to carry out the plans which had been mapped out, therefore it was decided to close down and endeavor to obtain further working capital by the sale of treasury shares before proceeding further, failing to obtain this capital locally, the property remained closed down for some months when the Managing Director, Mr. W. A. Dier, determined that this state of affairs should not continue, and journeyed to the east in his endeavors to obtain for the Company, in which he held a very large interest, as well as being the Managing Director, the capital necessary to resume operations.

In February, 1905, Mr. Dier was successful in interesting the well known brokerage firm of Dier, Quick & Evans Company, Incorporated, of Rooms 764, 5 and 6 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, in the property, and through the influence and energy of this firm a considerable amount of the treasury stock was soon disposed of and funds were secured, which in the opinion of the directors warranted the resumption of work at Copper Canyon Camp. This was done on the 7th day of August, 1905, a number of miners and workmen under the superintendency of Mr. Alexander Young, were sent to the camp and operations were recommenced, and active work is now in progress. A shaft is being sunk and a

depth of almost two hundred feet has been reached, good ore has been encountered as the work progressed, and while no large bodies have as yet been opened up, a sufficient amount has been found to warrant the continuance of the work. Experts who have visited the property from Butte and other copper producing camps pronounce the outlook as more than promising.

Those of you who may not be familiar with the company's properties will be amply repaid by taking a trip to Mount Sicker where you will find the only producing copper mine on Vancouver Island in active operation, that is the famous "Tyce" mine which has been a wonderful property and has paid handsome dividends to the fortunate holders of its shares. The "Lenora," also located at Mount Sicker has been a phenomenal producer and has paid right from the grass roots, but at present, owing to some unfortunate litigation, this fine property is closed down, which is unfortunate not only for the little village of Mount Sicker, but also for Victoria, as when it was in active operation the greater part of all materials and supplies used were purchased here.

Owing to the wonderful expansion of electrical development and the employment of copper in all branches of electrical work, a tremendous impetus has



MANAGER'S HOUSE, MOUNTS SICKER AND BRENTON MINES, "COPPER CANYON CAMP."

been given to copper production, and today the demand is in excess of the supply. This has, of course, "boosted" the price of the metal and copper is at least two hundred per cent. higher today than it was five years ago and still the demand and the prices are increasing.

This article is not written with the view of seeking to sell any portion of stock of the company or of individual holders, the sale of treasury stock is all provided for and not a single share of stock is being offered for sale, but to introduce to you the aforesaid firm of brokers who have been so successful in handling the stock of The Mount Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited.

This firm is composed of Dr. E. D. Dier, late of Victoria, B. C. Mr. John A. Quick, accountant, and who was for many years travelling auditor of the Wabash Railway, and Mr. I. K. Evans, accountant and capitalist. Mr. Evans has had many years experience in mining operations in the Eastern States and has shown his confidence in the holdings of the Mount Sicker and Brenton Mines, by becoming the purchaser of a large block of that Company's stock, and at the annual meeting of the company recently held in this city was elected, together with Mr. John Edmonds, also of Philadelphia, to the directorate of the

company, both Mr. Edmonds and Mr. Evans are gentlemen of sound and matured judgment, and are held in the highest respect by their numerous friends and business associates in the Quaker city, and will be valuable additions to The Mount Sicker and Brenton Company.

In conclusion we have only to ask your kind support to all legitimate propositions, mining or otherwise, which may come before you, it may not be that you will wish to subscribe for shares in every proposition, but if you are convinced of the legitimacy and merit of a proposition give it your moral support, and in the words of our Premier, Mr. McBride, "If you cannot boost, don't knock."

Remember that in every business venture there will always be failures also remember that it is a known fact that there have been fewer failures in copper mining than in any other mining ventures. Finally, remember that if you have any proposition of genuine merit and long service of the industry, the firm of Dier, Quick & Evans Company may always be found at Rooms 764-5 and 6 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, where their business is carried on in a most systematic manner. By writing them at any time you will be placed in touch with the required capital to assure your success.

more discoveries will be made as means of communication shall be supplied, and superior parts of the Island be rendered accessible to the prospector. It will necessarily take time to open up inland localities, but it is confidently believed that eventually an important copper mining industry will be developed with Island ores as its basis, in addition to the smelting business derivable from the receipts for reduction at Island smelters of ore from other places.

Smelting Works on Vancouver Island

The smelting of copper ores is an industry that is increasing in importance on Vancouver Island. Smelting works have been established at two places—Ladysmith and Crofton, respectively, both on tide water, and consequently easily accessible from ore-shipping points along the extensive coast line of the Island, the adjacent Mainland and northern islands of British Columbia, and of Alaska. Both smelters have, since they were first put in operation, about four years ago, already reduced considerable quantities of ore, so that this industry may be regarded as a permanent one. The following descriptions of these works will show that they are modern in their equipment and equal to all demands likely to be made on their resources for some time to come.

Britannia Company's Smelting Works at Crofton

The Britannia Smelting Co.'s smelting works are situated at Crofton, Osborne Bay, on the east coast of Vancouver Island, and are distant from the city of Victoria about 50 miles, whether by rail or water. They were erected in 1901-2 by the Northwestern Smelting & Refining Co., of which Mr. Jas. Breen was president and general manager, and Mr. Herman C. Bellinger assistant manager. Breen and Bellinger had previously been actively engaged in smelting British Columbia ores, having erected and operated smelters at Trail, B. C., and Northport, Washington, U. S. A., respectively, the former in 1895-6 for the British Columbia Smelting & Refining Co., organized and controlled by Mr. F. August Teinze, and the latter in 1897 for a company formed by leading shareholders in what was then the Le Roi Gold Mining Co.

The smelter at Crofton was built primarily for the reduction of the ore of the Lenora mine, at Mount Sicker, to connect which mine with the smelter a narrow-gauge railway $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length was constructed and was equipped with two Shay geared steam locomotives, bottom-dumping ore cars, etc. As the purchase and treatment of copper ores was also included in the plan of operations of the company a wharf was built from a point near the works, out to a sufficient depth of water to admit of the discharge at the dock thus provided of ores from any part of the Pacific, northward as far as Alaska, and southward from even South American shipping points.

When the town of Crofton was platted, which was about the time the erection of the smelter was commenced, a smelter site, embracing an area of some 40 acres adjoining the town on the east and south, was reserved. On part of this site the works were erected.

In accordance with the original plan of making the Lenora and other Mount Sicker mines the main source of the ore supply, the railway track facilities provided were with a view to accommodating a larger tonnage from landward than from the sea. Conditions are now changed, though, the Britannia mines, situated off Howe Sound, on the mainland coast, and distant some 60 miles by water from the smelting works, being looked for to the

present main supply of ore, while it is expected that henceforward mines in Southeastern Alaska will substantially supplement the tonnage obtainable from the nearer source. Further, coal and coke come by water from Vancouver Island collieries, higher up the coast, railway connection between the collieries and the smelting works not yet having been made. The importance of having convenient dock arrangements and unloading appliances, together with ample trackage to facilitate the conveyance of ore from dock to smelter is therefore self-evident.

The wharf or dock is about 750 ft. in length, with a depth where vessels are unloading of 21 ft. at low water. Ore and concentrates from the Britannia mines are loaded on railway cars on scows or barges at Britannia beach, the place of shipment, and transfer arrangements admit of these cars being hauled on to the wharf at Crofton and thence up inclined trestles and over the bins into which their contents are dumped. Fuel and heavy stores are similarly landed, and outward shipments of blister copper consigned to a refinery are with equal convenience transferred from wharf to barge. On the dock are three bunkers, each having a holding capacity of 200 tons, and into these ore not arriving in railway cars is hoisted by a 9-h.p. double-drum hoisting engine equal to unloading 20 tons per hour.

The tracks between the dock and the ore bins have lately been re-laid, the light rails previously in use having been replaced by 50-lb. steel; the grade from the 60-ton railway track scales up the incline to the receiving bins has been reduced, and other track improvements have been effected. The company's steam locomotive, made by the Rome Locomotive Machine Works, of Rome, New York, was formerly in use on the Mainland elevated railway. It is in excellent condition and is very serviceable for smelter purposes.

The system of railway tracks at the works includes two ore tracks, one over each row of bins; a coke track on the upper side of the main buildings, on a level with the furnace charging floor, and a copper shipping track on the lower side, below the level of the converter room floor.

There are 14 ore bins, arranged in two parallel rows, six receiving bins on one side of the sample mill and eight storage bins on the other. Each bin has a holding capacity of 300 tons. The trestle on the higher side of the mill has just been extended over four new bins, each with a capacity of 300 tons, built for holding concentrates. Between the ends of the receiving and concentrating bins, respectively, there is a space of about 40 ft., left for future additions to admit. All bins are provided with suitable discharge gates.

The sample mill building is framed with 12 by 12 in. lumber, double braced outside, and is roofed with Paraffine Paint Co.'s "Malthoid," which has been found a serviceable and satisfactory roofing. The dimensions of the main part of the building are 26 by 32 ft. and 81 ft. high. The machinery and plant in the mill include two 10 by 20 Blake rock-crushers, a pair of Davis 12 by 18 crushing rolls, a Constat automatic sampler, Coolidge sampler, two Snyder automatic samplers, two elevators—one rubber and one canvas belt—with 16 by 6 in. cups, and one with 8 by 4 in. on a rubber belt, and in the sample room, three grinders, bucking boards, steam coils for drying samples, etc. A Jencks Machine Works 45-h.p. slide valve steam engine has been used to supply motive power, but a Westinghouse 45-kw. direct current generator was lately installed for this purpose,

with the steam engine left in position for use in case of need. A swinging spout admits of the sampled ore being shot into any of the storage bins for delivery to the furnaces, or into a separate bin for tramping to the roast yard.

Beyond the sample mill is the brick-making plant, a recent addition. This comprises a Chambers (Philadelphia) No. 7 brick machine, described as one of the largest made, and having a capacity of 60,000 to 70,000 bricks per day; two Scott's patent elevating brick cars, to take the trays of bricks off the racks without other handling; and all requisite accessories. The dimensions of the building housing this plant are 72 by 35 ft., and of the adjoining dry shed, 101 by 78 ft. Both structures are constructed of similar material to that of the sample mill building. In the dry shed, overhead in the gable, are four sets of steam coils, in all about 5,000 ft. of 1-in. iron pipe encased in a wooden box; these heat the air, which is drawn between and over them by a No. 6 Sturtevant fan, operated by a 10-h.p. electric motor, and is discharged into a 13-in. galvanized iron main. Sixteen branch pipes, perforated every 18 in. with 3/8 in. holes, running the full length of the shed, distribute hot air under and among the bricks. There are 18 car tracks in the dry shed with rooms for the tiers of bricks on trays between the tracks. Steam for the coils is supplied by a 100-h.p. boiler, installed in a building 18 by 35 ft., erected at a lower level. From the dry shed part of the bricks are transferred to the roast yard, for roasting in heaps or kilns—as found most advantageous—with raw ore, and part to the furnaces, the charging floor of which is on the same level as that of the dry shed for smelting without roasting. The material made into bricks is concentrate, large quantities of which are received regularly from the concentrating mill at the Britannia mines, raw ore fines, dust, etc.

The roast yard is adjacent to the ore bins, brick-making plant, etc. The method of burning ore here is that usually employed at smelters, the roast piles being built up about temporary trestles.

The coke track is between the storage bins and the furnace building. The dust chamber, which is below the level of this space, is 200 ft. long, 10 ft. wide and 12 ft. high, with an expansion chamber 24 by 40 ft. and 20 ft. high; it is connected with a circular brick smoke stack 120 ft. high and 12 ft. in diameter, interior measurement, standing on a concrete base of 25 ft. and 10 ft. high.

Furnace Building

The furnace building is 73 ft. long by 45 ft. wide, the charging floor being on a level with the roof of the dust chamber, and within 50 ft. of the nearest of the storage bins. There are in this building three furnaces, the smallest being a 65-ton cupola for remelting matte and the two larger a water-jacketed stack with a capacity of about 350 tons a day and a Garretson furnace of 200 tons capacity. The last mentioned is designed to effect both smelting and converting in one operation, but it does not yet appear to have overcome all the difficulties to continuous success in this direction; consequently it is used for ordinary smelting. The former is 42 in. wide by 100 in. long, inside dimensions at tyures of which there are nine on each side of 6-in. diameter. The furnaces are charged by hand. The slag, which is elevated by a bucket elevator to secure more storage is granulated, for which purpose and for the water jackets there is an abundant supply of water, brought from a lake distant two miles from, and at an elevation about

400 ft. higher than, the smelter. There are several large side-dumping slag pots, for use in dumping the slag hot when there shall be any interruption in water granulation. The furnace floor is about 14 ft. lower than the level of the charging floor, and the floor level of the converter building 8 ft. lower still. Some 17,000 sq. ft. of material were excavated in order to obtain the advantage of transferring matte from settlers to converters by gravity.

The converter building adjoins the furnace building on the east. Its dimensions are 73 ft. by 65 ft., exclusive of the room occupied by silica and clay bins, pug mill and re-lining conveniences, elevator and, floor for matte moulds when the converters are not in operation. The converter plant consists of one converting stand, equipped with four shafts of the strong type, 84 in. in diameter and 120 in. long. The converters are tilted by power supplied by a hydraulic accumulator. The converter building is so constructed that an electric travelling crane may be put in at any time; for the present the converter shafts are moved from the converting stand to the re-lining platform on hydraulic trucks by means of a cable. The matte runs from the settlers to the converter in a launder. The fumes from the converters pass through a steel duct at the back of the stand and thence into a chamber with water spray by which the copper dust is precipitated before the fumes escape, by either a separate smokestack or through the big dust chamber and the main stack. An eastern extension of the converter building, 20 by 25 ft., immediately behind the converting stand, accommodates the blister copper moulds which are drawn backwards and forwards by a rack and pinion operated by hydraulic power (as is also the elevator from the converter floor, and for a scale on which the copper is weighed before being loaded on the railway cars for shipment).

The silica and clay used in re-lining the converter shafts is tamped in by pneumatic tamper run by a small air compressor.

The power house and boiler room are immediately north of the furnace and converter buildings. The engine room is 50 by 60 ft. and adjoining blower room 40 by 60 ft. The power engine is an Allis-Chalmers Corliss valve engine, 18 by 36 by 42; this drives two Connorsville blowers (one a No. 8 running 125 rev. per min. and the other a No. 5 at 165 rev. per min., both connected to a main blast pipe of 54 in. diameter) and a 110-kw. Westinghouse direct current generator for all outside machines. The blowing engine, which provides the blast for the converters, is 16 by 26 by 42, and has a capacity of 9,000 cu. ft. of air per min. at 15 lb. pressure.

Other plant and machinery includes a 1,000-h.p. jet condenser, Cochran feed water heater and purifier, 45-h.p. Westinghouse engine and electric light machine for about 500 lights, providing for all electric lighting about the works independently of the operation of the main power engine, Smith-Valle and Stillwell-Bierce compound duplex pump, etc.

In the boiler house, the dimensions of which are 40 by 48 ft. are three horizontal return tubular boilers each 100 h.p., with foundations prepared for a fourth should this be required at any time.

The machine shop is equipped with power tools, including lathes, planer, drill press, bolt-cutting and pipe threading machines, all run by an electric motor, and all necessary hand tools. Blacksmith's and carpenter's shops are also

furnished with all tools needed for renewal and repair work.

The assay office and laboratory building is about 400 ft. north from the main smelter buildings. This is a commodious structure, and comprises large furnace room, chemical laboratory, balance room, assayer's office, store room, etc.

The smelter offices are in a separate building, with general office, manager's room, strong room, and living rooms for those of the staff who live on the premises. The manager's private residence is situated 300 to 400 yards from the works, on a site giving a fine view of Osborne Bay and the waters and islands beyond.

The Britannia Smelting Co., Ltd., is a recent incorporation, having a capital of \$625,000, divided into 25,000 shares of \$25 each.

The company is prepared to do an extensive smelting business, and in order to ensure the continuous operation of its works, is providing for regular and sufficient supplies of ore from properties controlled by those also largely interested in its affairs. It will, as well, be an active competitor for custom ore, whether from Vancouver or Texada islands, Mainland coast mines, Yukon Territory, or Alaska. Recent important additions and improvements to its works have increased its facilities for treating ores to advantage, and the known metallurgical skill and business capacity of its smelter manager, Mr. H. C. Bellinger, will materially assist in establishing its enterprise on a permanent and profitable basis.

The Tyce Copper Company's Smelting Works at Ladysmith

The smelting works of the Tyce Copper Co. are at Ladysmith, Oyster Bay, east coast of Vancouver Island. The suitability of this place for shipping purposes will be apparent if it be remembered that the large coal shipping bunkers of the Wellington Colliery Co.'s Extension colliery are located here, and that all the heavy freight of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to Vancouver Island is landed here, the freight cars being conveyed across the straits on barges and transferred to the railway without breaking bulk.

The smelting works have been erected on a site situated between the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway and Oyster Bay giving a water frontage of about 3,000 ft. long. Between the works and deep water, which is suitable for dock purposes, there is ample room for slag dumpage for years. The ground between high water mark and the E. & N. railway has been laid off in terrace form, which admits of a gravity system throughout the works. These were built from the designs of the late manager, Mr. Thos. Kiddie, whose son, Mr. John Kiddie, Jr., had charge of construction, with Mr. Geo. Williams, now assistant manager at the British Columbia Copper Co.'s smelter at Greenwood, Boundary district, as mechanical engineer. Mr. W. J. Watson is now manager of these works.

The plant, as constructed, is of 250 tons daily capacity, but in the erection of the main buildings provision was made for enlargement to 600 tons capacity, and room was left for a Bessemerizing plant whenever the quantity of ore available shall warrant the installation of the additional machinery, etc., requisite for the treatment of this large tonnage, and for producing blister copper on the spot.

The ore from the Tyce mine (which constitutes the larger part of that treated here, the remainder being custom ore) is brought from the lower terminal of the company's aerial tramway near Somones, 17 miles distant from the

smelter, in bottom-dumping 30-ton railway cars, the proportion to be smelted raw going to receiving bins immediately behind the furnace house and that to be roasted to bins above the roast yard at the highest level of the smelter site. A spur from the railway runs, on a rising grade, to the top of the roast yard receiving bins, of which there are 16, having a total storage capacity of about 1,600 tons of crushed ore. These bins are constructed to allow ample head room for the men to work under them.

The ore falls from the railway cars on to fixed screens placed in the bins. These screens are set at an angle of about 40 deg., and they screen out to the pile, and less, the fine ore, which falls into a separate compartment, built in the centre of each bin. The surface of the screens is so arranged, by bending the sides downwards, that the "roughs" are distributed all about the bins, thus preventing the screened ore from piling up immediately underneath the lower ends of the screens. All bins have bottom-discharge gates, through which the ore is drawn off into ore-cars running on tram tracks, the roughs going to the roast piles and the fines to the brick house to there be made into bricks.

The level of the roast yard is about 8 ft. below that of the tram tracks under the receiving bins, these tracks being carried longwise of the yard on a series of six trestles, built 60 ft. apart, measured from centre to centre. These trestles are permanent structures, the fire from the burning ore in the roast piles not coming into contact with them. At right angles to the trestles here are six cuttings or trenches, each 4 ft. deep and 40 ft. (centre to centre) apart, these and the trestles dividing the yard into beds.

Between the permanent trestles there are movable bridges, these traveling on wheels and bridging the spaces between the trestles. They are so constructed as to admit of their being easily moved over and past the ore beds, as required. The bridges carry tram tracks, which, by means of adjustable curves, subvert for the turntables at first used, connect with the tracks on the trestles and allow of the side-dumping ore cars being run over them from the part of the trestle nearest to the ore bed on which the pile is to be built up.

The ore piles are built 50 ft. long by 40 ft. wide and 8 ft. high. They contain on an average about 350 tons of ore, the height of the pile being regulated by the turntables at first used, and kept higher in to shorten the time required for roasting, and, as well, the period during which the burnt ore shall necessarily be exposed to rain and consequent leaching, this latter being an important consideration where the rainfall is considerable. The ore is piled on a layer of about 12 in. of cordwood, each pile requiring some eight cords of wood.

The ore falls from both sides of the cars as they are moved along the bridges, and it is so uniformly distributed as to obviate any necessity for shovelling, excepting for the levelling off when the pile is being completed. The period ordinarily occupied in burning these piles of ore is about three weeks.

The bricks of fines are roasted with the screened ores. The process of making the fines into bricks is as simple as that of ordinary brick-making. The plant for this purpose consists of two one-horse power pug mills and a specially constructed drying floor, so arranged as to equalize the heating over the whole floor space. The building housing the former is 60 by 30 ft., and that covering the latter 140 by 30 ft. The pug mills are such as are commonly used in brick-making. The drying floor is

bottom-treated. It is fired from both ends, each bed of red brick tiling between each fire box and two separate stacks (one for each set of heating furnaces) the fines, which are covered with clay and rolled, forming the drying floor. This has proved a practical and very economical mode of drying, the capacity of this plant being 8,000 bricks, equal to 28 tons of ore per day.

Molding Department

When the fines are trammed from the receiving bins they are dumped into the pit of one of the pug mills, where enough water is added to make them into a plastic mass for molding, the fine ore being sufficiently adhesive without the addition of any binding material. The molding is done by hand in the ordinary manner, and the bricks are then placed on the drying floor. After they are dry, which is within 24 hours, they are wheeled out to the nearby roast heaps, in which they are piled and covered with a sulphur blanket. This different treatment in burning to that given the other ores in the piles. The bricks after burning are hard and porous and are particularly suitable for smelting in the blast furnace, the oxidation of the zinc, copper and iron in the ore being remarkably complete, average samples of large piles of burnt bricks giving 1.5 to 2.5 per cent. sulphur, in the ordinary burnt ore, 7 per cent. in the ordinary burnt ore. This process does away entirely with any necessity that might otherwise exist for building and operating mechanical roasting furnaces and the subsequent briquetting of the roasted material. The roasted bricks are also an improvement on the ordinary briquettes, which at best are a makeshift, as against 7 per cent. of the sulphur in the bricks, these fines in the furnace thus rendering the work. The bricks, on the other hand, stand rough handling and usage, and are a valuable addition to the furnace charge of ordinary burnt ore.

The roasted ore is shoveled into 2 1/4 ton ore cars standing on tracks in the cuttings between the ore piles. The tops of the cars are on the same level as that of the floor of the ore beds. As half of each pile can be shoveled to the nearest cars, the distance it has to be thus moved is proportionately lessened. Horses draw the ore cars two at a time along a level track to the burnt ore bins, which are distant about 1,500 ft. The loaded cars are run on a trestle, over the bins, situated just behind the smelter building. There are 18 of these ore bins, these having a total capacity of 800 tons. They are constructed with central bottom discharge gates, emptying into charging cars which run on rails over the scales to the charging floors of the furnace.

The ore from the Tyce mine has proved to be a comparatively free burning ore, and but little trouble has been experienced by its cinderling in the roast heap. As already stated, the average percentage of sulphur in the burnt ore is about 7 per cent., this being exclusive of the sulphur contained in the barium sulphate, which is not oxidized in the process of roasting.

The sampling mill is equipped with a complete sampling plant, including Snyder automatic samplers, crushers, screens, rolls and grinders with a novel and effective contrivance for dividing the final ground sample.

The hot blast system in use here, was designed and patented by Mr. Kiddie. In the operation of this system, which is based on the principle of long travel of the air at comparatively low temperatures in the ordinary hot-blast system, the waste heat of the furnace is utilized in heating the air. The advantages gained in substantial reduction in the

coke used, an increase in the proportion of raw ore charge in the smelting, and a general betterment of conditions in the blast furnace. Further, a cleaner slag is produced than when cold air blast and more burnt ore is used.

The water-jacketed furnace is 42 by 120 in. at the tuyeres, of which there are 14 of about 6 in. diameter. There are two water-jacketed fore-hearth. The slag is granulated by water. A brick dust flue, 8 ft. by 11 ft. by 165 ft. long leads to an iron smokestack 7 ft. diameter and 90 ft. high. The engine and water house is 50 ft. distant from the smelter building. An 80-h.p. return tubular boiler supplies steam to a 14 by 30-in. Reynolds-Corliss engine, which drives a No. 7 Cornesville blower and, by means of a rope drive, operates the matte crushers and elevators in the smelter. A separate 17-h.p. engine runs a 200-light dynamo for electric lighting the works and offices.

Like the Britannia Smelting Co., the Tye Copper Co. supplements the ore supply from its own mines with custom ores from all available points, particularly from British Columbia coast mines and from Alaska. It has a steadily increasing business with the latter, its ore buyer, Mr. W. M. Brewer, occasionally visiting all mines having ore to send to a custom smelter.

Iron Ores on Vancouver Island

The Provincial Bureau of Mines some time since published an illustrated 30-page report by the provincial mineralogist on "The Iron Ores of the Coast of British Columbia," which contains still obtainable gratis of application to the bureau. It gives much information relative to occurrences of iron ore on Vancouver Island and adjacent parts. The following is a brief summary of part of the information it gives: Iron is known to occur at many places on Vancouver Island. Those visited and reported on by officials of the bureau of mines are: Sooke, Maitland Mountain, Port Renfrew (or San Juan), Barkley Sound (including Sarita river and Copper Island), Alberni canal, Hesquiat Harbor, Nootka Sound and Quatsino Sound.

Sooke.—The conclusions arrived at with regard to two prospected deposits of iron ore at Sooke seems to be generally indicated by the following, taken from the comments of the provincial assayer on one property: "While there is undoubtedly much pure magnetite in this deposit, and specimens of any desired purity may be obtained, it is questionable whether iron ore could be mined which would be sufficiently free from copper to be of value as such."

Port Renfrew.—Of several iron properties in this district the Bugaboo is particularly mentioned. It is thus described: "The claim is situated on Bugaboo creek, a small tributary of the Gordon river, at an elevation of 1,400 ft. The creek has cut through a body of magnetic iron for about 120 ft. This ore body, as exposed in the bed of the creek from bank to bank is about 80 ft. wide, while some surface stripping on either side has further exposed it. A limestone contact appears to cross the creek here diagonally, the crystalline limestone being on the down-creek side, and on this contact the ore appears to have been formed. A small waterfall has been developed in the creek by the solid body of iron ore in the canyon, below which and on the lower side of the ore body, a drift has been run into the bank, some 40 ft. below the top of the ore exposure, which drift is in for 10 ft. in solid magnetite. The outcrop is well defined and is remarkably free from admixture with country rock, being nearly pure magnetite, although occasional patches of iron pyrites were visible. This is one of the most promising prospects seen on the coast, and is well worth serious development, as the ore could be very cheaply mined and transported down the valley, though it would require a railway of about 12 miles to reach navigable waters at Port Renfrew. There is convenient sufficient water-power and timber for all mining purposes."

Barkley Sound.—Prominent among a number of iron locations on or in the vicinity of Barkley Sound are the Sarita and the Copper (Tzartoo) Island properties. The Sarita iron mine is held by the Pacific Steel Company. Its several mineral locations are situated on Sarita river, which flows into Barkley Sound from the east, at a point 12 miles from the ocean, and directly opposite Copper Island. The iron outcrops about a quarter of a mile from the river on a long ridge from 60 to 100 ft. high, rising at the lower end out of swampy ground and terminating at the western end, in a bluff about 60 ft. high and 200 ft. wide. Part of the face of this bluff had been cleared off, showing solid magnetite for the full 60 ft. height and for 92 ft. in width excepting about 14 ft. of enclosed country rock. The depth of the surface exposure had not been determined, but following the crest of the ridge back in an easterly direction a number of open cuts and surface stripings were noted along a distance of about 1,000 ft. and in most of these clean magnetite had been struck, the ore appearing to be fairly continuous for that distance along the brow of the southern slope. At about 1,000 feet

from the terminal bluff face a shaft had been sunk on the exposure 22 ft., of which depth 10 ft. was through ore and the remainder in country rock. Ore taken from a tunnel driven from the base of the bluff, and from the bluff itself, was piled up near these workings. It was estimated that there were 1,500 to 2,000 tons of ore in this pile, generally a clean, solid magnetite, quite free from sulphides, though containing a little calcite scattered through it, apparently of secondary occurrence. A route for a tramway from the ore pile to deep water had been surveyed, and it had been found practicable to obtain a nearly level grade with a total length of about two and a half miles.

Copper Island rises on all sides abruptly from the sea, forming a ridge the highest part of which has an altitude of nearly 1,000 ft. The iron deposits of this island first attracted attention in 1894. The most important development work has been done on the Mountain claim, situated about 1,575 ft. from, and 700 ft. above, the sea. Much surface stripping and quarrying has been done here, exposing a large mass of magnetite, irregular in outline and shape, but containing a considerable quantity of clean ore distributed in the rock over a surface 40 ft. wide by 70 ft. long. Other work had also been done, and from the various workings a pile of about 1,500 tons of clean-looking and nearly solid magnetite had been obtained. From these workings to the top of the mountain, some 250 ft. vertically higher, and, in fact, practically over the entire rounded top of the hill wherever the rock is exposed, magnetite is to be seen intercalated with a garnet country rock and sometimes presenting the appearance of an ore breccia. The ground over this area has been prospected at intervals by 20 open cuts. The topography of the ground would admit of the construction at low cost of an aerial tramway from the ore dump to the sheltered bay, where a dock could be cheaply built, and where vessels could lie in shelter while loading.

Quatsino Sound.—Deposits of iron have been found at Quatsino Sound, on the north side of the West Arm, nine miles west from Coal Harbor. Limonite is known to occur on eight claims, one or other of the many inlets along the coast line. On the waters between Vancouver Island and the Mainland transportation by means of barges is quite practicable, whether for ore, coke or fluxes. For most of the ores of the west coast of Vancouver Island, where more open and rougher seas would be met with, seaworthy sailing vessels or steamers would be required.

Building Materials

It is usual to include in the mineral production of a country such as the metallic minerals as building stone, cement, brick, etc. As the estimated value of these in 1904 was about \$600,000 for the Coast district, and in 1905 about \$560,800, a large proportion of which was produced on Vancouver and neighboring islands, this branch of the mineral industry is deserving of passing notice.

Stone Quarries.—A report on "The Stone Quarries of the Coast," by Mr. H. Carmichael, provincial assayer, published with the "Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for 1904," contains information relative to the following stone quarries on or near Vancouver Island: Haddington Island, situated near the northeastern coast of Vancouver Island, in Broughton Strait, and about four miles from Alert Bay; a light gray andesite, of fine grain and compact texture; was exclusively used in the superstructure and carvings of that stately pile the provincial government buildings, at Victoria. Beaver Cove, some five miles southeast of Alert Bay; a marble of bluish tint, Saturna Island, in the Gulf of Georgia; a sandstone, in two colors—buff and blue gray—of fine grain and free from "shakes"; used in building the Carnegie public library at Victoria. Gabriola Island, near Nanaimo, a rather coarse blue-gray sandstone; used in the post office, Victoria, and the McKinnon and Black blocks, Vancouver, B.C. Briggs Portage, at Jack's Point, Nanaimo harbor; a rather coarse-grained, dark blue-gray sandstone, of which large blocks are obtainable alongside deep water. Newcastle Island, in the north end of Nanaimo

harbor; a light gray sandstone, with a small dark streak running through it; very large blocks obtainable; used in the mint, San Francisco, California, U. S. A., and the Bank of British North America and Bank of Montreal, both in Vancouver. B. C. Texada Island; in Vancouver. B. C. West Coast of Vancouver Island; very fine marble, some nearly white, but generally a faint blue-gray color. Granite is also obtainable in various places.

Tod Inlet Cement Works

The Vancouver Portland Cement Company, Ltd., has works with a present capacity of 900 barrels per day, located on the shore of Tod Inlet, a branch of Saanich Arm, and distant from the city of Victoria by wagon road about 13 miles, and from Keating, a station on the Victoria & Sidney railway, about 2½ miles. Transportation of its product is by water, Saanich Arm and Tod Inlet being navigable by sailing vessels, and, being sheltered, admit of scows being used with safety. The first shipment of cement from these works was made in April, 1905. The capacity of the works was then 300 barrels per day, but the cement made is of such quality that even with that capacity doubled the demand has fully overtaken the supply. The cement is known as the "Vancouver Brand"; it is a high-grade Portland cement, and the average product has been proved to possess a tensile strength considerably in excess of the standard fixed by the Canadian government. The company's head office is in the board of trade building, Victoria. Mr. R. P. Butchart, who formerly acted in a similar capacity with the allied cement companies at Shallow Lake and Lakefield, Ontario, is managing director. In his account of this undertaking, published in the "Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for 1904," the provincial mineralogist observed: "The success of this enterprise is largely assured by the personnel of the company, who are not amateurs in the business, but men who have for years been successfully engaged in the same class of manufacture in Ontario, and who, before embarking on this new enterprise, have brought their Eastern experience to bear on a quiet but thorough investigation of the natural deposits and the facilities, and also of the probable market for the finished product."

Miscellaneous.—There is little to be added concerning building materials, except that lime, brick, tile, pipe, etc., are all made on the Island, and find a market both at home and elsewhere, with a steadily enlarging demand that makes for the permanence of these industries.

THE ISLAND'S TREASURE VAULTS

A Brief Summary of the Valuable Deposits of Metals and Coal.

The mineral resources of Vancouver Island are quite equal to those of any other district of like size in British Columbia, which is recognized as the "Mineral Province of Canada," producing in 1905 over \$22,000,000 from its mines. Gold and silver are very generally distributed throughout the Island. There are few places where colors or gold cannot be found, and gold and silver quartz veins are plentiful. Placer gold is found in nearly every stream, notably in Leech river, Chetco creek, Nanaimo river, Bear river, Clayoquot creek and Cowichan lake. It is also found in the black sand deposits at many places on the coast. Copper outcroppings may be said to be universal in the form of yellow pyrites and large deposits exist at many points. Some of the principal places where the existence of copper ore in paying quantities has been established are Sooke, Mount Skirt, Mount Sicker, Mount Brenton, Malahat, Mount Richards, Quatsino, Sidney Inlet, Barkley Sound, Alberni Canal, Cameron lake and San Juan. Copper smelters are operated at Ladysmith and Crofton. The copper ores carry good values in gold and silver. Iron, both hematite and magnetite, is very widely distributed. Extensive deposits of magnetite and limonite exist in the San Juan district and magnetite in immense quantities is also found on Barkley Sound, Quatsino, Quinsam lake and other points. The big deposits on the San Juan and Gordon rivers give assays of 22.92 per cent of metallic iron, 4.68 per cent silica, no phosphorus, only traces of sulphur, and no titanium. Immense coal measures extend from Saanich to Seymour Narrows, fringing the coast, and again from Port McNeil to Fort Rupert and extending through to Coal Harbor on Quatsino Sound. Coal is also found in Alberni and San Juan districts. The only development of the coal deposits are those at Comox, Nanaimo and Extension, the three mines producing annually about 300,000 long tons. Native arsenic has been found on the Koksilah river, cinnabar at Sechart, and antimony at Central Lake. Excellent qualities of building stone, marble, granite, sandstone, and many structural materials, such as brick and pottery clay, lime, cement, terra cotta, etc., are found in considerable quantities. Deposits of zinc ore were recently discovered on the west coast.



New York City, APR 9 1906

RECEIVED of the Publisher of

Colonist, Victoria, B.C.

One Hundred Dollars

for guarantee of circulation rating in Rowell's American Newspaper Directory.

THE PRINTERS' INK PUBLISHING COMPANY,

Beaupre Manager.

\$100.00

Publishers of Rowell's American Newspaper Directory.

QUESTIONS.

We absolutely guarantee a circulation rating in Rowell's American Newspaper Directory, or to be inserted in the next issue of the book, based upon a satisfactory statement from the publisher of a paper, of the actual issue for full year, is guaranteed by the Directory publishers, under a forfeiture of one hundred dollars, payable to the first person who successfully establishes the contrary of the said rating. The guarantee thus made, and the forfeiture offered by this Directory, is secured by the publisher of this paper by the payment of one hundred dollars to the publishers of the Directory as a permanent deposit. The guarantee is personal as long as the newspaper remains in the hands of the publisher and the Directory continues to be published. The money paid is not returned to the publisher at any time or under any circumstances.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER

—IN—

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Whose Circulation Is

Absolutely Guaranteed

THEREFORE:

The Only Newspaper in British Columbia of KNOWN VALUE as an Advertising Medium.

The publishers of "PRINTERS' INK," the leading printing trade journal, in its issue of April 18h last, inserted the above guarantee that "The Colonist" statement of circulation is correct.

The circulation rating of The Colonist can be ascertained at any time.

ADVERTISING CONTRACTS

Are made on this basis. "Cash is King, and Coin Talks." When you buy space in The Colonist, you are not paying for padding, but good, live, cash-in-advance circulation. The circulation that goes into the homes is the circulation that counts.

NASCO

NASCO

THE LIQUID SOAP

For the Toilet Table For the Bath
For the Kitchen For the Laundry
For Removing Stains For Delicate Fabrics
For Woolens and Blankets

Invaluable During House Cleaning

Has germicidal and disinfectant qualities
and is therefore
A Splendid Soap for Dogs and Horses

Saves Time! Saves Labor! Saves Your Clothes and Your Money
as It Does The Work of the Household.

OF ALL GROCERS

NASCO

NASCO

Mining Development on the Island

From Report of Minister of Mines, 1905.

EMBODIED in the 1905 annual report of the Minister of Mines are the following official returns of the various gold commissioners and mining recorders dealing with the development of the mining industry in the several Vancouver Island districts:

Alberni Mining Division

Report of A. L. Smith, gold commissioner.—I have the honor to submit my annual report on the progress of mining in the Alberni mining division during the year ending December 31, 1905. The past year has been very dull, as far as mining in this division is concerned, nothing but assessment work having been performed, excepting on the following properties:

On the Gladys claim work was carried on steadily for four months, with a force of eight men, and at the present date the showing of copper ore at the face of the work is good.

The Happy John Group has been under bond to American capitalists since May last. Considerable tunnel work has been done, eight men employed and about 150 tons of highgrade copper ore is on the dump.

On the Happy John No. 2, a prospect shaft has been sunk 15 feet and good copper ore has been encountered. Another tunnel is being driven 2,000 feet lower down on the mountain.

The Red Rover mineral claim is situated on Lucky creek, near Toquart harbor, Barkley sound, about two miles inland from salt water; owners, Thos. M. Graham and William Pooley. A good trail has been cut out to the claim. I have to report very encouraging results having been obtained from the work done so far. The vein can be traced 700 feet, and a considerable amount of stripping has been done. A shaft is down 10 feet, the actual vein being three feet wide at the bottom of the shaft. The quartz carries gold, about 40 assays having been made averaging 8.14 per ton in gold.

On the Big Interior Group, in the Great Central lake country, assessment work was performed on seven claims during the year. An attempt was made by a party too late in the season to get into the claims with the intention of bonding them.

The original 22 claims of this property on the West arm were sold to J. Moore, of Seattle, and a number of men have been employed during the season uncovering the deposits to determine the extent of the ore. A large number of open trenches have been dug systematically across the property, and every trench visited by the writer showed the solid ore right to the bottom of each. Some remarkable specimens of iron oxide replacing wood have been found, pieces of trees and limbs, complete with the bark on; one unique specimen in an Indian wooden wedge used for splitting wood, with the binding on one end, all complete, turned to iron. The owners of this property are completely satisfied, and they have just acquired the balance of the new locations made this year, numbering some 14 claims. The most notable of the new discoveries of iron ore was the Iron Chink, by Albert Lund. About 50 yards from the beach a number of windfalls were noticed, and it was found that all the trees were turned up by the roots, and under all of them was the solid iron ore, showing many thousands tons already in sight.

Office Statistics
Free miners' certificates issued 51
Free miners' certificates, special 1
Claims recorded 20
Certificates of work recorded 50
Transfers, etc., recorded 8
Certificates of improvements recorded 11
Crown-granted claims on tax roll 151
Revenue.
Free miners' certificates \$ 348.25
Mining receipts 480.05
Average tax Crown-granted claims 1,050.75

\$1,888.05

Clayoquot Mining Division

Report of W. T. Dawley, mining recorder.—I have the honor to submit my annual report of the mining operations in the Clayoquot mining division for the year ending December 31, 1905.

The expected improvement in the mining industry of this district during 1905 has not taken place, and I regret to say that this has been the duller year in mining business since this office was instituted in 1898. Work on a large scale, which was to have been done on several claims during the year, for some reason or other has not been performed, holders being satisfied with doing their annual assessment work. Only two properties have had any great amount of work done on them, viz.: On the Hetty Green Group, situated on Deer creek, a force of men worked from April to September, and a good wagon road was built from salt water to the property. Some three or four shipments were made to the Ladysmith

smelter, about 215 tons of ore being treated with very satisfactory results. This property is owned by Mr. James Thomson, of Alberni.

The Good Hope Group, owned by the Helga Gold and Copper Co., of Seattle, consists of five claims and has been worked for the last ten months continuously, under the foremanship of Mr. B. F. McCurdy. Work is still being continued and prospects of its still working are good. No shipments have yet been made.

As it is of little use describing a large number of properties which have had little or no work done on them, I will not do so, but trust that this time next year my report may be at greater length, and at the same time of a more cheerful and encouraging tone.

Official Statistics

Free miners' certificates issued 38
Mineral claims recorded 13
Certificates of work recorded 58
Bills of sale, bonds, etc., recorded 28
Revenue.
Free miners' certificates \$156.50
Mining receipts, general 253.10
\$409.60

Quatsino Mining Division

Report of B. W. Leeson, mining recorder.—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report on the mining industry in the Quatsino Mining division for the year ending December 31, 1905.

There has not been much development work done on the mineral claims, the owners satisfying themselves with doing sufficient to hold them. Very few new claims have been recorded, the principal new locations being of bog iron, adjacent to iron property on the West arm of Quatsino sound.

The original 22 claims of this property on the West arm were sold to J. Moore, of Seattle, and a number of men have been employed during the season uncovering the deposits to determine the extent of the ore. A large number of open trenches have been dug systematically across the property, and every trench visited by the writer showed the solid ore right to the bottom of each. Some remarkable specimens of iron oxide replacing wood have been found, pieces of trees and limbs, complete with the bark on; one unique specimen in an Indian wooden wedge used for splitting wood, with the binding on one end, all complete, turned to iron. The owners of this property are completely satisfied, and they have just acquired the balance of the new locations made this year, numbering some 14 claims. The most notable of the new discoveries of iron ore was the Iron Chink, by Albert Lund. About 50 yards from the beach a number of windfalls were noticed, and it was found that all the trees were turned up by the roots, and under all of them was the solid iron ore, showing many thousands tons already in sight.

June Group

A tunnel is being run on this property that will reach at a distance of about 400 feet, the large surface showing giving a depth of about 150 feet. The tunnel has now reached 200 feet. There are 8 men working. Mr. Harold Grant is in charge of the work.

The Yreka is still lying idle, nothing having been done in the way of mining during the year.

Teta River

The Paystreak Group, at the mouth of the river, has received the usual assessment work this season. Mr. Fred Pollock, one of the owners, being nearly killed during the work by the falling of a rock.

The White Quartz claims, farther up the river, are looking remarkably well. The pay ore carrying the gold values has widened out to five feet, and some very fine samples have been brought down to the office.

Zinc.—The Peerless claim has been visited by Mr. Retallack, of Kaslo. It is hoped the visit will result in the further development of the claim.

Coal.—Mr. Pearson, of Vancouver, is steadily at work on the West arm, employing three to five men running tunnels and drilling for the coal, but with what result is not yet known.

Official Statistics

Free miners' certificates issued 38
Mineral claims recorded 37
Certificates of work recorded 43
Transfers, bonds, etc., recorded 11
Receipts.
Free miners' certificates \$186.50
Mining receipts, general 283.25
\$469.75

Nanaimo Mining Division

Report of Marshal Bray, gold commissioner.—Sir,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report on the mining operations in the Nanaimo mining division for the year ending the 31st of December, 1905. Outside of Texada island but little development work has been done other than the necessary annual assessment work to keep the claims in good standing. There were 463 mineral claims in good standing on the 31st of December, 1905, and while less locations were recorded than in previous years, the outlook is very promising for 1906.

The returns for the year's work from the Tye smelter at Ladysmith, although not as large as in 1904, made a very good showing considering the small number of days the smelter was in blast for the year, which the following record of the work shows, viz:—
Smelter in blast 164 days of 24 hours each.
Tye ore smelted 32,400 tons.
Custom ore smelted (exclusive of flux ore) 3,860 tons.
Ore from United States smelted 2,700 tons.
Total smelted 38,960 tons.

Total value of the ore smelted, less refining charges, was \$506,500.

The Crofton smelter blew in on the 6th of January, 1906, and if ore can be mined and shipped from the Britannia and other coast mines to keep the furnace in blast for the year, they should make a good record for 1906.

Texada Island

The Marble Bay mines, belonging to the Tacoma Steel company, under the management of A. Grant, mined and shipped to the Tacoma smelter during the year, 12,006 tons. The development work done on the properties consists of sinking the main shaft 105 feet, 430 feet of drifts and 200 feet of winzes sinking. The lowest level is now 671 feet below the surface and about 620 feet below the sea-level. They have brought water by a pipe line of 2,200 yards, from the creek between Priest and Turtle lakes and from Priest lake, at a cost of \$4,000. The average number of men employed for the year was 50 white men and 12 Chinese ore sorters. The gold values are fully maintained and the copper values are increasing with depth.

The Van-Anda properties have been idle most of the year; but the Copper Queen, under the management of Mr. Wilde, is getting ready to ship ore, and a new body of ore having been found, will, no doubt, very soon be shipping again.

The Cornell has been leased to the Cordillero Mining company, which had been pumping the water out of the old workings, and will open up the mine when dry, by sinking the main shaft.

The Cordillero Group of claims has done considerable development work during the year, in running 120 feet of tunnel, 30 feet of level and 50 feet of winze, and had about 100 tons of ore ready for shipment at the end of the year. The average number of men employed was 12 whites and 2 Chinese.

The Loyal Lease, Limited, Co. is working the Loyal Group of seven claims, under a lease and lease of from Mr. Trevelyan, and the development work done during the year has opened up a fine body of ore, proving the properties to be very valuable.

The Puget Sound Iron Co. has not done much development work this season, but is preparing to ship large quantities of iron ore to Tacoma during the coming year.

There has been a great deal of prospecting done on the island during the past year, and some very fine showings of copper ore have been uncovered. The owners of many of these claims are handicapped by not having the means to develop their properties as the showings warrant, but all indications point to a bright future for Texada island.

During the past year very little work other than assessment work was done on the mineral claims situated on Phillips and Frederick arms, Thurlow, Valdes and other islands and inlets to the north.

Dunsmuir District

The Nanaimo Jubilee Mining company has done considerable development during the year on the Delphi Group of claims, situated at the head of the south fork of Nanaimo river, having sunk the shaft 30 feet deeper and driven a tunnel into the mountain to tap the ledge, which is from 10 to 15 feet wide, and shows good values in copper. These claims and the Jubilee Group of 16 claims would be producers if a short line from the E. & N. railway (about 15 miles) were put in, so that the ore could be shipped out to the smelters, and this would also open up a rich mineral country around Green mountain and Mount Mystery.

Oyster District

The Vancouver Island Exploration & Development company has not been doing much work on its group of claims during the year, as Mr. Cecil, the manager, has been in England all summer raising the necessary funds for the development of the properties.

Official Statistics

Free miners' certificates issued (individual) 288
Free miners' certificates issued companies 12
Mineral claims recorded 42
Placer claims recorded 1
Certificates of work recorded 149
Certificates of improvements recorded 3
Crown grants applied for and issued 3
Bills of sale recorded 9
Permissions given to re-locate 4
Rental mining lease 1

The revenue collected for the above free miners' certificates and mining receipts generally for the year ending the 31st of December, 1905, was \$2,863, being about the same as for the year 1904.

Victoria Mining Division

Report of N. F. McKay, gold commissioner.—I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report on mining in this division during 1905.

While there has been no remarkable development in the mining industry during the year, work has been steadily prosecuted in the various camps and considerable prospecting has been done.

Mount Sicker

The following notes on the Tye mine have been supplied by Mr. Clement Livingston, the general manager of the Tye Copper company:

"During the past year ore shipments from the Tye mine have amounted to 31,000 tons, containing 2,688,945 pounds of copper, \$7,028 ounces silver, and 5,003 ounces gold, the value of which, after deducting freight and refining charges, is \$526,000. Heavy development work has been carried on throughout the year and the main shaft has been sunk to the 1,000-foot level. Since the commencement of the present year a cross-cut has been driven south from the shaft at the 1,000-foot level, and at the end of January about three feet of mineralized rock, carrying sulphate of barium and also values in copper, gold and silver, was intersected at a point 208 feet south of the shaft. As the cross-cut passed through what is apparently the apex of a lode, it augurs well for the future developments at greater depths.

"Heavy exploratory work has also been carried on at the X. L. The shaft has been sunk to a depth of 350 feet and a drift east is being driven from that level. At a point about 300 feet east of the shaft a strong selvage or gouge has been found, similar to that encountered to the south at the 1,000-foot level of the Tye."

The Vancouver Island Mining and Development company has Crown-granted a number of claims on Mount Sicker and has done intensive prospecting work. Work on the Richard 111 mine has been confined to development on a small scale, and operations have been

A Curious Hunting Incident

By Ed. S. Shrapnel, R. C. A.

IT was in the autumn of 1885 that I heard the following story, the absolute truth of which I verified afterwards by an account given me by a half breed guide and hunter employed at the time by the late Mr. John Fannin, then the curator of the Provincial Museum of Victoria, B. C.

Mr. Fannin had made many expeditions in various parts of the province for the purpose of collecting specimens of birds and beasts. I will give you his own account of the incident as nearly as I recollect it.

"On the occasion I was hunting for small game in the neighborhood of Burrard Inlet. I had with me a guide well acquainted with the locality who took charge of my camping outfit and pack animals. The sun was about setting after our first day's hunt, and we were making our way back to camp by a short cut across a very deep ravine by a trail that in some places was absolutely dangerous, when I was startled by hearing a strange noise which appeared to come from behind a mass of rock that protruded from the opposite side of the steep gorge. It seemed to be a jumble of snorts and growls, mixed occasionally with a rattle of slipping shingle or small rocks.

"My companion seemed equally as uncertain as myself as to its cause. So we proceeded cautiously to investigate by moving so that we could see around the corner of the projecting rock.

"Our curiosity was soon satisfied. A strange scene was before us. Within a short hundred yards of our position a huge grizzly bear stood facing one of the wild mountain goats that were plentiful in that region.

"They had met on a narrow ledge of rock on the almost perpendicular side of the ravine that, at that point, was divided by a crevice evidently caused by from the main rugged surface of that a portion of the rock breaking away

resumed on the Copper Canyon.

The King Solomon made a small shipment with very encouraging returns.

On Koksilah river a large amount of surface work has been done in uncovering bodies of copper ore. This work has been done under the superintendence of Mr. Clement Livingston for the Vancouver Island Mining and Development company.

Renfrew District

Mr. J. J. Baird, of Port Renfrew has kindly furnished the following notes on the San Juan district:

"Mr. H. E. Newton, for his company, has kept a gang of men employed opening up a large iron deposit, and the iron property on Bugaboo creek has been bonded for a large figure, of which the first instalment has been paid.

"During the year the San Juan Mining and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., has been incorporated, and the assessment work on the several mineral claims of the company will be continued."

The following statistics have been supplied by Mr. Cuppage, mining recorder for Victoria division:

Official Statistics
1904 1905
Free miners' certificates issued 561 450
Free miners' certificates (Special) issued 9 8
Mining claims recorded 125 83
Certificates of work issued 255 219
Certificates of improvement issued 28 58
Grants of water rights for mining 1 2
Conveyances recorded 62 78
Abandonments recorded 1 1
Placer leases issued 1 3
Permits recorded 1 2

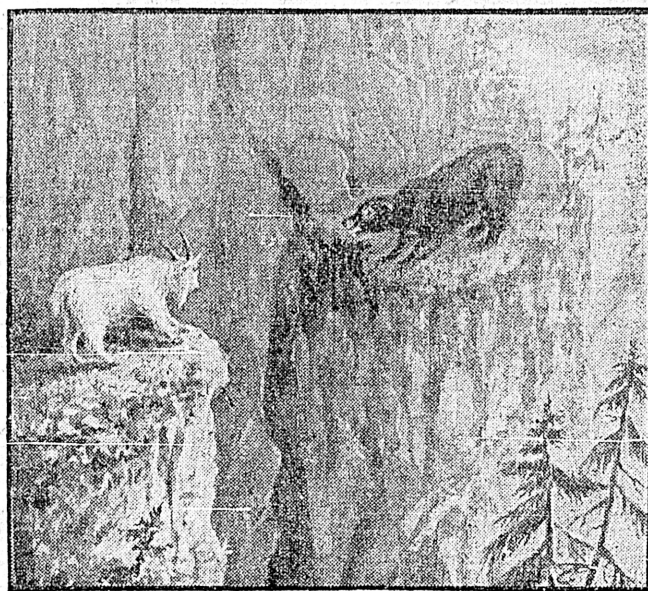
Revenue.
Free miners' certificates \$4,821.95
Mining receipts 1,526.75
\$6,348.70

side. They seemed to be separated by about eighteen or twenty feet of space, which neither cared to risk leaping over under the circumstances. From their restless threatening attitudes they were evidently dreading each other to mortal combat, and had worked themselves up into a furious rage. The old buck goat kept ready for the bear's attack, occasionally backing a little and then springing forward with an angry snort, but checking himself at the extreme edge of the gap with his head down in a most business like way. Bruin jerked himself about on the narrow ledge with amazing quickness. Occasionally he would rear himself up, growling fiercely, then crouch as if meditating a spring, but seemingly always thinking the better of it.

"How long this curious circling had been going on I, of course, do not know, but after watching a good ten minutes and fully enjoying their antics I directed my companion to try a shot at the

encounter had taken place, expecting to find both combatants dead, or at least seriously injured. In this opinion we were strengthened on our approach by seeing several large grey wolves sneaking off among the brush. However, after a few minutes search some spots of dried blood led up to the carcass of the bear, which was hardly cold. He was crouched in quite a natural position as if asleep, but a bullet hole in his side told of the main cause of death.

"Of the goat we could find nothing except a few scattered tufts of long white hair, although we searched for several hours, for mere curiosity sake. My guide suggested that perhaps the wolves had made a meal of him, but if that was a fact, we certainly found no indications of it, in the shape of bones or skull. My own explanation I think the most likely, namely, that the goat happened to be on top when they both struck the bottom of the ravine which to a certain extent broke the force of



A Huge Grizzly Stood Facing a Mountain Goat.

bear, as the weapon I carried was only intended for small game.

"The climax had come. The sting of the rifle ball seemed to madden the grizzly; he hesitated no longer but boldly launched his huge form across the chasm, but only succeeded in reaching the opposite edge with his fore paws, by which he supported himself for a few seconds trying desperately to scramble to the surface. But in this endeavor he was frustrated by the goat, who charged him furiously, butting with his head every time the bear raised himself a foot or so above the surface. The end came suddenly. As old Billy made an extra vicious butt he lost his balance, and although he knocked bruin from his hold, he pitched headlong on top of him, and the pair went crashing down and disappeared from view fully two hundred feet below, amid some stunted cedars and thick underbrush, which at that point lined the almost dry bed of a small rivulet.

"As it was getting nearly dark, and we were still some distance from our camp, we judged it wisest to investigate matters that night, but the next morning hurried to the spot and made our way with some difficulty to the locality immediately below the ledge where

the fall, in his case, whereas very likely poor bruin was badly stunned, besides being mortally wounded."

Mr. Fannin added, that the event contradicted a fact which he had always considered beyond dispute, viz: that the wild goat is one of the most timid of animals, but there was evidently an exception in this rule, as the incident just related gives undoubted proof of it.

No failures.
No mosquitoes.
No unemployed.
No hard winters.
No hot summers.
A paradise for young people.
"The Ever Green City of Canada."
The centre of the greatest tourist business in Canada.
There is a need for more capital in existing industries and for the establishment of new ones.

VANCOUVER ISLAND LANDS

We can supply agricultural, Timber and coal lands in all parts of Vancouver Island, also several small islands close to Victoria.

WE DEAL IN STOCKS and BONDS ON COMMISSION. WE HANDLE TRUSTS and INVESTMENTS OF ALL KINDS

British American Trust Company, Limited

Paid Up Capital, - - - \$50,000

Branches at Vancouver and Grand Forks, B. C.

Correspondence Solicited.

HAROLD M. DALY,

Manager Victoria Branch.



Cor. Broad and View Sts.,

VICTORIA, B. C.

TIMBER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Next to Her Great Treasury of Minerals, the Most Readily Available, if Not the Most Important, of British Columbia's Natural Resources Is Her Immense Timber Reserve--The Province May Now Be Said to Possess the Greatest Compact Area of Merchantable Timber on the North American Continent.

THE following short description of the principal conifers of British Columbia is taken from an address delivered by J. H. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, at a recent meeting of the Natural History Society of British Columbia. In introducing the subject of forestry the deputy minister said that the information would be useful for the purpose of identification of the forest trees. He proposed therefore to treat the subject in a general and discursive manner; avoiding in-as-far as possible, scientific terms, with a view of enhancing its interest, and possibly of making it of greater value to the general public than if it were clothed in language which probably would be considered unintelligible by many, or confined to anyone division. Nevertheless, he pointed out, that the so-called scientific names, whether applied to plants or animals, are indispensable for their proper identification, and therefore it is impossible to avoid their use, he the subject treated in ever so simple a manner.

Viewed from any standpoint, whether of utility, hygienic or climatic influences, romance, or as an adjunct to the beauty of the land, we find, said Mr. Anderson, that forests and trees have occupied a foremost place amongst the thoughts of people from time immemorial and the value of trees still stands pre-eminent amongst the economic products of the earth, and forests have furnished themes for ages to poets who have sung their praises. We read of the groves devoted to the worship of the gods, the dilettante dreaming his hours away amidst the leafy bowers, the trysts of lovers, and fairy dances in sylvan glades. Gifford Finchet, the celebrated American authority on forestry, says:

"The forest is as beautiful as it is useful. The old fairy tales which spoke of it as a terrible place are wrong. No one can really know the forest without feeling the gentle influence of one of the kindest and strongest parts of nature. From every point of view it is one of the most helpful friends of man. Perhaps no other natural agent has done so much for the human race and has been so recklessly used and so little understood."

Influence of Forests.

Apart from the economic value of the woods furnished by forests and their beauty from a sentimental standpoint, their influence on extremes in temperature, and protection against winds and water supply, are all important factors. Again quoting from Finchet, he says: "The forest is the most highly organized portion of the vegetable world. It takes its importance less from the individual trees which help to form it than from the qualities which belong to it as a whole. Although it is composed of trees, the forest is far more than a collection of trees standing in one place. It has a population of animals and plants peculiar to itself, a soil largely of its own making, and a climate different in many ways from that of the open country. Its influence upon the streams makes farming possible in many regions, and everywhere it tends to prevent floods and drought. It supplies fuel, one of the first necessities of life, and lumber, the raw material, without which cities, railroads, and all the great achievements of material progress would have been either long delayed or wholly impossible. Wood enters into all our manufactures and structure in some form or other whether in the actual construction or in the preparatory process and in spite of the fact that metals have assumed an economic position in modern times of a magnitude and in a variety of ways, undreamed of in previous ages, the various uses that are found for the products of the forest have so increased their consumption that even now the world is being confronted with the problem as to how the supply is to keep pace with the demand."

The supplies of wood in their natural state, inexhaustible as they appear in this Province, are being rapidly exhausted. We have a grand heritage in our noble forests, probably unequalled in magnificence and extent, in any part of the world, and it behooves us now, before it is too late, ere the devastating fire, or the insatiable lumberman has destroyed its pristine beauty; to use every effort to induce the proper authorities to make such provisions as will ensure to ourselves and to those who come after us at least a remnant of our magnificent forests. The alienation of the forests, one, if not the principal source, of our wealth, without due provision against waste and destruction, is certainly not in conformity with the recognized principles governing the conservation of forests so well as the certainty by long years of experience in the older countries, even in the older portions of Canada and the United States.

I will now proceed to describe in a succinct and I trust intelligent manner some of the features by which to distinguish the principal coniferous trees of the Province and some of the uses to which they are put.

Douglas Fir.

Douglas Fir, often called Oregon pine and Red Fir, known botanically under the name *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*, being the generally recognized name of the principal commercial wood of the Province. Growing in the open it begins branching out from the ground, the limbs attaining a great size and extending at the base to a distance in old trees of twenty to thirty feet all round. Such trees are commercially valuable but make fine shade trees and ornamental trees. The commercially valuable tree grows in dense forests attaining a size anywhere from six to eight feet and more in diameter and limbless for a hundred to one hundred and fifty feet.

The variability of this tree owing to climatic causes, environment, and other conditions serve to greatly perplex the uninitiated. For instance, in the old trees growing in forests, the bark scored in deep furrows; attains a thickness of from twelve to fourteen inches whereas in the second growth trees, it is comparatively smooth with an average thickness of one inch or thereabouts. Saplings or very young trees having cells of gum resen-

bling those of the balsam are sometimes mistaken for the latter. In some cases the branches are long and pendulous and quite distinct in appearance from the typical form. I mention these facts for the purpose of directing attention to obvious differences which are most deceiving. Leaves are dark green, short, and set all round the stem, the cones are from two and a half to three and a half inches long and an inch and a half in diameter, easily distinguished by their peculiar scales. The wood in the old trees is close grained yellowish white and of great strength. Its uses are legion; one of the latest being for inside finishing; when cut for the purpose, the beautiful grain is admirably displayed. Its range is pretty well all over the Province, being found in the lowest parts, as well as on the highest mountains. It, however, attains its greatest perfection to the westward of the Coast range and gets comparatively scarce in the north and to the eastward of the Coast Range.

Cedar, or Red Cedar as it is commercially known in this Province is the White cedar of botany; a name, like many others, utterly inappropriate, and must not be confounded with the Juniper which is called Red Cedar nor with the White Cedar of the east nor that of California, the former being *Thuja occidentalis* of botany (why occidentalis I do not know as it does not occur in the west) and the latter *Libocedrus decurrens*. The botanical name of our tree is *Thuja gigantea* with several other synonyms. This is one of our most ornamental trees, growing to enormous size, and when not too thickly surrounded by others; affording the best of shelter from the summer sun or winter storms. The wood is reddish with a strong odor, splits beautifully, very ornamental and durable, although soft shingles are made altogether from this wood in this country, and whilst it is intrinsically higher in price, it ranks next in commercial value to the Douglas fir. The leaves are a beautiful green, flat and graceful, resembling those of the Cedar of Lebanon, the cones are very small and thickly set together on the upper side and at the ends of the branches. The deep shade formed by this tree in the forest reminds me of the words of Mrs. Hemans, entitled "The Graves of a Household," where the grave of one is described as follows: "The Indian knows his place of rest, far in the cedar shade." The range of this tree is probably even greater than that of the Douglas fir, although it does not occur in such quantities. The natives used it almost entirely formerly whenever it was obtainable for constructing their canoes, houses, totem poles, arrows, etc. Boards for roofing which were first split and then hewn with stone adzes were made somewhat on the principle of roofing tiles, the two edges being raised on one side and in use were laid alternately one with the raised edges up, and the next reversed thus forming a water-proof roof. These roofing boards were not so wide as those for the walls, being generally from two to three feet wide, whilst those for walls were any width up to five and six feet or even wider. As a matter of course, such property, on account of the immense labor involved in its manufacture, was of great value. Canoes made of this tree were sometimes of great size. One that I saw was probably sixty feet long or more and the depth some six feet. From this, some idea may be formed of the immense size of the tree which was required to construct such a craft. In a bundle of split shingles sent to the World's Fair at Chicago, every shingle was the width of the bundle. The bark is never very thick, rather roughened by scores running lengthwise. It peels easily when the sap is rising in the spring, when it was often stripped by the first settlers for roofing and walling outhouses and even dwellings, and for such purposes, when no other material is easily available, it is well adapted and lasts many years. The natives also made use of the bark of the cedar, not only in the same manner but in various other ways in its rough state, such as making baskets, baiders, etc. Prepared by separating the rough outside bark from the inner part, split into strips, it is made into mats; whilst pounded by an instrument of bone, the fibre, so separated, resembles oakum, and it is spun into ropes, robes, petticoats, capes, and various other articles of apparel. It was also used for flattening the foreheads of children when the practice was in vogue; a pad being made of it fastened tightly across the unfortunate infant's head, and bound to its board cradle. Another use to which it was, and is put, is for gambling with round wooden discs, a number of which are concealed in a wand of cedar fibre and divided into two parts. The opposite players make a guess and the discs are shaken out and rolled on a mat. I am not sufficiently familiar with the game to describe it but I believe one of the discs is the king and wins. Besides the uses I have mentioned; bags, headresses and girdles for dancing, medicine men's paraphernalia and various articles were, and are now sometimes made of cedar bark. The twigs and roots are also used in the construction of baskets, fish traps, strong ropes, also for stitching the seams and binding the thwarts to the sides of the canoes. In fact the cedar entered more largely in the various requirements of the natives and was put to more economic uses by them than possibly any other native product and it would require more time and space than I have at my disposal to describe more fully all the uses to which this useful tree was put.

Yellow Cedar.
Yellow Cedar, so called, really Yellow Cypress, known botanically as *Thuya excelsa* with two other synonyms is confined in its range to the mountains of the Islands and those of the Lower Mainland in the southern part of the Province, but extending to the sea coast in the north. In the interior of the Island it occurs in large quantities and extends to the snow line; it, however, does not grow to a great size hereabouts, but it attains its greatest perfection in the north when it is reported to sometimes exceed six feet in diameter. The nearest point to Victoria that I have ever seen any specimens growing is on the Nanaimo river, where there are several fair sized trees. It is also found on Mount Benson, near

Nanaimo, and at other similar altitudes. The graceful pendulous branches serve to distinguish it at once from the red cedar previously mentioned; the cones are small, about the size of a large pea, round and compact, borne plentifully at the ends of the branches. The wood is close grained, quite yellow, with a strong but rather pleasant odor, which it is said is objectionable to insects. It is easily worked, and when polished resembles boxwood. The Indians in the north make canoes of the wood; it is also used by them extensively for paddles and for carvings, the close grain lending itself admirably for the latter purpose. For inside finishings, fine cabinet work and similar purposes it will certainly take a front rank in the future. It is also reported to be extremely durable for shipbuilding, the natural crooks making excellent knees for such purposes. The bark of a fine brown color is quite smooth, presenting none of the characteristic roughness of the previous tree.

Spruce.
Spruce, western spruce or Menzies spruce, known botanically as *Picea Sitchensis*, with several other synonyms. The range of this fine tree is all over the littoral of the mainland and islands, extending to the northern boundary of the Province. On the west coast of Vancouver Island and to the northward on the mainland it in a great measure replaces the Douglas fir, near the sea, the latter receding to the higher lands. Its habitat is essentially in the lower and more humid parts so that few or no specimens are to be seen near Victoria. It attains great size; one specimen I remember measured fifteen feet in diameter at the base. It, however, does not carry its size like the Douglas fir, and the branches, even when growing in dense forests, occur much nearer the base than in the case of the former. When growing in the open it is unquestionably one of the most stately of our conifers; the limbs which are strong and rigid, starting out near the base, the ends touching the ground on all sides, diminishing regularly in size, so that the tree presents a perfect pyramid and forming a shelter through which no ordinary rain will penetrate. Although the growing tree exudes a great deal of gum, the wood, which is white, light and pliable, is entirely free of resin, and is extensively used in the construction of pleasure boats, oars, fruit boxes, etc. The branchlets and roots are used by the Indians in making baskets and other similar purposes. The leaves are short, about the same length as those of the Douglas fir, and like those of that tree, thickly set round the branch. They are of a dark bluish-green color, very rigid and prickly. I know of no better material for making a bed in camp, provided it is covered over with other material. The young ends of the material which is used in making spruce beer, which probably most of us have at some time or other been familiar. About the end of May the Staminate flowers appear, resembling large strawberries, of a rich crimson color, which gradually elongate, and after a time set free quantities of pollen, so that in a high wind the surrounding air is filled with the yellow dust. This phenomenon has given rise to a belief which is quite widespread that it is sulphur which has been set free by electrical storms. The cones are quite loose, generally in clusters of three or four, about three inches long, and one wide. The bark is thin and scaly, the round scales often falling to the ground and covering it thickly at the base of the tree.

Engelman's Spruce.
Engelman's spruce, known botanically as *Picea Engelmannii*, resembles the last in many respects. It does not attain as great a size and the cones are much smaller, still it grows to four feet or more in diameter and from 100 to 150 feet high. Its growth also is not so spreading as Menzies spruce, covering much smaller spaces of ground. Its habitat is not so restricted to wet sections as the former, and its range, the interior plateau and eastern part of the Province. The foliage is a sombre dark green, much resembling its eastern confrere, the white spruce, in that respect. The leaves are shorter than those of Menzies spruce, very rigid but not so prickly. The cones are also smaller, from one and a half to two inches in length and three-quarters to an inch in width.

Hemlock.
Hemlock is the rather puzzling name that a tree which grows very commonly throughout the Province is known by. Why it is called by that name I cannot say, hemlock proper being a very poisonous deciduous plant belonging to the natural order Umbelliferae, and therefore to the uninitiated, the name, as applied by a large tree, is naturally most perplexing. The tree is known botanically as *Tsuga Mertensiana*, with half a dozen synonyms. It grows to a large size, often in dense forests, with no undergrowth. The roots being near the surface, often only covered with moss near the trunk, this tree is peculiarly liable to destruction from forest fires. The leaves resemble those of the yew, being short, flat and placed on each side of the stem, having an odor, not unpleasant, but peculiar, and by which it is easily distinguished. The cones are small, not more than three-quarters of an inch long, and placed numberously near the ends of the branches. The terminal branches and tops being slender and drooping, it is probably the most graceful of our many handsome conifers and deserves a place in any arboretum. The only use that any part of this tree is at present put to is the bark for tanning, for which purpose it is admirably adapted. The bark is never very thick, one inch, and at most an inch and a half; it is of a dark grayish brown color, finely divided by shallow scores longitudinally and often horizontally, and in that respect closely resembles the western white pine; so much so that one has often to look up at the foliage to ascertain the species. The wood is good for inside work, but does not last well exposed to the weather near the ground. It is heavy, light colored, close grained

and will probably get into general use for many purposes where the hardwoods get scarce. The range of this tree equals that of the Douglas fir, and in many places quite supersedes it.

Mountain Hemlock.
Mountain hemlock, so called by me to distinguish it from the last, is known botanically as *Tsuga Pattoniana*. In appearance it differs greatly from its prototype, being rigid and ungraceful; its thick, impenetrable foliage would naturally lend one to the belief that it would form an excellent shelter from rain, but such is not the case, as I have found to my cost when caught in bad weather on mountain tops. This is due to the fact that the branches slant towards the trunk, and the water therefore does not run off. The habitat of this tree is on high mountains, growing in a stunted form right up to the snow line. A specimen of the wood exhibited in the department of agriculture was cut by Mr. Stephenson, of Nanaimo, near the summit of Mount Arrowsmith. The slow growth of trees at that altitude is shown by the rings in this specimen, which, although only about nine inches in diameter, is about two hundred years old. The leaves are similar to the last, but often, especially on the higher altitudes, growing all round the stems in close rigid clusters, and the cones altogether larger, from one and one-half inches to two inches long. The characteristic odor of the hemlock is preserved in this species, but more pronounced and pungent.

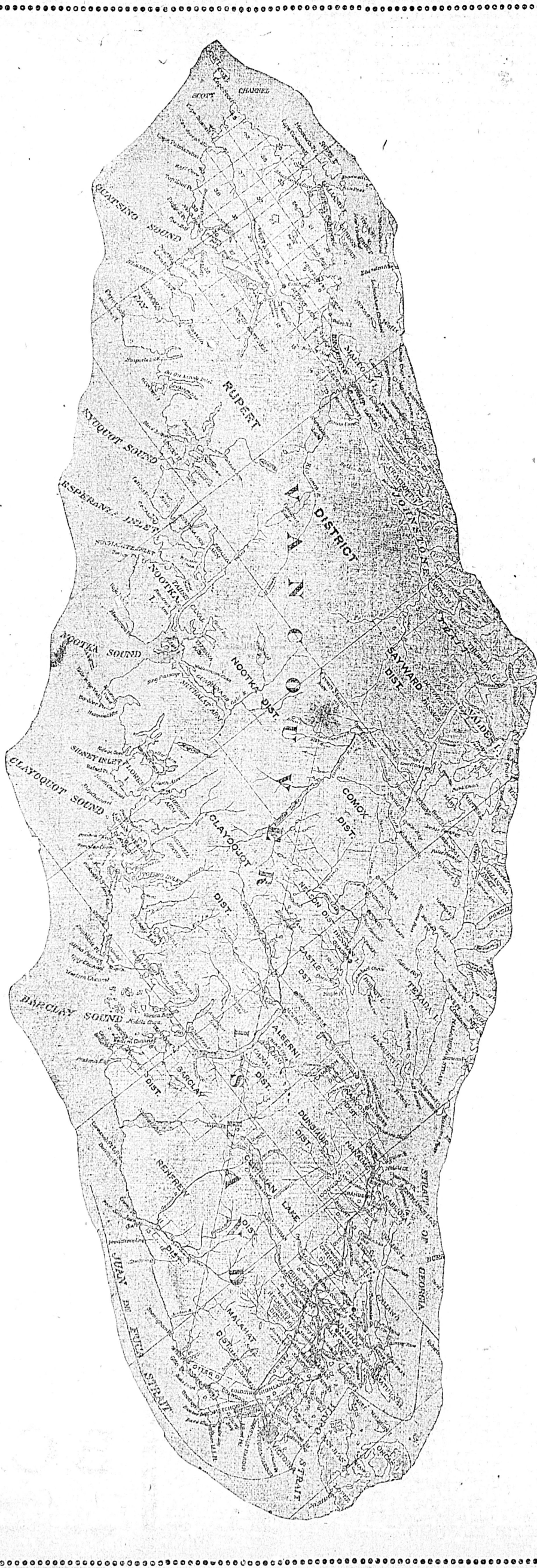
The Western White Fir.
The western white fir, or balsam fir, is another common tree in that part of the Province to the westward of the Coast range. It is known botanically as *Abies grandis*, and, as is usual with our conifers, has several synonyms. It is well designated, as it is indeed a grand tree, but too stiff and formal to be quite pleasing. It is called balsam fir on account of the large quantity of gum contained in cells on the bark of the young trees. The leaves, about an inch long, of a fine dark glossy green, are flat and placed on each side of the stem; the cones are about the size of those of the Douglas fir, but much more compact in their immature state, and more fragile, falling to pieces as soon as they attain maturity. The bark on young trees is smooth and covered thickly with the gum cells previously spoken of, but as the tree attains age it gets rougher, but still comparatively smooth, and of a light brown color, seldom over an inch in thickness. A strong, pungent but agreeable odor distinguishes this from all the other conifers of the Province. It grows principally on the lower lands, where it attains a great size. The wood, which is white, light, odorless and free of resin, is not used commercially, but it would no doubt make excellent boxes for fruit. As it decays quickly, it is not a suitable wood for outside work, and on account of its lightness and lack of density it is almost useless for firewood. Its range is generally throughout the region mentioned, but it does not occur in as great quantities as Douglas fir, cedar and hemlock.

The prototype of the last is the mountain balsam (*Abies subalpina*). This, too, occurs on the high mountains of the Island and mainland, attaining in some places to quite a large size. It resembles the former in many respects, and the wood, equally with the other, is not generally useful. The bark, even on an old tree, is quite smooth and light colored, often almost white. The leaves, as is usual with alpine species, more rigid, not so regular in their manner of growth, sometimes growing all round the stems, and the odor, as is also usual with alpine conifers, very strong, pungent and rather overpowering. The cones, very conspicuous and sticky, occur in clusters, standing upright, are when immature of a dark purple color, turning to a brown as they attain maturity, when, as is the case with the other species, they become fragile and easily fall to pieces when handled; the size is from two and a half to three inches in length and about one and a half inches in thickness.

Larch.
Larch or Tamarack, known botanically as *Larix occidentalis*, does not occur to my knowledge to the westward of the Coast Range. It is, however, one of the principal woods of the Upper conary, where in some places, large areas of fine trees are to be found. The timber from this tree is much esteemed, and justly so, for its excellent qualities. The tree, whilst very handsome in foliage, on account of its peculiarity in shedding its leaves in winter, will never, in my opinion, be a favorite for ornamental purposes. Its tassel like delicate light green clusters of leaves and the peculiar little knobs along the branches out of which they spring renders the tree very easy of identification. The cones are quite small, about an inch in length, crimson when in flower, and resemble those of the Mountain Hemlock. A peculiarity of this tree is, that two varieties of gum are exuded. The ordinary resinous gum peculiar to all conifers, and a mucilaginous gum which exudes from wounds caused by fire, resembling gum arabic and of a rich amber or dark brown color. The natives esteem this gum very highly and burn the trees so as to cause it to exude. The bark, of a reddish brown color, is generally a quite smooth and slightly scamed with light scores.

Western White Pine.
Western White Pine is the common name of *Pinus monticola* with several synonyms amongst which we find *Pinus strobus* var. *monticola*. *Pinus strobus* is the white pine of the east so well known in commerce in the manufacture of doors, window sashes, and like purposes. Our white pine resembles it in many respects, but in my opinion is a much grander tree, growing to a height in the forest of 150 to 200 feet; the leaves in sheaths of fives, from three to four inches long, are a peculiar light bluish green making a nice contrast with other conifers; the pendulous cones, borne on the tops of the trees, and therefore difficult to obtain, at-

(Continued on Page Nine.)



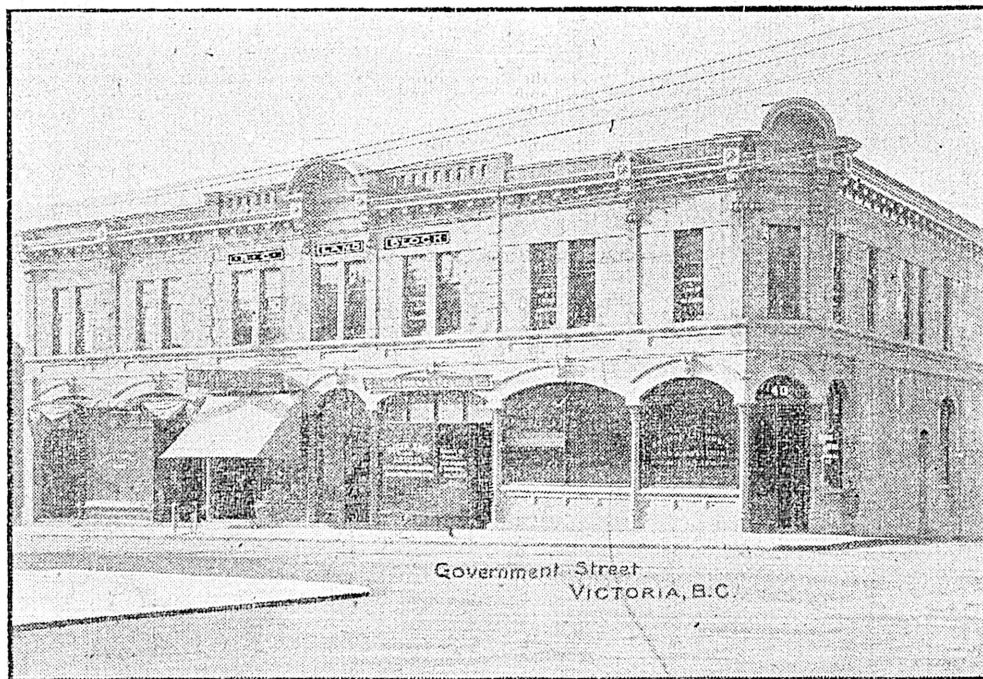
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY LIMITED

A British Company, with Head Office in London, England
and Branches at Victoria and Vancouver, B. C.

REAL ESTATE, Financial and Insurance Agents
FARMS and FARMING PROPERTIES For Sale
City and Suburban Lands For Sale and To Rent

AGENTS FOR

The Phoenix Assurance Co.,
Ltd., of London
The Great West Life Assur-
ance Co.
Western Canada Ranching
Co., Ltd.



Government Street
VICTORIA, B.C.

AGENTS FOR

The Guarantee Co. of North
America
The Douglas Estate, includ-
ing the Fairfield Estate
And Other Large Agencies

Business Properties For Sale and Estates Managed
SEND FOR PRINTED LIST of FARM LANDS

40 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA

Agriculture on Vancouver Island

From Reports of the Department of Agriculture.

ESQUIMALT. Highland, Metchesin and Sooke are the most southern districts in British Columbia, being at the extreme southern end of Vancouver Island, and lying very little above sea level. Access can be had to every part by one or the other by the following means, viz.: good wagon roads, railroads and water. The city of Victoria affords a local market for produce.

The districts of Esquimalt, Goldstream and Highland adjoin Victoria district to the westward, and much the same characteristics prevail as in Metchesin, Highland being more hilly and rocky and heavily timbered. Good wagon roads and the E. & N. railway run through them.

Metchesin includes Rocky Point, Peder Bay and Happy Valley, all accessible by water and by wagon road to Victoria, which is 15 miles from the centre of this district. A great part is covered with timber, mostly fir, some small second growth; some heavily timbered; some open oak land, and alder and maple bottoms.

Sooke includes Jordan Meadows, which lie some distance in the interior, and are reached by trail via Sook Lake. Sooke proper is on the sea coast, with a good harbor for small vessels, but an indifferent entrance, a few miles to the northward and westward of Race Rocks, and 23 miles from Victoria by wagon road or by water. The country generally is heavily wooded, rocky in parts near the coast, with open meadows up the Jordan river.

Fruit does well, with a little attention in the way of cultivation and mulching. Well adapted for sheep, of which there are a fair number produced.

Dairying is one of the most profitable branches of agriculture hereabouts, where summer feed is provided, as after the month of June the native grasses and fodders, of which there is abundance in the early part of the year, begin to disappear; hence nowhere is soiling more needed, and nowhere are the returns more generous. Many parts, on account of the gravelly nature of the soil rendering it warm and dry in winter, and the absence of predatory animals, are particularly well adapted to the production of poultry. In fact were I asked where to locate a poultry farm in the province, I should unhesitatingly recommend this district. Small fruits, of course, do well, especially strawberries, and since fruit can now be sent in carload lots to the Northwest Territories and Manitoba without breaking bulk, a great incentive is given to its

production. No government land for pre-emption; improved farms can be purchased for from \$15 to \$200 per acre, according to the value of improvements and location.

Public schools are situated at Colwood, Esquimalt, Goldstream, Metchesin, Otter Point, Rocky Point, Sooke and East Sooke.

Victoria, Lake, North and South Saanich, Including James Island.

These districts lie to the northward of the city of Victoria, and are connected with it by good wagon roads, railroad and water. The principal products are hops, root vegetables, hay, dairy products and roots.

Victoria district comprises all that part between Esquimalt and Highland on one side and Lake district on the other. A large portion of the land is slightly wooded and much of it partly open oak land.

Lake is a district north of Victoria and between it and South Saanich, the eastern boundary being Haro Straits. Most of the land is timbered, lightly in some parts and heavily in others. The district is well watered by streams and lakes. Fruit-raising and market gardening are principally followed.

South Saanich, on the Saanich peninsula, is about 12 miles north of Victoria, with which it is connected by good wagon roads and railway. Saanich Arm separates the peninsula from the main island, so that its eastern and western boundaries are the salt water, the south being Lake district and the north North Saanich.

North Saanich adjoins South Saanich to the north, and occupies the end of the peninsula. Sidney, the terminus of the railway from Victoria, is on the east coast. Several good wagon roads also give access to Victoria. This is a beautiful district, well suited to the cultivation of hops and fruit of all kinds. James Island lies off North Saanich, and very near to it. The settlers cross in small boats with produce for the markets. Noted for the large quantity of strawberries produced, of good quality, and usually about the first of the provincial product in the local markets.

While the coast line of the district embraced in this article presents a rocky and barren aspect, a view of the interior soon changes that opinion; in no part of the country is the soil, which is generally a black loam, more fertile, or better adapted for crops of all kinds, fruits and garden produce. A considerable quantity of grain is produced in this district, as a rule (excepting oats) for home use and feed for domestic animals only. The growing of cereals is, however, discouraging, as land can be put to more profitable uses for market

gardening, fruit, hops, dairying, sheep, swine and poultry production, for all of which it is admirably suited. By means of a ferry transfer from Ladysmith, produce can be now sent via the Esquimalt and Nanaimo and Canadian Pacific railways to all parts of the Northwest Territories and Manitoba without breaking bulk, and by steamers to the mines in Atlin and Yukon. A very superior quality of fruit is produced in this section by those who give that attention which advanced methods demand. Clover is one of the standard fodder crops, also peans and oats.

Public schools are situated at Cadboro Bay, Cedar Hill, Craigflower, Elk Lake, Gordon Head, Lake, Oak Bay, Prospect Lake, South Saanich, West Saanich, Strawberry Vale, Mount Tolmie, Victoria City, North Saanich, Sidney.

Cowichan

Cowichan, including the districts of Cowichan, Comiakan, Quamichan, Somenos, Chemainus, Salitama, Seymour and Shawinigan, is one of the most flourishing settlements on the Island, about 40 miles north of Victoria, on the line of the E. & N. railway, midway to Nanaimo, being centrally situated in regard to markets. The first two mentioned districts front on the water, San Juan Narrows; these, with the following two, have a fair quantity of comparatively clear land on the Cowichan river and on Quamichan and Somenos lakes, with good bottom and a good deal of timber lands. The others are farther back, and are, for the most part, heavily wooded and sparsely settled.

Chemainus adjoins Cowichan to the north, Thetis and Kuper Islands, which lie off Chemainus, being included. The latter are fairly cleared of timber, and are well suited to sheep-raising and fruit-growing. The mainland is heavily wooded, except in the valley of the Chemainus river. There is a sawmill and quite a village at the harbor.

Cowichan Lake is centrally located between the eastern and western coasts of the Island, and about 20 miles from Duncan station, on the E. & N. railway, with which point it is connected with a good wagon road. The country is all heavily timbered, principally with fir and cedar, and some maple and alder in the bottoms.

Shawinigan is a district on the line of the E. & N. railway, about 30 miles from Victoria, and includes Shawinigan lake and Koksilah river. The country is heavily wooded, but there are some extensive low-lying lands, which, with drainage, can easily be brought into cultivation.

Public schools are situated at Chemainus, Chemainus Landing, Cowichan,

Duncan, Crofton, Glenora, Malahat, Maple Bay, Mount Sicker, Quamichan, Salitama, Shawinigan and Somenos.

Nanaimo

In North and South Nanaimo are included Oyster, Cedar, Bright, Cranberry, Nanaimo, Douglas, Mountain, Wellington, Nanaimo and Cameron districts, and the islands of Gabriola, Lasqueti and Texada. This is the chief coal-producing section of the province.

The former electoral district of North and South Nanaimo extends from Chemainus on the south to Qualicum on the north, a distance of 60 miles. The district, except what has been cleared, is all bush land, with mountains, rocky ridges around Oyster Bay, Extension, Wellington, Nanaimo, Nanaimo Bay and Englishman's River. It is intersected by 28 miles by the E. & N. railway Company. The town of Ladysmith is situated five miles from the south boundary of the district, on Oyster harbor. Ladysmith is the shipping point for the Extension and South Wellington coal mines. The Extension coal mines are situated 12 miles to the northwest of Ladysmith, and South Wellington nine miles to the north.

Along the waterfront on the boundary line, between the railway and salt water, there is partially cleared land as far as Haslam Creek, and the soil is good clay loam. From Brenton Crossing, three miles to the north of Ladysmith, following the wagon road to Nanaimo, there are a number of well-cleared farms. In Cedar district, which extends from near Oyster Bay to Nanaimo River bridge, the soil is all good, and would give returns if it were cleared. Dairying is carried on on a small scale, but grain, potatoes and hay are the principal products of Cedar district. Nanaimo is the principal market for this district. The roads are good.

There are many small farms, well cleared and with good soil, between Nanaimo and Nanaimo Bay. From the point where the Cowichan road comes into view of Nanaimo Bay and Parksville, the soil is inclined to be sandy and gravelly. Following the Comox road from Parksville, by French Creek, to Qualicum, the best farming land in the whole district is found at Qualicum. Turning off the Comox road three miles to the south of Englishman's River, near Beaver Creek wharf, the Alberni road runs through a bush country mostly.

The stage coach to Alberni has its headquarters at Errington, three miles from the junction of the Comox and Alberni roads. There is excellent shooting and fishing around Parksville, Nanaimo Bay and Qualicum, and there is excellent hotel accommodation at Parksville, Errington, Nanaimo Bay and Qualicum. There are three islands in the Gulf of Georgia which belong to the district, viz., Gabriola, Lasqueti and Texada. Gabriola, especially the south end, has excellent land; when cleared, it will yield large returns. Lasqueti Island is essentially adapted for sheep-raising, but the methods followed are not productive of the best results. Texada, the farthest north, in the Gulf of Georgia, is a mining centre.

Public schools are situated at Departure Bay, Mountain, Nanaimo, Northfield,

Parksville, Wellington, Alexandria, Cedar East, Cedar North, Cedar South, Chase River, Extension, Gabriola, Harewood, Ladysmith, Nanaimo Bay, North Nanaimo, South Nanaimo, Southfield, North Oyster and Van Anda.

Comox

Comox extends from the northern boundary of North Nanaimo to the southern boundary of Comox district, a distance of some 65 miles, including the islands of Hornby and Denman, and the districts of Castle, Nelson and Comox, and is for the most part heavily wooded and sparsely populated, especially the two first-named districts. Comox itself is one of the most beautiful and promising districts in the province. In it are situated the Union Coal mines. In the vicinity of the bay and extending back some distance the country is fairly open, with a good many oaks scattered about. Further back, and extending to Campbell River, a distance of some 30 miles, there is a large extent of level country, heavily timbered for the most part with fir, cedar, hemlock, spruce and maple, with some extensive swamps, which are capable of being easily drained, the land throughout being of excellent quality.

This is considered one of the best dairying districts in the province. It is well watered throughout, and the land produces fine crops of clover, corn and other fodders suitable for milch cows. A considerable quantity of butter is manufactured both privately and by a co-operative creamery. The means of communication are by wagon road and by steamer to Nanaimo. The projected extension of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway would, if constructed, pass through the entire district.

Public schools are situated at Comox, Courtenay, Cumberland, Denman Island, Grantham, Hornby Island, Lund, Puntledge and Union Bay.

West Coast of Vancouver Island.

This includes Alberni, Clayoquot, Ucluel and Port Renfrew.

Alberni valley is the principal farming district, and with better facilities for clearing land would probably become quite important, more especially as there are prospects of mining development. The valley is about 20 miles long and about three wide, extending from Comox lake, on the north, to the end of Alberni canal, on the south; the Beaver Creek wharf, in front of the East Coast, and Sproat lake, Great Central lake and their mountains enclose it on the west. The soil in the north part of the valley is glacial clay, with boulders on the ridges; black loam, having a clay subsoil, between the ridges and foot hills. The soil on the south, the valley is more of a red clay loam, with a yellowish clay subsoil, with swampy hollows, and the land is flatter than the northern parts. Alberni is the nearest market, unless sent to Victoria by boat, or Nanaimo by government road. Alberni Canal has several minor work, four schools—Lower Townsite, Upper Townsite, Gill and Beaver Creeks.

San Juan and Barkley Sound. San Juan valley, in the vicinity of Barkley Sound, contains about 10,800 acres of good land. It is, however, heavily timbered, and owing to lack of

road facilities has not attracted, or rather, settlers as it should have done. There are about 800 acres of similar good land in the Gordon River valley. At one time there were about 90 settlers in the valley, but owing to lack of facilities of communication, a great many have abandoned their claims. Those still living there are principally engaged in lumbering and mining.

There are some islands in Barkley Sound and some small stretches of land bordering on the inlets leading into it, which are suitable for agriculture. Some of these have been surveyed. Taking the whole country, however, as far north as Quatsino, there is little to attract the settler. The heavy rainfall will always remain a drawback, although otherwise the weather is very mild; and a man with a small piece of land will probably in the near future always be able to get employment in the mines, in the logging camps or the fisheries.

The Islands

What is known as "The Islands," includes Salt Spring, Galiano, Mayne, Pender, Saturna, Moresby, Sidney, Prepost, and all the smaller islands lying between the southern end of Vancouver Island and the Mainland. The climate of these islands is equable in the extreme, and consequently, well adapted for fruit culture, which industry is carried on to a considerable extent, and with great success. On account, also, of their immunity from predatory animals, the raising of sheep is most successfully prosecuted.

There are no meteorological records from this part. It may safely be said, however, that the temperature is most equable and the precipitation, whilst sufficient, is not excessive. Probably the weather statistics at Victoria may be taken as representative of the Islands. Their immunity, however, from the sea breezes which affect the southern end of Vancouver Island so much during the summer, renders them much better adapted to the cultivation of many of the less hardy varieties of fruits and vegetables, such as peaches, apricots, nectarines, grapes, figs, melons, tomatoes and corn. Such sites as rocky hillsides facing south and west, by means of terraces, are admirably suited for grapes, whilst the protected valleys of the islands are an industry grown. Dairying is another industry that can be most successfully carried on in these islands. The recently organized Creamery Co-operative Association will help greatly to develop this industry. The intention is to gather cream from all the islands. The rearing of spring lambs for the markets of Victoria and Vancouver is an industry which is most successfully prosecuted on the islands. The absence of snow, the early spring, and the sweet, short grass of the hillsides, all combine to render sheep-raising one of the chief occupations of the farmers of this section. Cereals are not produced to any extent. Potatoes are grown in considerable quantities and of good quality. Other root crops are grown for feeding, but not as largely as they should be, or probably will be, in view of the increased interest in dairying. Apples are

produced largely and of good quality, but here, as elsewhere, many varieties are grown which are unsuitable to the existing conditions.

North End Vancouver Island

Including Alert Bay, Fort Rupert, Cape Scott and Quatsino on the main island, being the only spots of any consequence where there are any white settlers, and the islands of Valdez, Thurston, Reed, Cortez, Hernando, Savory, Redonda, Hartwicke, Camp and Wyatt. There are many more islands specifically. This portion of the province is very sparsely settled, and the means of communication are confined to steamers.

Alert Bay, about 70 miles to the northwest of Valdez Island, is on the northeast coast of Vancouver Island. Some settlers have taken up land on the islands in the vicinity and in the valleys of streams. The country is generally wooded and well watered, and the soil is good. On Haddington Island a very fine quality of stone is found, of which the parliament buildings at Victoria are constructed. Coal also exists at Port McNeil, and these, together with the salmon canning and fishing industry, will no doubt form important factors in the development of this part of the country.

Quatsino and Cape Scott include all the country in the northernmost part of Vancouver Island. The soil is described as productive, well watered, timbered with fir, cedar and hemlock. The climate is well suited to the production of all the usual cereals, vegetables and fruits.

The government lands available for pre-emption are in the interior valleys and along the northeast, northwest and northern coasts. The lands bordering the sea are, as a rule, low-lying and wet, though a considerable portion could be reclaimed by inexpensive dyking and drainage. They are well suited for cattle-raising and dairying, while further inland a better quality of land is found capable of producing good crops of vegetables and small fruits, but on account of the prevailing humidity little of it is fit for the cultivation of cereals. The area of land adaptable to agricultural purposes has been variously estimated. Taking the reports of surveyors on 14 townships, out of 44, which extend southward from Reef Point (just south of the entrance to Quatsino Sound), on the West Coast, and westward to Alert Bay, there are 143,000 acres of grazing lands and 12,740 acres of agricultural lands included in those 14 townships. Taking a line drawn from Campbell river to the headwaters of Salmon lake, a total distance of 166 miles, there lies an area of such line an area of 140,000 acres, much of it of excellent quality. The character of the country is diversified, but the greater portion is well timbered and watered, with many patches of open prairie and grazing lands. These estimates do not include the extensive valleys of the interior which remain unexplored, but which, according to the reports of prospectors, timber-cruisers and trappers, will be found equally available for settlement.

P. O. Box 167.

Codes: Bedford-McNeill and A, B, C.

Telephone 65.

MATSON & COLES

Real Estate and Insurance Agents

Phenix Insurance Co. Ocean Accident Lloyd's Marine
Great West Life Estates Managed

We Offer in Victoria:

For Investors.....Business
For HomeseekersResidential
For SettlersAcreage

Property

Matson Block, - Victoria, B. C.

The British Columbia Permanent Loan and Savings Company

Paid-Up Capital - - - - \$1,000,000.00
Total Assets - - - - \$1,671,843.05

Head Office:
321 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Victoria Office:
39 Government Street

Choice Loans on Improved Property

The rapid development of the Prairie provinces has enabled the British Columbia Permanent Loan and Savings Company to confine its loans to the better class of towns and cities which have passed the experimental stage and are considered by good financiers to be thoroughly safe towns in which to transact a loaning business on the security of dwelling house property.

Steadily Growing In Public Favor

The plans are so well adapted to the needs of the people that the Company is steadily gaining in popular favor and is continually in receipt of applications for loans far in excess of its supply of funds. The only problem which the directors have to solve is "how to get more money." They are offering for sale several classes of stock which bear a good rate of interest, usually 6 per cent, and the well known character and ability of the officers and directors are sufficient guarantee to investors that the funds placed in their care will be properly administered in the best interests of the shareholders.

The plan of loaning only on first mortgage security on improved property, together with the fact that loans are only granted on properties which meet with the unanimous approval of the Board of Directors assures the best class of security which it is possible to obtain.

Financial Report Shows Good Security

The last Financial Report, recently issued, shows that the Company holds security to the extent of \$2.22 for each \$1.00 loaned, and this security is constantly being improved by the fact that each borrower is required to make a partial repayment each month.

The assets of the Company are now \$1,671,843, including Paid-Up Capital of over \$1,000,000, and Surplus Funds of \$75,000. The management estimates earnings for the current year at \$150,000. This will enable the Directors to declare the usual dividend, pay all expenses, and carry a large amount to the Reserve Fund. The Officers expect to see the Reserve Fund increased to One Hundred Thousand Dollars before the end of this year.

Board of Directors Who Actually Direct

This Company has the distinction of having a Board of Directors who actually direct. Each Director takes a close personal interest in the direction of the business and at meetings of the Board, only such business as meets with unanimous approval is passed.

The Officers (and Directors) are as follows: Thos. T. Langlois, President and Manager; David H. Wilson, M.D., Vice-President; Geo. J. Telfer, Treasurer; R. H. Duke, Secretary; Wm. H. Malkin, David Spencer, Geo. Martin and Geo. Ward, Directors, and they have the distinction of having been re-elected by unanimous vote of the shareholders at each annual meeting since their first appointment.